





OUR COUNTY AND ITS PEOPLE

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A

DESCRIPTIVE AND BIOGRAPHICAL RECORD OF

MADISON COUNTY

NEW YORK

EDITED BY

JOHN E. SMITH

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INTRODUCTORY.

It is not thought by the editor or the publishers of this work that apology is demanded for either its production or its character. While attempts have been made in past years towards placing in permanent form the interesting history of Madison county and its immediate vicinity, it is generally conceded that such attempts, although quite worthy in some of their features, have not as a whole resulted satisfactorily. In undertaking the preparation of a work bearing the title, "Our County and Its People," as a successor to such books of local history as previously have been issued, the editor and his assistants clearly realized their position and the burden of responsibility they were assuming. It was fully comprehended that if a favorable verdict was expected from readers it could be secured with nothing less than a publication that would stand as the best of its kind, containing a complete, comprehensive and reasonably correct historical and biographical record of the county. An earnest and painstaking effort has been made by all who have shared in this task to reach that high standard. It remains with the public to determine how far the effort has been successful.

To those whose ancestors settled and have long dwelt in this locality; who have figured in its memorable historical incidents or shared in its important events; who have watched the growth and contributed to the welfare of the community; who have aided in developing its institutions, in clearing and making productive its lands, and in founding its institutions, the skillfully told history of the region will have a peculiar interest and charm. Events and objects long familiar, perhaps, gain a new and more vivid fascination when the story of their creation or occurrence is placed upon the printed page, possibly linking them closely with vastly more momentous events of early times. The often rehearsed story of a local battle ground is read with renewed interest by one who learns that his neighbor's sire or grandsire there shed his

blood. A road so often traveled that its every feature is permanently pictured in the mind, becomes more than a familiar highway when the reader learns its history as an Indian trail, or that his immediate ancestors laid it out through the primeval forest. The very hills and valleys and streams assume a new and more interesting aspect when the historical record peoples them with the men and women of long ago. These are facts which enhance the value of all properly prepared local history and biography, through which the reader is made acquainted with the past of his dwelling place, and in which are preserved records that no community can afford to lose.

Local history bears to general history a similar relation to that of a microscopical examination and one made with the naked eye. The former must take cognizance of a multitude of minute details which of necessity must be passed over in the latter. Minor facts of little value in themselves often assume great importance when considered with their attendant circumstances and surroundings. It is the gathering, compilation and arrangement of these many minor details that demand patience, time and skill. Descriptions of local events, unless of paramount importance, frequently went unrecorded in early years, thus doubling the task of obtaining them at the present time. The placing on record of hundreds of dates and thousands of names is alone an arduous task and one demanding the utmost watchfulness and care to avoid error. Harsh criticism will, therefore, be tempered with mildness by the fair-minded reader who may find a single error among a myriad of correct statements.

While the history of Madison county as a civil division of the State of New York extends less than a century into the past, it is replete with interest, and events of great importance took place within its limits, or near at hand, before the county itself was organized. On the other hand, it largely escaped the horrors of Indian warfare that characterized the greater part of the Mohawk valley. This was due to a great extent to the friendliness of the Oneida nation of the Iroquois, who inhabited its territory. Their nature was less savage than that of the other Five Nations and they remained to a great extent loyal to the white settlers. For this reason, and also because the subject was long ago exhausted in many interesting volumes, only brief space has been devoted to that subject. The same is true of the Revolutionary war and the war of 1812, the immediate consequences of which, as far as actual hostilities were concerned, affected the territory of Madison

county but little. It was thought that the space that might have been given to these memorable struggles was more valuable for history more deeply imbued with local color.

In the preparation of this volume it was not expected that very much new material would be discovered. The historical field has been many times worked over, though frequently in a fragmentary or disconnected manner, or in parts of other volumes. The dominant purpose has been to so complete and arrange the story of the settlement and the later development of the locality as to give the reader a continuous narration, as far as consistent, and save him the task of searching through many incomplete volumes in scattered libraries for what he may here find in more concise form. Chronological sequence has been preserved in preference to a general classification of subjects, in the belief that through this method the reader will be better enabled to follow the course of events as a whole. This plan has been followed even to the insertion in the body of the work of records of most of the settlements and early events in the various towns and villages of the county, leaving for treatment in the final gazetteer of towns only some of the features of modern development and present conditions. Separate chapters have been given to only those broader and more important subjects of the professions—legal, medical, educational, etc

It is impossible to perform the otherwise pleasant task of expressing gratitude to the many persons who have given substantial aid during the preparation of this work. Especially is this true of the many hundreds of heads of families who have made it possible to gather the multitude of biographical records included in the third part of the volume, which constitutes a valuable and interesting part of the work. In these records no effort has been spared to preserve to posterity a mass of biographical material in which is told the story of the heroic and unselfish efforts of the fathers and the sons and daughters for the development of Madison county in every direction. The reader will find it profitable to read these sketches in connection with the general history, thus being enabled to arrive at a just estimate of the work as a whole.

In relation to these sketches it is proper to say that the majority of them are devoted to families who have supported the work. To have attempted the gathering of records of every family in the county would clearly have been impossible, while any effort to discriminate by arbitrarily selecting from among living residents those who might be con-

sidered "prominent," would have been still more impossible and probably would have led to much ill feeling. Thus, those who are paying for and will read this work are afforded an opportunity to preserve in a permanent manner some form of personal sketch. The data for the preparation of these sketches has been largely gathered by agents of the publishers and a type-written copy of every one has been sent to subscribers for correction.

In expressing gratitude for aid to editor and publishers, it will not be considered invidious to especially mention Prof. Ralph W. Thomas for his carefully prepared history of Colgate University. A few of the many others who have shown a personal interest in the work are Paul S. Maine, county clerk; Prof. I. N. Clements, of Cazenovia; Hiram L. Rockwell, of Oneida; Alexander M. Holmes, of Morrisville; Peter Walrath, Milton De Lano, of Canastota (town of Lenox), and Luke McHenry of the town of Sullivan; H. T. Spooner and O. S. Gorton, of Brookfield; James Kennedy, of Stockbridge; M. N. Campbell, of Lebanon; Merritt Lyon, of Nelson; G. C. White, of Madison; M. L. Dennison, of Smithfield; Warren W. Ames, of De Ruyter; Warren Brown, of Hamilton, and others.

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OUR COUNTY AND ITS PEOPLE.

CHAPTER I.

DESCRIPTIVE OF THE SUBJECT.

The State of New York was originally divided into ten counties, named as follows: Albany, Dutchess, Kings, New York, Orange, Queens, Richmond, Suffolk, Ulster, and Westchester. These counties were erected November 1, 1683. On the 12th of March, 1772, Montgomery county was created from Albany county under the name of "Tryon," and included nearly the whole of the central and western parts of the State. The name of Tryon county was changed to Montgomery in 1784, in honor of the American hero who fell at Quebec. From Montgomery county on February 16, 1791, was erected Herkimer county, and on the same date Tioga county was created. From these two civil divisions, which then included a vast extent of territory, was erected Chenango county on the 15th of March, 1798. From Chenango county, Madison was set off on the 21st of March, 1806. The boundaries of the county remained substantially as originally defined until 1836, when that part of Stockbridge lying east of Oneida Creek was annexed to Oneida county. Madison county was named in honor of James Madison, fourth president of the United States.

In the course of the events that led to the acquirement of New York State lands from the Indians a treaty was held at Fort Stanwix (Rome), November 5, 1768, at which the east boundary of the Indian domain was fixed on a line extending from a point on Wood Creek, near the mouth of Canada Creek, to the headwaters of the Unadilla, down that stream to its mouth, and thence south to the Pennsylvania line. This boundary was known as the Line of Property. Until after the close of the Revolutionary war, in 1783, the territory of Madison county was a part of the Indian domain lying west of this line. Another treaty was

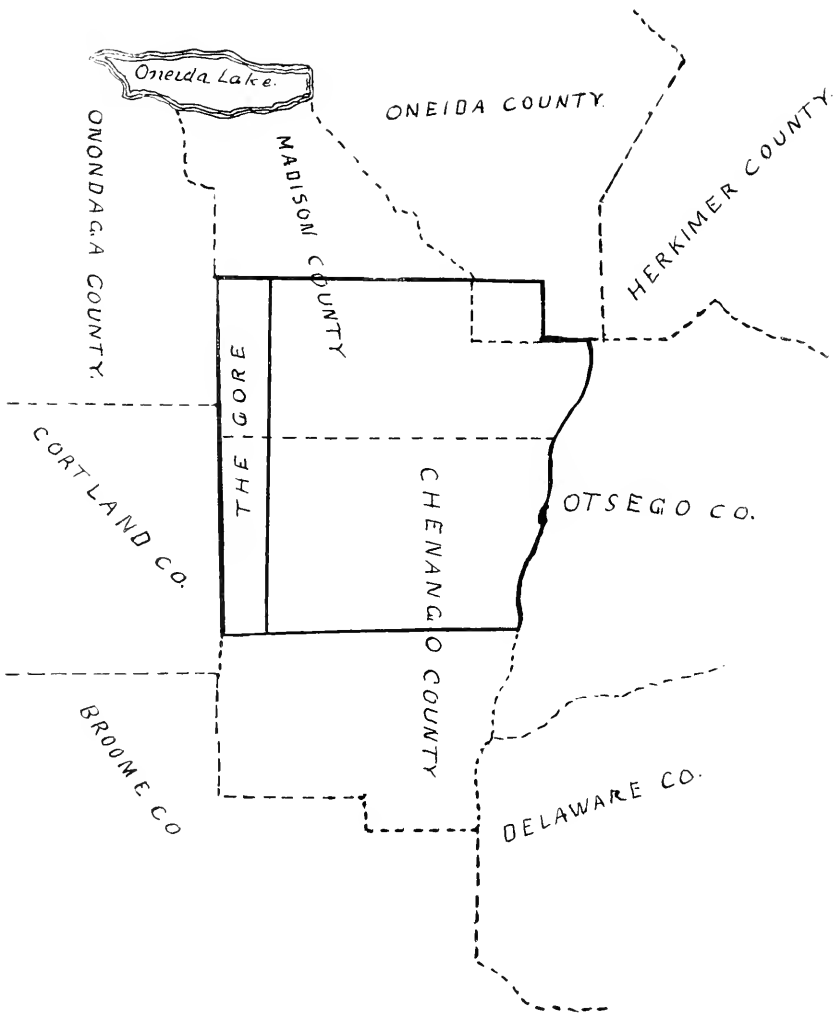
held at Fort Stanwix October 22, 1784, at which the Iroquois ceded to the Federal government a large portion of the lands lying west of the line of property; but with this we have little to do in this volume. By treaties made by the State of New York in 1785 and 1788, the Indian title to the major part of the two counties of Madison and Chenango (the latter then including the territory set off later for the former county) was extinguished; in 1795 other portions of the Oneida Reservation in Madison county were ceded to the State.

On June 28, 1785, Gov. George Clinton, in behalf of the State, made a treaty with the Oneidas and Tuscaroras by which the State was to pay those Indians \$11,500 in goods and money, for the cession of territory bounded as follows:

Beginning at the mouth of the Unadilla or Tianaderha river, where the same empties into the Susquehanna; thence up the said Unadilla or Tianaderha river ten miles, measured on a straight line; thence due west to the Chenango river; thence southerly down the Chenango river to where it empties into the Susquehanna river, and to the line commonly called the line of property, established at a treaty held at Fort Stanwix in the year 1768; thence along the said line to the place of beginning.

By this treaty the State acquired the territory in Chenango county lying south of the south line of the town of Norwich and east of the Chenango River, which was soon after sold to patentees and is without further special interest here. At the great treaty held by Governor Clinton on September 22, 1788, at Fort Schuyler (Utica), all of the lands then owned by the Indian nations taking part in the treaty, excepting certain reservations, were ceded to the State. Under an act of the State Legislature, passed February 25, 1789, the surveyor-general, Simeon Dewitt, directed the survey in the lands acquired by the last named treaty and lying just north of those acquired by the treaty of 1785, of twenty townships, each of which was to be five hundred chains square as nearly as circumstances would permit and subdivided into four equal sections and into lots of 250 acres each. These townships were to be numbered consecutively from one to twenty, and the lots from one to one hundred. In each township two lots were to be reserved lying near to the center of the town, one of which was to be designated as the gospel lot and the other the school lot; these were to be used for the advancement of religion and education.

This survey was finished in 1790, and the Commissioners of the Land Office were then empowered to select five of the choicest of these twenty townships which were to be sold only for gold or silver, or to



Outline Map showing Madison County and The Gore,

redeem certain bonds which the State had issued in the form of bills of credit. The commissioners were to fix the price of these five townships at such figures as would effect a ready sale and secure as large a revenue as possible to the State. The minimum price which could be accepted by them was three shillings per acre. After proper public notice of the sale was made as directed in the newspapers of Albany and New York, it took place in the latter city. Not many purchasers were in attendance and the valuable lands fell mainly into the hands of speculators at low prices, who immediately advanced the price to twenty shillings an acre. This tract has ever since been most familiarly known as the Chenango Twenty Townships, and sometimes as the Governor's Purchase. It extends in general terms from the Unadilla on the east to the Gore (described a little further on) on the west, and from the north lines of Smithville, Oxford and Guilford (Chenango county), to the south lines of Fenner, Smithfield and Stockbridge (Madison county), and Augusta and Marshall (Oneida county). In the effort to make the township lines straight, several small angular pieces of land were left bordering the Unadilla.

The origin of the Gore was as follows: It was at first believed that the Twenty Townships extended west to the east line of the Military Tract¹ (now the east line of Onondaga county), but owing to error in fixing the point of departure and to variation in the compass, there was left between the west line of the Twenty Townships and the Military Tract a long strip of land extending north and south the entire length of the Twenty Townships, and slightly wider at the north than at the south end. The accompanying outline diagram shows clearly the territory of the Twenty Townships and of the Gore enclosed in the black lines, with the territory of Madison, Chenango and other counties in the dotted lines. For a number of years the Twenty Townships were spoken of by their numbers more frequently than by the names of towns; but this custom has largely fallen into disuse. For convenience of reference the following list gives the names by which the towns are now known, with the numbers by which they were originally designated:

Township No. 1 is now known as Nelson, in Madison county.

“	“	2	“	“	Eaton,	“	“	“
“	“	3	“	“	Madison,	“	“	“

¹ The Military Tract included the territory of Onondaga, Cayuga, Seneca, Cortland, and parts of Wayne, Steuben and Oswego counties. It was set apart for the payment of land bounties to Revolutionary soldiers, under State and United States laws.

Township No. 4	is now known as	Hamilton, Madison county.
" " 5	" "	Lebanon, " "
" " 6	" "	Georgetown, " "
" " 7	" "	Otselic, Chenango "
" " 8	" "	Smyrna, " "
" " 9	" "	Sherburne, " "
" " 10	" "	N. Norwich, " "
" " 11	" "	Plymouth, " "
" " 12	" "	Pharsalia, " "
" " 13	" "	McDonough, " "
" " 14	" "	Preston, " "
" " 15	" "	Norwich, " "
" " 16	" "	New Berlin, " "
" " 17	" "	Columbus, " "
" " 18	" "	Brookfield, Madison "
" " 19	" "	" " "
" " 20	" "	Sangerfield, Oneida "

From this list it is seen that eight of the original townships were in what became Madison county; but as Brookfield included two of the numbers of townships, only seven of the present towns of Madison county were included in the original twenty. In that part of the Gore which is included in Madison county are the towns of De Ruyter and the southern and larger part of Cazenovia. The number of acres in each of the eight townships that became a part of Madison county, as shown in the patents, was as follows:

No. 1, Nelson	.....	27,187	acres.
No. 2, Eaton	.....	28,245	"
No. 3, Madison	.....	24,624	"
No. 4, Hamilton	.....	24,400	"
No. 5, Lebanon	.....	26,200	"
No. 6, Georgetown	.....	24,384	"
No. 18, Brookfield	.....	22,565	"
No. 19, "	.....	20,750	"

That part of Madison county lying north of the Twenty Townships and the Gore was reserved to the Oneida Indians in the cession of 1788, but a large part of it was acquired by the State in 1795. Later purchases, the last of which was made in 1840, reduced the once princely domain of the Oneidas to a pitifully small tract, according to the persistent custom of the State and Federal authorities in dealing with the

natives. In 1840 the Oneidas ceded all of their lands held in common, and received individual portions.

This ceded territory was divided into large tracts, the principal one of which was the New Petersburg Tract, which was leased of the Indians in 1794, for a term of 999 years, by Peter Smith, from whom the tract took its name. The lease covered 50,000 acres and included nearly all of the territory of Smithfield and Fenner, that part of Cazenovia lying north of the Gore, a part of Stockbridge, and a large part of Augusta in Oneida county. This tract was included in the cession of 1795. Considerable of the eastern part of the tract had been leased to settlers by Mr. Smith previous to the extinguishment of the Indian title, the leases being for twenty-one years. In 1797 the Legislature made provision to grant patents to persons holding these leases, on their payment of \$3.53½ per acre. In consideration of Mr. Smith's holding his lease from the Indians, he was allowed a reduction on the 22,290½ acres not leased by him, which made it cost him about \$2 per acre. The Petersburg Tract was divided into four allotments, the first of which contained seventy-four lots, fifty-five of which were in Augusta (Oneida county), fourteen in Stockbridge, and five in Smithfield. The patents to lessees covered parts of this allotment, which thereafter ceased to be considered as part of the New Petersburg Tract.

The Canastota Tract included ninety-one lots in the town of Lenox and extended from Oneida Lake on the north to within half a mile of the Seneca Turnpike on the south. In 1805, while it was still a part of Chenango county, 10,000 acres, the major part of the tract, was appropriated as a substitute for the gospel and school lands in the Chenango Twenty Towns, the proceeds of which had been without authority appropriated to the State funds.

The Cowasselon Tract was purchased from the State in 1797 by Dr. Enoch Leonard. It comprises twenty-five lots lying in two tiers in the north part of Fenner between the Chittenango and the Cowasselon Creeks. From the fact that the tract is a mile wide it has been called, also, the Mile Strip. This was a cession from the Oneida Reservation.

Various other tracts have been ceded from time to time in the towns of Lenox, Stockbridge and Sullivan. Among them are the East Hill Tract and the West Hill Tract in Stockbridge, the former including fifty and the latter forty-two lots. Also the Mile Strip, the Oneida Creek Tract, and the New Guinea Tract in the same town, all ceded on

different dates between 1822 and 1830. The Two-Mile Strip of twenty-four lots, in four tiers, two of which are in the west part of Lenox and two in the east part of Sullivan, the south line being the same as the south line of those towns. To the west of this tract are six lots commonly known as West-of-Two-Mile Strip; also a tract of eight lots north of Two-Mile Strip, the Bell Tract of fourteen lots, purchased by an Englishman named Bell, extending along both sides of the Central Railroad from Canaseraga Creek to Chittenango Creek; the Forty Rod Strip, lying north of the Bell Tract, bought of the State by Jonas Fay; and the Varrick Location, purchased of the State by Richard Varrick of New York. The last three tracts are in the town of Sullivan. As settlement in the various parts of the county progressed these tracts were subdivided and sold to purchasers for homestead improvement.

An act was passed by the Legislature relative to the sale of State lands, which was amended by another passed March 22, 1791, under which the following applications were recorded and endorsed as accepted, which bear relation to these townships:

Leonard M. Cutting applied for No. 15, containing 25,000 acres, at the rate of three shillings and one farthing per acre, the first payment of 600 pounds to be made before October 1, 1791, and the remainder in two equal payments, the last one by the 1st of February, 1794. He further applied for Nos. 11 and 14, containing 50,000 acres, at three shillings and three pence per acre, one-sixth to be paid October 1, 1791, and the remainder in two equal payments, made April 1, 1792, and January 1, 1793.

James Tallmadge and Ezra Thompson applied for No. 10, containing 25,000 acres, at the rate of three shillings per acre, payments to be made the same as on Nos. 11 and 14, above noticed.

Michael Myers, Jedediah Sanger and John J. Morgan applied for Nos. 18 and 20, and the unsold portions of 19, containing 67,130 acres, the first two at three shillings and three pence per acre, and the last at three shillings and one penny, payable as above.

John Taylor applied for the unsold portions of Nos. 16 and 17, containing 43,377 acres, at the rate of three shillings and three pence per acre, one-sixth payable in six months, one half of the remainder in one year, and the other half in eighteen months.

Col. William S. Smith applied for Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, and 9, containing 150,000 acres, at the rate of three shillings and three pence per acre, one-sixth to be paid October 1, 1791, one-half of the remainder on January 1, 1792, and the other half January 1, 1793.

Alexander Webster, Edward Savage and John Williams applied for No. 1, containing 25,000 acres, at three shillings and three pence per acre, payments the same as in the last foregoing application.

White Matlack and Jacob Hallet applied for Nos. 12 and 13, at three shillings and five pence per acre, payments same as the last foregoing application.

Robert C. Livingston applied for No. 7, containing 25,000 acres, at three shillings and six pence per acre, payments same as in last foregoing application.

An application was made by Thomas Ludlow and Joseph Shippey for two townships (numbers not given) at three shillings and five pence per acre, payments same as those last above given. No. 6 was then the only township not covered by previous applications.

It will be seen that the applications of Smith for six townships; of Myers, Sanger and Morgan for two and part of another; of Webster, Savage and Williams for one, were all for territory that became part of Madison county; the other applications are here given for usefulness in reference. Some of those who applied did not, however, consummate their purchases. Those who did so, as far as relates to Madison county territory, were William S. Smith, six townships; patent dated April 16, 1794; Alexander Webster, Edward Savage and John Williams, one township; Michael Myers, Jedediah Sanger and John J. Morgan, two and part of another townships, the patent for No. 1 dated June 4, 1793, and Nos. 18, 19 and 20, to Morgan, May 3, 1793; Thomas Ludlow and Josiah Shippey, one township, patent dated March 2, 1793, for No. 6, to Thomas Ludlow, jr. Upon the erection of Chenango county, the whole of the Twenty Townships was included in its territory. When Oneida county was erected, April 4, 1804, No. 20 was set off with it; and when Madison county was erected in 1806, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 18, and 19 were included in its territory.

Madison county, according to the census reports, contains an area of 392,290 acres. Its surface, like most of New York State, is widely diversified. The northern part is low and level, with large swampy tracts bordering upon Oneida Lake. The central part of the county forms the water-shed between the streams flowing north to the lake and south to the Susquehanna River, and is broken and hilly. The southern portion, though less elevated, is also hilly and constitutes a part of the rolling highlands of Central New York. The highest summits of the hills range from 500 to 800 feet above the valleys, and from 900 to 1,200 above tide.

The Chenango, the Tioughnioga and the Unadilla Rivers affect this county to a considerable extent, the two former finding their sources here, and the latter constituting the eastern boundary of the town of Brookfield in the southeastern part. There are many smaller streams which are of greater importance in watering and draining the territory. Chittenango Creek rises in the highlands of Fenner, Nelson and Smithfield, and flows in a circuitous course through Cazenovia and Sullivan, forming for a few miles the west boundary of the latter town and emptying into Oneida Lake. Much of the scenery along this stream is beautifully picturesque, and it is far the most important water course in the county in respect of hydraulic power. Between Cazenovia and Chittenango, a distance of about eight miles, the descent is 740 feet, with one fall of 134 feet, affording valuable manufacturing sites at many points.

Oneida Creek forms a portion of the eastern boundary of the county, has its rise in Eaton and Smithfield and in its upper courses furnishes some excellent mill sites. Its valley is rich, fertile, and beautiful, and was a favorite resort of the Oneida Indians. The southern half of the county is drained by the many small tributaries of the Unadilla, Tioughnioga and Chenango Rivers; the principal ones of these are Beaver Creek in Brookfield, and the headwaters of Otselic Creek in Georgetown. Canaseraga,¹ Canastota,² and Cowasselon Creeks are mostly confined to the two northern towns of the county, have little fall and all empty into Oneida Lake.

Cazenovia Lake³ is the principal inland body of water in Madison county. It occupies an elevated basin, 900 feet above tide water and is one of the most beautiful minor sheets of water in the State. It is situated near Cazenovia village, is four and a half miles long from north to south, and its pure waters and picturesque surroundings have attracted to its shores many families who have built summer homes. In the southern part of the county are several ponds, which were formerly utilized as reservoirs for the Chenango Canal. The shore of Oneida Lake forms the entire northern boundary of the county. This lake is

¹ This name is given by Seaver as Ka-na-so-wa-ga, signifying "several strings of beads with a string lying across." Hough's Gazetteer of New York gives its meaning as "Big Elkshorn."

² In French's Gazetteer the name Canastota is given as Ka-ne-to-ta, signifying Big Pine. Hough's Gazetteer gives its meaning as "Pine tree standing alone." The name Cowasselon signifies "Weeping Squaw."

³ This beautiful lake bears the Indian name, Owahigena, written by some authorities, Haw-cena. According to the Spafford Gazetteer of 1824, it was formerly called Lincklaen Lake.

about twenty miles long and discharges its waters at the west end through Oneida River to Oswego River and thence into Lake Ontario.

Hatch's Lake is a beautiful minor body of water in the southwest corner of the town of Eaton. Once the headwaters of the Otselic, the construction of the Chenango Canal closed the outlet and took the water through Bradley Brook reservoir to the canal. The lake covers about 136 acres and has no surface inlet, being fed with pure springs, and the scenery thereabouts is charming.

Leland's Lake is picturesquely situated in the town of Eaton at the point of divergence of the Oriskany and the Chenango valleys. The water of this lake was also formerly taken for the canal.

Madison Lake (or Pond) is situated in the southern part of the town of that name and is a charming small body of water, the picturesque scenery around which has made it attractive as a summer resort in recent years.

The geology of Madison county, though possessing few of the important characteristics that give some localities an almost startling interest, is still worthy of the reader's attention. The rocks of the Clinton group are the lowest in the county and border Oneida Lake. The Niagara and Onondaga groups are next above this and the three occupy the low lands of the northern part of the county. The surface rock south of the swamp is composed of the red shales of the Onondaga group, while along the base of the hills are beds of gypsum. On the northern slope of the hills successively appear the water limestone, Pentamerous limestone, Oriskany limestone, and Onondaga limestone. Next above these appear the Marcellus and Hamilton shales, covering more than half the surface of the county. The Tully limestone, Genesee slate, and the Ithaca group are found in a limited extent on the tops of the southern hills.

The Clinton group, as found in the northern part of the county, frequently comes within plowing distance of the surface, or lies loose on the ground. The soil is occasionally colored red with the iron ore that characterizes this group and is found to a limited extent in this locality, but not, as far as known, in sufficient quantity and purity to make its working profitable. The Clinton group in this region is covered with alluvion.

The Niagara limestone increases in thickness from east to west and in the eastern part of this county is not sufficiently pure for water lime, but in the western part of Sullivan has been successfully burned. It is also quarried in the western part for building purposes.

The Onondaga Salt group makes its first appearance in this county near the Erie Canal in the eastern part. From that point westward the canal was cut through the red shale of the group. It increases in breadth on both sides of the canal proceeding westward and on the north side becomes as wide after a few miles as it is on the south side. The second deposit of this group consists of shales and calcareous slate, green or drab in color, and is seen at favorable points in Lenox. The third, or gypsum, deposit is the most interesting and valuable of the group, both because of its being the source of the brine of the Onondaga and other salt springs in this section, and for its value as plaster. In Madison county it commences in association with a few other rocks not observed to the east and is found in masses, rather than in layers or beds. Next in importance to the gypsum, from the geological point of view, is the Vermicular limestone, which is essentially calcareous. It is porous, or cellular, perforated with curvilinear holes, and very compact between the holes; these cells vary widely in size and generally communicate with each other. In the plaster quarries of Lenox the structure of the cells confirms the theory of their mineral origin. There are two masses of this rock, an upper and a lower one. The former commences at the ridge west of Oneida Creek and extends on westward; its thickness is about four feet and the cavities are commonly large. The lower mass is limited, its greatest thickness being about twenty feet. Fossils are rare in the entire group. The whole of the gypsum in Madison county is confined to the towns of Lenox and Sullivan, excepting a small section of the northeast part of Smithfield, and of the northwest part of Stockbridge. Of the quarries that have been opened (which are noticed in later town history) some are covered with masses of such thickness as to considerably diminish their profits. The first discovered was known as the old Sullivan bed, near the turnpike gate. The plaster hills range from east to west through the county and extend south from the turnpike from two to four miles.

The water lime group is named from the drab-colored limestone from which nearly all the water lime south of the canal in this section is made. To the west of Oneida Creek the stone burned consists of two layers, the upper one shelly, breaking into thin pieces; this burns with less heat than the lower layer. This rock forms the great mass of the gulf at the falls on Chittenango Creek, showing a thickness of over one hundred feet; there, and at other points in the county, it is quarried and burned. One of the most important localities and one of

the very earliest, if not the first, discovered in the State, is about one and a half miles southwest of Chittenango village.

The Pentamerous limestone, which takes its name from a fossil found in it, diminishes in thickness as it extends westward and terminates in Madison county. It is rarely pure and is not valuable.

The Oriskany sandstone is clearly traceable from east to west by its characteristic fossils. The edge of this rock is exposed at a point a little northeast of Perryville, lying immediately below the Onondaga limestone and forming a terrace extending to the village. At the falls at Perryville it is only a few inches in thickness. Boulders of it are common on the hillsides and tops in the towns of Madison, Eaton, Hamilton and Lebanon.

The well known and valuable Onondaga limestone extends across the State, is extensively quarried for building purposes and to burn in many localities, and contains many interesting fossils. It is usually nearly pure and is one of the most valuable of building stones. It is the rock over which, as a rule, the waters flow north, forming the falls, great and small, at the western end of its range, the most noted of which in a local sense, are the one at Perryville and the one at Chittenango Falls. At Van Epps, near Perryville, the top of this stone forms a broad and extensive terrace, the mass being about ten feet thick. At Perryville the waters of Canaseraga Creek fall from the rock into a gulf excavated to a depth of more than one hundred feet in the water lime group; similar conditions exist at Chittenango Falls. The Corniferous limestone rests invariably upon the Onondaga limestone and is covered by the Marcellus shales. It is seldom pure, contains many characteristic fossils, but has little practical importance.

The Marcellus shales are geographically divided into two masses, one of which contains limestone and characteristic fossils, while they are absent in the other. The limestone is very impure and dark in color. It diminishes in thickness east and west from Marcellus, and the presence of coal in small quantities along its out-crop has led to many excavations for that very useful mineral in Madison county and elsewhere. These shales are well exposed at the falls on Oneida Creek, and are seen at other points along its line.

The Hamilton group takes its name from the town of Hamilton in this county, which contains no other rock. The group includes all the masses between the upper shales or Marcellus and the Tully limestone. It is of great thickness, ranging from 300 to 700 feet and extends from

Hudson River to Lake Erie. It consists of shale, slate, and sandstone, and their mixtures, and abounds in fossils, but is generally deficient in building material. It covers the whole of Brookfield, excepting a triangular projection towards the southwest end where the Ithaca group appears; the whole of Hamilton and Madison, the eastern half of Lebanon, three-fourths of Eaton, the extreme south part of Stockbridge, the southern half of Smithfield, all of Fenner excepting the north and northwestern parts, the greater part of Cazenovia, and extends into De Ruyter. The most important exposition of this rock in this county is near Hamilton village, where various openings have been made. Quarries have also been opened and worked in many other places in the county, as elsewhere described. The hills around Cazenovia village are largely composed of the coarse shales of the group which, in mineral character, constitute the greater part of the whole group; they turn brownish in color with exposure, decompose slowly, and are the common building material of their range. The hillside southeast of New Woodstock shows the same sandstone as at Hamilton, and the stone is quarried to some extent. The valley through which the Chenango Canal passed drains a large part of this group, and the valley of New Woodstock is excavated in the same part of the group.

The Tully limestone is not seen in this county, but it doubtless exists, as it appears a little to the northwest of De Ruyter village, with the shales of the Hamilton group below it, and the Genesee slate above. This Genesee slate is seen along the road from Smyrna to De Ruyter, and in its range through Lebanon. The Ithaca group, while a more useful rock than the group below it, bears little interest in this county. The most northerly point where it is seen is near Nelson Flats, where a mass of about eight feet is exposed.

Of the Quarternary Deposits there are but few points in this section where any striking superposition of layers is seen, owing chiefly to the comparatively few excavations. The best locality for observation is at Chittenango, where three distinct deposits are seen. The lowest mass is a yellow sand in layers; the second consists of round stones and blackish sand, and the third of red earth, apparently derived from the destruction of red shale. The height of the three deposits is about thirty-five feet. The same alluvial exists between Peterboro and Hamilton and in other places.

Lake marl, as a product of calcareous rocks, exists in great quantities in the towns of Lenox and Sullivan, and there is a large deposit

south of Canastota. The largest quantity is in Cowasselon swamp, which covers more than 10,000 acres. A second source of marl is the calcareous alluvion, the product of which, in this county, is found on the high ground northwest of Peterboro.

The well known Chittenango sulphur springs are the most important in Madison county; they are situated in the valley of Chittenango Creek, issuing from a hill of calciferous slate. The analysis of the water is as follows:

Carbonate of lime	0.88 grains.
• Sulphate of soda.....	1.66 "
Sulphate of lime and magnesia.....	12.75 "
Chloride of sodium.....	0.14 "
Organic matter.....	trace.

Besides sulphuretted hydrogen the water contains a small portion of carbonic acid gas. It has been beneficially used in the treatment of sickness.

There is an interesting spring about two miles south of the village in the same valley, from which the water comes with a milky cast which is retained for many hours, becoming clear when boiled; it has a sulphurous odor. As the other sulphur springs of the vicinity give limpid water, this one has been given the name of Chittenango white sulphur spring.

There is a salt spring a short distance west of Canastota in a marsh thirty rods north of the canal. A boring was made here nearly forty years ago developing water with a strength of nine degrees salometer; but there was little encouragement in the undertaking and it was abandoned.

The four northern towns of this county, Sullivan, old Lenox, Fenner, and Smithfield, have loamy soils in predominance, compounded with clay and sand, in which in the swampy regions are great quantities of muck and marl and calcareous gravel on the northern hill slopes. These soils are well adapted to the growing of wheat, which has in the past been one of the principal products. The soil of the southern towns in which clay predominates, intermixed with gravel and shale upon the hills and gravel and alluvion in the valleys, is better adapted for the production of grass. Hops were for many years the large staple agricultural product of this county; but in more recent years, since prices have been low and uncertain, the dairying interest has increased in magnitude and is now a very important industry. The county long stood second

only to Oneida in the quantity of hops produced. The fruit growing industry of the county is somewhat limited in variety, but the apple crop has always been large and the quality excellent. Pears, grapes, and other common fruits are grown, but not in large quantities.

CHAPTER II.

INDIAN OCCUPATION AND EARLY WARS.

When the white European adventurers made their first advent into territory now constituting the State of New York they found it in possession of the Five Nations of Indians, to whom the French gave the name, Iroquois. These nations were collectively and commonly called by the English, the Iroquois Confederacy. They were located across the State, beginning with the Mohawks on the east, the Oneidas next, the Onondagas in the central part, the Cayugas next, and the Senecas in the western part. The central council fire of the Confederacy was kept with the Onondagas, and there were held most of their important gatherings and deliberations. Of these uncivilized, war-loving savages the Oneidas were the least barbarous, revengeful and blood-thirsty; this peculiarity was demonstrated in the early wars and especially in the war of the Revolution, when they remained either neutral or loyal to the colonists. The territory of Madison county was part of the domain of this nation, who followed the chase through its primeval forests and rippled the clear waters of its lakes and streams with their silently-moving paddles during unknown years before the white man came.

The early discoveries in America and the recognized theory of European nations that such discoveries gave valid title to lands found in possession of barbarians and savages, led to bloody conflict in the western world. England claimed supremacy here through the discoveries and explorations of Cabot, who sailed in 1497; France, under those of Champlain and others, and Holland by virtue of the coincident voyage of Hudson and the founding of a settlement on Manhattan Island. For many years the French were in the ascendant and it was only through prolonged and sanguinary wars that the western hemisphere was wrested from the impending domination of that nation. In all

the wars for conquest in this country, the records of which the reader may find in many volumes of general history, the Iroquois Indians were a most potent and influential factor. Roaming at will, in pride and power, over the greater part of the continent, wherein they had conquered one after another of their rival nations; brave and shrewd and savage in their futile attempts to check the encroachments of the white men, they had to be taken into account in every movement for territorial acquisition by the three great powers across the Atlantic. It was clearly seen by English, French, and Dutch alike that if either could gain the entire and unflinching fealty of the Iroquois, that power would speedily conquer the others. But in their ignorance of Indian character, their unthinking greed and selfishness, their dishonesty and treachery, neither of the European powers ever succeeded in wholly gaining the confidence and loyalty of the Five Nations—a fact that greatly prolonged the conflict.

As settlement progressed, by the French at the north, the Dutch in New York, and the English in New England, the rich fur trade with the Indians sent golden harvests across the Atlantic, for which the powers were ready to battle, and the struggle began. With the details of those wars, except so far as the Oneida Indians were directly involved, we are not interested in these pages. The early attempts by the French to conquer the Iroquois were even more futile than their later efforts to secure an alliance with them, and when James the II. of England was driven from his throne in the revolution of 1688, open war speedily followed between that country and France. This struggle closed with the treaty of Ryswick in 1697, the English having to a great extent retained the friendship of the Indians during its progress, and securing decided advantages under the treaty, if its provisions had been heeded by the French. They were not. Queen Anne's war followed in 1702 and was ended only after eleven years of conflict by the treaty of Utrecht, April 11, 1713.

Meanwhile, the Tuscarora Indians, a powerful nation of the South, had resisted the encroachments of the Carolina proprietors, who had assigned their lands to the German Palatines, and the Indians were almost destroyed in their fort on the River Tar on the 26th of March, 1713, 800 of them having been taken prisoners and sold as slaves to the English allies. In the year just named the Iroquois made an expedition to the South, during which they adopted the remainder of the

Tuscaroras, making them the Sixth Nation, and assigning them territory to the west of and in close proximity to that of the Oneidas.¹

Under the treaty of Utrecht the French agreed not to attack the Iroquois, who were acknowledged to be subjects of Great Britain, and both the English and the French were guaranteed free trade with them. After a period of nominal peace of about thirty years the English and French were again at war in 1744, which continued until 1748, when, on April 30, it was concluded by the treaty of Aix-la Chapelle, which substantially renewed the former treaty. At that time, such progress in settlement had been made that the French, stimulated by the zealous and active Jesuits, numbered about 60,000, while the English colonists reached over a million in number. In this latter conflict the Iroquois did not engage until 1746. The last named treaty was very imperfect; the old causes of dissension and rivalry remained, and the two countries were again in conflict in 1755, and for a time France gained the supremacy and drew over to her side half or more of the Iroquois. They established a line of forts from Montreal to French Creek in Pennsylvania, and the breaking out of the war found the English unprepared to meet the vigorous measures inaugurated by their enemy. Battles were fought in Nova Scotia, in the Ohio valley, at Crown Point, and at Niagara. During this period Sir William Johnson was active in the English interest and acquired an influence over the Indians that was potent in achieving the final triumph. Johnson was wounded in the engagement at Crown Point in 1754 and from that time to the end of the struggle a fierce border warfare was carried on, the details of which form many chapters of the deepest and most terrible interest in American history.

In 1756 forts were built at Onawaroghare² (Oneida Castle in the town of Vernon) and at Onondaga, and a block house at Canaseraga. The fort at Oneida was 120 feet square, built of sixteen feet logs set four feet in the ground. It had two block houses at opposite corners, each of which was twenty four feet square below, while the upper part projected to allow its occupants to fire down upon an enemy. The block house at Canaseraga was similar to this.

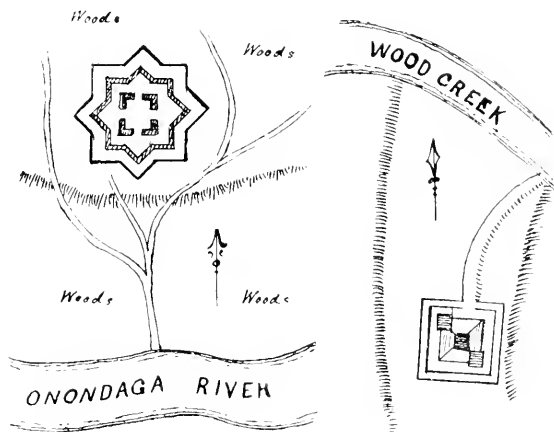
It was during this conflict also and on May 18, 1759, that General

¹In 1763 their principal village was at Canaseraga, in the town of Sullivan, Madison county. They had "several others about the Susquehanna," and numbered 146. - Sir William Johnson's enumeration of Indians, Col. Hist.

²Colonial History

Amherst issued orders for the construction of "3 Posts to be made as follows: At the northeast end of Oneyda Lake—50 men; at the west end of Oneyda Lake, 50 do; at Oswego Falls, 100 do. The above Posts to be retrenched with a ditch, and a block-house in the center, with flankers at each opposite angle on which swivel guns are mounted."

These orders resulted in the construction of what was called the Royal Block House, which was on the south side of Wood Creek, near its junction with Fish Creek, and the fort at Brewerton, the sites of both of which are still recognizable. The location and form of these works is shown on the accompanying diagram.



At a council held by Sir William Johnson at Onondaga, June 19, 1756, where permission was given Johnson to build a fort or magazine at Oswego Falls, an Onondaga sachem promised him the aid of the Tuscaroras and Oneidas in building a road from the German Flats to "Canaghsaragy," and of the Onondagas in building one thence to Oswego.¹

The war which for many years threatened to overthrow the English

¹ Colonial History.

finally resulted in their favor, and the treaty of Paris was signed in 1763, leaving England in possession of Canada and the trans Mississippi territory. It was to settle the territorial disputes arising after this peace between the various Indian tribes and the colonies, that the so called Line of Property was established in 1768 and ratified by Sir William Johnson in 1770. But the fixing of this line did not permanently protect the Indians in the enjoyment of the territory set apart for them. As settlement increased, the greed of traders led to encroachments that soon created trouble and prepared the way for hostility by the natives towards the colonists in the approaching revolution. The Indians made bitter complaint of their treatment at a congress of the Six Nations held at Johnson Hall (Johnstown) in the summer of 1774. At the same time the Six Nations agreed to a proposition made by the Montauk Indians to settle on their lands at Conawaroghere, which Johnson speaks of in November, 1762, as being "a new village of the Oneidas."

As the time approached when the fires of the Revolution were to be lighted, it was clearly seen that the colonists could hope for little aid from the Iroquois as a whole; indeed they had every reason to fear their enmity, with the exception of the Oneidas and Tuscaroras. Upon the outbreak of the conflict, about 1,800 allied themselves with the British, leaving only about 200 who were friendly to the colonists. The terrible atrocities of the former, under the leadership of Brant and stimulated by many Tories, whose deeds were scarcely less barbarous than those of their red friends, can never be forgotten. At a council held at Onondaga the whole Six Nations at first resolved to remain neutral, but the inducements offered by the mother country were too strong to be resisted. Joseph Brant, then one of the most prominent of the young men of the Confederacy, was sent to England, where he was set up as a hero and made the recipient of many honors and gifts. He was closely affiliated with the Johnsons also, and when he returned in the winter of 1776 he at once began organizing a force of Indians to aid the English. In the spring of 1777 he appeared at Oquaga (now Windsor, Broome county) with a large body of warriors, and in June he ascended the Susquehanna to Unadilla. There he demanded food for his followers, drove off cattle, sheep and swine, and so frightened the inhabitants that they retired to Cherry Valley and other settled points.

The attitude of the Indians under Brant was clearly exposed by that

chief in an interview which was sought by General Herkimer at Unadilla. He was told that "the Indians were in concert with the King, as their fathers had been; that the King's belts were yet lodged with them, and they could not violate their pledge;" and, finally, that they had "made war on the white people when they were all united, and as they were now divided the Indians were not frightened." The Indians were simply sharing the universal belief that the war would end with the defeat of the colonists. A few days after this interview Brant withdrew his forces from the Susquehanna and joined Sir John Johnson and Col. John Butler, who had gathered at Oswego a body of Tories and refugees preparatory to an attack on the Mohawk and Schoharie settlements. This motley army joined the troops of St. Leger, who were co-operating with Burgoyne, and attacked Fort Schuyler in August, 1777; the bloody battle of Oriskany was fought, in which General Herkimer fell, and the colonists under Colonel Gansevoort snatched victory from defeat and put the enemy to a disgraceful flight.

After that battle Brant chastised the Oneidas for their neutrality by destroying their upper and lower castles, their crops and their wigwams, and driving off their cattle; but the Oneidas retaliated by aiding in the subsequent destruction of the castles and villages of the Mohawks, which preceded the final extinction of the power of the great Confederacy. The siege of Fort Schuyler was raised on the 22d of August, 1777.

A long series of Indian and tory atrocities on the New York and Pennsylvania borders followed these events, including the terrible massacres at Cherry Valley, Wyoming and Minnisink, at length impelling Congress to strike a blow for the prompt and permanent overthrow of the Indian power. To this end was organized the historical expedition of General Sullivan in 1779 against the Senecas, in which he was ordered "to cut off their settlements, destroy their crops, and inflict upon them every other injury which time and circumstances would permit." One of the three divisions composing Sullivan's army was commanded by Gen. James Clinton and was collected at Canajoharie. He endeavored to induce the Oneidas and Tuscaroras to join him, and would doubtless have been successful, but for an address sent them by the British general, Haldimand, governor of Canada; it was written in the Iroquois language and was so effective that with few exceptions those Indians remained at their homes. Before departing on this expedition Clinton and his forces ravaged the Mohawk country, burning villages

and crops and sparing only those of the Oneidas and Tuscaroras. Sullivan's forces met near Athens, Pa., started promptly on their mission and fought their first battle on or near the site of Elmira. Proceeding northward the victorious army swept over the rich Genesee country, where the powerful Senecas had made extensive improvements, leaving desolation and ruin in their track. The other hostile nations shared the same fate. Catharinstown, the home of Catharine Montour, the inhuman figure in the Wyoming massacre; Kendaia, Kanadaseagea, the capital of the Senecas at the head of Seneca Lake, with its sixty well-built houses and fine orchards; Kanandaigua, with its "twenty-three very elegant houses, mostly framed, and, in general, large;" and its fields of corn and orchards of fruit; Genesee Castle, "with one hundred and twenty-eight houses, mostly large and elegant," all were destroyed. Forty Indian towns were burned, thousands of bushels of grain in fields and buildings, large and fruitful orchards, gardens filled with vegetables, and much other property were wiped out of existence. The purposes of the expedition were amply effected. The Iroquois power was broken; but before their final and complete submission they made one more effort to gratify their revenge. Crippled and humiliated, they still turned a deaf ear to the pleas of Red Jacket, the great Seneca chief, to yield to their white conquerors, and in the ensuing winter organized an expedition under Cornplanter, fell upon the Oneidas and Tuscaroras, burned their castle, church and village, and drove them to seek safety among the white settlements farther east, where they remained until the close of the war, in active alliance with the colonists.

In further retaliation for Sullivan's invasion of the Iroquois country, Sir John Johnson in the fall of 1780, gathered at La Chine Island in the St. Lawrence, a body of Tories, Canadians and Indians, the latter under Brant, and on the 15th of October descended upon the Schoharie valley, burned buildings, destroyed other property, took many prisoners and laid the whole region waste. Gen. Robert Van Rensselaer hastily gathered the militia and pursued the invaders, who fled to their boats, which had been left with their stores under a strong guard in a stockade fort previously built by the French on the east bank of Chittenango Creek, about a mile above the mouth of Black Creek. Van Rensselaer followed his enemy to Herkimer and from there sent a messenger to Fort Stanwix with orders for Capt. Walter Vrooman to take a strong detachment and proceed to Chittenango Creek and destroy the boats

and stores of the enemy. This mission the young captain accomplished, but his command of fifty men was surprised on the 23d of October by a body of Butler's Rangers, sent by Johnson to intercept them. All but two or three of the party were killed or captured, some of the captives being mercilessly tortured by the exasperated Indians. Captain Vrooman and the other survivors were taken to Montreal and held prisoners two years. These captives, or a part of them, returned to the scene of this event in 1790 and squatted on lands of the Oneida Reservation and later became the pioneers of the town of Sullivan.

In the succeeding operations in the Mohawk valley and vicinity, the Oneidas performed valuable services for the colonial cause. In the battle at Fort Plain they were opposed to the forces of Brant and Johnson and aided in their defeat. In the ranks with Col. Marinus Willett, for the defense of the valley in 1781, were many Oneidas battling faithfully for their friends. Indeed, on every occasion where they could serve the colonists, this friendly nation of Indians never failed in loyalty or bravery.

With the declaration of peace in 1783, the New York authorities showed a disposition to drive from the State all the Indians of the Six Nations, the larger part of whom had been foremost in the bloody border wars; but the Federal government took a different view of the matter. Oliver Wolcott, Richard Butler and Arthur Lee were appointed commissioners to adjust their claims and rights, and at a council held at Fort Stanwix in 1784, reservations were assigned to each of the nations excepting the Mohawks. Special legislation had previously been enacted for the Oneidas and Tuscaroras. On the 15th of October, 1783, a series of resolutions was adopted by Congress relating to the Indians, one of which was as follows:

WHEREAS, the Oneida and Tuscarora tribes have adhered to the cause of America, and joined her armies in the course of the late war, and Congress has repeatedly assured them of peculiar marks of favor and friendship, the said Commissioners are therefore instructed to reassure the said tribes of the friendship of the United States, and that they may rely that the land which they claim as their inheritance will be reserved for their sole use and benefit, until they may think it for their advantage to dispose of the same.

The first known place of dwelling of the Oneidas was on an eminence in the present town of Stockbridge.¹ The time when this village was abandoned for the later Oneida Castle is unknown. The latter was

¹Schoolcraft

spoken of in 1762 as "a new village of the Oneidas." When the Tuscaroras became the Sixth Nation of the Confederacy, a portion of them were settled at the old village in Stockbridge, and others at Canaseraga. At the close of the war the Senecas gave them lands in the present county of Niagara, where they still remain. Their removal thither was made in 1784, in which year the Stockbridge tribe took possession of their village, which was called the "Upper Oneida Castle." When the first white settlers came their cabins dotted the whole valley of the Oneida. In 1792 the Oneidas numbered about 550 and were described as being "very friendly." In 1875 they numbered 150, all excepting eleven living on the reservation. Several removals of portions of the nation to Green Bay, Wisconsin, have been made, the last of which took place in 1844. There are now not more than a score left at their old home.

The long and arduous efforts made to civilize and educate the Indians, as described in the "Relations" of the Jesuits and the journals of missionaries, are well known to all intelligent persons. As a whole those efforts were unsuccessful, though much good was accomplished in certain localities. Among the most distinguished Indian missionaries, and one whose work was most productive of good results, was Rev. Samuel Kirkland,¹ who labored long among the Oneidas and acquired almost unbounded influence, which he exercised to the great benefit of the colonists during the Revolutionary war.

In July, 1751, David Zeisberger and Gottfried Rundt held a council

¹ Rev. Samuel Kirkland was born in Norwich, Conn., December 1, 1741, and received his education in Dr. Wheelock's Indian school. In 1761 he was sent among the Mohawks to learn their language. He entered Princeton College in 1762, and in 1764 returned to the Mohawk Indians to teach school and further study their language and customs. He received his collegiate degree in 1765, and in that and the following year labored among the Senecas. On July 19, 1766, he was ordained at Lebanon as an Indian missionary, and in the following July took up his residence at Oneida Castle. For forty years thereafter he labored among that nation of Indians, acquiring almost unbounded influence over them, and exerting it successfully in preventing them from joining the enemies of the colonists during the Revolutionary war. During that struggle he acted as chaplain in the United States service, and was brigade chaplain in Sullivan's campaign against the Senecas in 1779. At the close of the war he remained with the Oneidas, and in 1788 assisted at the great Council for the extinction of the Indian title to the Genesee country. The Oneidas gave him a tract of land 1, and the State regarded the value of his services so highly that it granted him in 1789 a section of land in the town of Kirkland, Oneida county, two miles square, to which he removed. In 1792 he made a liberal endowment of land for the founding of a school which was originally called the Hamilton Oneida Academy, and in 1812 became Hamilton College by incorporation. Mr. Kirkland married in the summer of 1769, Jemsha Bingham, in Connecticut, an excellent woman, who returned westward with her husband and shared in his after labors. Mr. Kirkland died February 28, 1808. He was a man of the noblest qualities of mind and heart, a true friend of both the red man and the white, and one of the few missionaries whose labors among the Indians resulted in, to some extent, Christianizing and educating them.

with the Oneidas, who had stopped them on their way to the Onondagas and opposed their proceeding further. In the council Brother Zeisberger addressed them with such effect that the Indians relinquished their opposition, saying, "We are convinced that your business is not a bad one, and that your words are true."

A mission was established at Oneida Castle in 1816 by Bishop Hobart, and Rev. Eleazer Williams, the putative son of Thomas Williams, a distinguished chief of the St. Regis Indians, was placed in charge. He was well educated and officiated as lay reader, catechist and school teacher. His labors resulted in converting a large number of the Oneidas to Christianity who had before belonged to the so called Pagan party. These converts in January, 1817, sent to Gov. De Witt Clinton an address, signed by eleven of the head men of the nation, expressing their desire to be known as the "Second Christian Party of the Oneida Nation." In 1818 this party sold a piece of land for the erection of a chapel, which was dedicated as St. Peter's Church on September 21, 1819, by Bishop Hobart, who confirmed in all 500 persons connected with this mission. Mr. Williams removed to Green Bay, Wis., with a part of the Oneidas and was succeeded in the mission by Solomon Davis, who removed to the same place with another portion of the nation. The chapel was removed to Vernon in 1840.

A Methodist mission was established among the Oneidas in 1829 by Rev. Dan Barnes, who remained three years and labored very effectually for the conversion and moral improvement of the natives. A chapel was built in the southwest corner of the town of Vernon; it was sold with its site in 1833 by the body of Indians that left in that year for Green Bay. Another house was soon afterward built in the same locality.

A Methodist Indian church and school building is still standing on the west road from Oneida near the Lawrence farm, which was used for services many years, but has not been occupied, excepting on occasional Sabbaths for some ten years.

The Stockbridge Indians, who took their name from their native place in Massachusetts, were ministered to by Rev. John Sergeant, who came with them and founded a church immediately after their settlement at Stockbridge. The tribe then comprised 420 members, sixteen of whom constituted the original church. Mr. Sergeant served as missionary there for thirty-six years, and received from the Legislature a patent for a mile square of land adjoining Stockbridge, which was

presented to him by the Indians. Mr. Sergeant died September 7, 1824. In 1822 a large part of this tribe removed to Wisconsin and there made considerable advancement in civilized customs.

The Brotherton Indians were adopted by the Oneidas in the latter half of the eighteenth century. They were made up of a union of several tribes, or brothers, whence their name. They located mostly in the town of Marshall, Oneida county, and adopted the English language.

As before intimated, the Oneida Indians remained friendly to the white settlers during the greater part of the early wars. Their great chieftain, Skenandoah, was then in power; he was a man possessed of a vigorous mind, sagacious, wise and persevering, noble and commanding in person and manner. He was at all times the white man's friend. His watchfulness once prevented the massacre of the inhabitants of German Flats, and in the Revolution it was his influence that induced the Oneidas to take up arms for the colonists. Soon after Rev. Mr. Kirkland established his mission, Skenandoah became a Christian and lived in that faith to the close of his life. He died March 11, 1816, and was believed to have been about 110 years old. His remains were buried in the garden of Mr. Kirkland and a monument to his memory has been erected by the Northern Missionary Society.

Whatever may be our preconceived theories of the right of conquest, the onward march of civilization, etc., with which we Anglo-Saxons are prone to minister to our own self-esteem, it is still pitiful to contemplate the present condition and circumstances of the once numerous and powerful Indian nations of New York State. Their immense domain shorn down to a few insignificant reservations, their numbers reduced to a fraction of what they once were, their haughty and aggressive spirit subdued, the American Indians form an interesting, if saddening, example of the passing of a great nation.

Of the Oneidas there are now living in this State about 250; there are about 400 of the Tuscaroras, while at Green Bay there is a remnant of the Stockbridges. Of the other New York Indians there are according to a late census about 3,800 remaining.

It is interesting to note here that these Indians and others of the same nations on the western reservations have recently gained a claim against the government of about \$2,000,000, largely through the long continued efforts of James B. Jenkins, of Oneida Castle. This claim arose through the exchange by the government of lands in Indian

Territory for other and more valuable lands now lying within the State of Kansas, and a promise to pay to the Indians a large sum of money representing the difference in value of the two tracts. After about forty years of contest the Court of Claims found in December, 1890, that about \$2,000,000 was due the New York Indians. Further delays carried the case along to the latter part of 1898 when judgment was entered by the Court of Claims; this was subsequently affirmed by the United States Supreme Court.

CHAPTER III.

FIRST SETTLEMENT—TRAILS AND ROADS.

At the close of the Revolutionary war the territory of Chenango county, which then included the present Madison county, was without a permanent white settler. It was a beautiful, forest-covered region, trackless and unmarked by man, except for the devious Indian trails and the red men's rude improvements. Chenango county was erected on March 15, 1798, with eight towns, of which Brookfield, Cazenovia and Hamilton, now all in Madison county, were three. Brookfield then included what is now Columbus, Chenango county; Cazenovia included the present towns of De Ruyter, Georgetown, Nelson, Fenner, Smithfield, Lenox, and Sullivan; Hamilton included the present towns of Lebanon, Eaton, and Madison.

The first permanent settlement in Chenango county was not made until 1784, the year following the close of the war, when Elnathan Bush came in a canoe down the Susquehanna from Cooperstown and located in what is now Afton, in the extreme southeast part of the county. It was two years later before further settlement was made by the pioneers of Bainbridge. A few squatters had lived transiently on the Oneida Reservation earlier than this. Settlement in this favored region, however, was rapid when once begun. In 1800, two years after Chenango county was organized and six years after the first arrival, the county had a population of 16,087. By that time the pioneers of Madison county had penetrated almost to its remotest parts and were striking sturdy blows around their rude hearthstones. There was not a road

across the territory of either Chenango or Madison county when the first white settler arrived in 1784, with the exception of one in the southern part extending from Bainbridge to the mouth of Page Brook, several miles south of Chenango Forks in Broome county. This was called the Chenango Road and many of the pioneers settled along its course. It was probably constructed by some part of Sullivan's army attached to Clinton's command in 1789.

There were two principal routes by which the early settlers came in, known as the north and south water routes; the north by the Hudson and Mohawk Rivers, and the south by the Susquehanna. Many, however, came over the long distance from New England on foot, carrying almost nothing but an ax. Others came with their families and small belongings on an ox sled or in covered wagons. The majority made the journey in winter, as it was easier in that season to reach remote points in the wilderness. Many who came in by the northern route, made their way from Whitestown through an almost unbroken wilderness, following such Indian trails as led them towards their destination. Clark's map of the Five Nations and mission sites, Sauthier's map of 1779, and Guy Johnson's map of 1771, indicate a number of the Indian trails, a few of which had direct bearing upon the settlement of this immediate region. One of these left the Mohawk near the site of Utica and passed southwest through Oneida and on westward through Onondaga. This crossed two trails within the limits of Madison county—one extending from the south of Salmon River along the westerly branch of Fish Creek, passing the east end of Oneida Lake and thence in a southwesterly direction to a point about midway between Ithaca and Elmira; the other passed in a northwesterly direction across the northern part of the county, passing near the point where Chittenango Creek becomes the west boundary of the county and thence to the foot of Oneida Lake, where it intersected another trail starting from the one above described. A trail also started from about the site of Utica, as shown on Sauthier's map, extended through "Old Oneyda Castle,"¹

¹ Referring to the present Oneida Castle. A village situated near Oneida Lake is designated the "New Oneida Castle." The Documentary History, I, 536, alludes to the line of this trail in 1757, which had then become a passable road, as follows: "The road goes to the Great Oneida Village, about two leagues from the Lake. A picket Fort with four bastions, had been constructed in this village by the English. It was destroyed by the Oneidas in observance of their promise given at a council held between them and the Marquis De Vaudreuil. Each of its sides might have been one hundred paces. There is a second Oneida Village, called the little village, situated on the bank of the Lake. There is no fort in the latter." In this connection the accompanying ancient map is of great interest and is self-explanatory.



Old Map of Central New York.

called on the map "Canowaroghare," and "Canadasseo" (corresponding apparently with the position of East Boston) and Canaseraga Castle to Three Rivers. From a little southwest of Canaseraga a branch extended to Onondaga. Another map indicates a trail extending from the site of Oneida village in a general westerly direction, passing through Canaseraga and on through Onondaga to Niagara. This and the last preceding described trail correspond, doubtless, with the trail which is well known to have crossed the northern part of Madison county, passing through Oneida Castle, Wampsville, Quality Hill and Canaseraga, leaving the county at Deep Spring. This road was improved in 1790, just as the first settlers were coming into the territory of Madison county, by William and James Wadsworth, who passed over it with oxen and cart on their way to the Genesee country. These narrow and winding trails could not long suffice for the travel of the pioneers, and local roads were opened and somewhat improved so rapidly after settlement began, that in 1800 there were forty-seven laid out in the territory of Chenango and Madison counties; this was only six years after the first settler came in.

The Mohawk River was of vast importance to the incoming early settlers for a number of years. It was navigated by many so-called Durham boats, a flat-bottomed oblong scow, propelled by poles thrust against the bottom of the river. The crews consisted of five or six men and ten miles up the current was considered a good day's journey. A Schenectady paper of 1803 gives the dimensions of one of these boats as follows: "She is sixty-three feet keel, eleven feet wide, and two feet three inches deep. When loaded she draws two feet of water and carries twenty-four tons. She now brought down 250 bushels of wheat and will next trip bring 800." Many of the Durham boats were smaller than this one.

The importance of the Mohawk as a navigable stream led to early measures for its improvement. In 1791 Gov. George Clinton urged upon the Legislature the importance of improving the natural waterways of the State, and in that year one hundred pounds was appropriated for a survey of the portage at Rome and of the river eastward to the Hudson, with a view of constructing locks where needed and a canal around Little Falls. In the following year the Western Inland Lock Navigation Company was incorporated, with a capital of \$25,000, which was afterwards increased to \$300,000. The improvements were made and for a number of years the region along this route was con-

siderably benefited; but the tolls were high,¹ forcing the settlers to still use the roads that were frequently almost impassable. This fact and the great cost of maintaining the locks and other improvements ultimately, and notwithstanding several loans made by the State, caused the company to fail and its rights reverted to the commonwealth. In 1791 it cost from \$75 to \$100 per ton for transportation from Seneca Lake to Albany; in 1796 the cost was reduced to \$32 per ton and to \$16 on return cargoes. These rates were almost prohibitive to very many pioneers, who toiled over the roads and at the same time made their influence felt for highway improvement.

The road over which the Wadsworths had passed in 1790, as before noted, and which crossed Madison county, was improved by the State in 1793, when \$2,700 was appropriated for roads on the Military Tract (which included Onondaga county); the principal road thus improved extended westward from Deep Spring and was the extension of the Wadsworth road. In 1794 an act was passed by the Legislature appointing Israel Chapin, Michael Myers and Othniel Taylor, commissioners for laying out a highway from "Old Fort Schuyler," to the Cayuga ferry, "as nearly straight as the situation of the country will allow." This road was to be six rods wide. In the several acts relating to this highway it is called the "Great Genesee Road." It generally followed the line of the road before mentioned, which was called the State Road. In 1797 the Legislature authorized three lotteries for the purpose of raising \$45,000 for the further improvement of roads. Of this sum \$13,900 was expended on the Great Genesee road throughout its length from Utica to Geneva. The inhabitants along the route made a voluntary subscription of 4,000 days' work in aid of the improvement. In writing to England on this subject, Capt. Charles Williamson, said:

By this generous and uncommon exertion, and by some other contributions, the State Commissioner was enabled to complete this road of nearly one hundred miles, opening it sixty-four feet wide, and paving with logs and gravel the moist parts of the low country. Hence the road from Fort Schuyler, on the Mohawk river, to Genesee, from being in the month of June, 1797, little better than an Indian path, was so far improved, that a stage started from Fort Schuyler on the 30th of September, and arrived at the hotel in Geneva, in the afternoon of the third day, with four passengers.

¹ In his *Origin and History of the Erie Canal*, George Geddes, wrote: "The high tolls and other expenses of this navigation were so onerous that land carriage on the poor roads of that day still continued to be the usual mode of communication between the interior and the seaboard."

For the further improvement of this highway by private capital the Seneca Turnpike Company was granted a charter in 1800, authorizing \$110,000 capital, and appointing as commissioners, Jedediah Sanger, Benjamin Walker, Charles Williamson and Israel Chapin. An amendment to the charter of 1801 gave the commissioners discretion to deviate from the line of the old road. When it became known that they intended to straighten the line and avoid the Canaseraga Hill and Onondaga Hill there was active opposition to the westward of Chittenango, the inhabitants of Manlius and Onondaga fearing the selection of a northern route that would be to their great disadvantage. They sent a delegation to meet the commissioners at Chittenango. The clever citizens led the commissioners up the ravine to the northwest of Chittenango, which was practically impassable, and then along other equally unfavorable routes until the officials were weary and ready to return to Chittenango and allow the road to follow its own course. Eventually learning that they had been imposed upon, the company in 1806 secured a further amendment to their charter, authorizing them to "build a new road from Sullivan [Madison county] to the Onondaga Reservation near the Salt Springs to Cayuga Bridge," and \$50,000 was added to the capital stock. This road was finished in 1812. The great Genesee Turnpike was completed to Buffalo in 1809.

Mail was first carried through Madison county territory in 1797 or 1798, by a Mr. Langdon, who traveled on horseback from Whitestown to Genesee. He was succeeded by a Mr. Lucas, and by 1800 the mail had become so large as to require a wagon for its transportation. The first four-horse coach with mail was driven through by Jason Parker, who removed in 1794 from Adams, Mass., to Utica and found employment as a post rider between Canajoharie and Whitestown. He began running a stage between those places in 1795 and thus announced his enterprise:

The mail leaves Whitestown every Monday and Thursday at 2 o'clock p. m., and proceeds to Old Fort Schuyler the same evening; next morning starts at 4 o'clock and arrives in Canajoharie in the evening, exchanges passengers with the Albany and Cooperstown stages, and the next day returns to Old Fort Schuyler. Fare for passengers, \$2.00; way passengers, four cents a mile, fourteen pounds of baggage gratis. Seats may be had by applying at the post-office, Whitestown, at the house of the subscriber, Old Fort Schuyler, or at Captain Root's, Canajoharie.

On the 31st of March, 1801, the Oneida Turnpike Company was incorporated by the Legislature, with the purpose of constructing a turn-

pike road from the "dwelling house of Jonathan Dean, in the town of Augusta," through the Oneida and Stockbridge Reservations to the "dwelling house of John Lincklaen in the village of Cazenovia."

By 1810 daily stages were running over the Genesee turnpike line and travel was extensive. In 1804 Parker and Levi Stephens were granted by the Legislature the exclusive privilege for seven years of running stages for the conveyance of passengers between Utica and Canandaigua. The fare was five cents per mile. In 1803 the Cherry Valley Turnpike Company was chartered and a road was constructed from Cherry Valley to Manlius, passing through the towns of Madison, Eaton, Nelson and Cazenovia. Prior to 1804 the so called Peterboro Turnpike was constructed, which extended from Vernon through Peterboro to Cazenovia. The Hamilton and Skaneateles Turnpike was laid out in 1806, but was not completed until a few years later. It extended from Richfield through Brookfield, Hamilton, Eaton, Erieville, and New Woodstock, and on westward to Skaneateles. Joseph Morse, a resident of Eaton, was largely interested in this road and had at one time \$30,000 of the stock. To these various avenues of travel and transportation, which were of immense importance in the early times, was soon to be added the Erie Canal, which crossed the northern part of Madison county and gave the inhabitants greatly improved facilities for reaching the markets and for travel.

By this time (1806) Chenango county had a population of not far from 30,000, the census of 1810 giving it and Madison county nearly 47,000, and the annual influx of settlers was large. The local highways and bridges were being rapidly improved and extended; saw and grist mills had been built on many of the turbulent streams, and the homes of the pioneers were rising on every hand. Chenango county was a large one, more than fifty miles in length from north to south, and the time had arrived when the convenience of the inhabitants in reaching the courts demanded a division.

CHAPTER IV.

ERECTION OF THE COUNTY, TOWN FORMATION AND EARLY SETTLEMENTS.

The act of the Legislature erecting Madison county was passed March 21, 1806. Its first section is as follows:

Be it Enacted, That all that part of the county of Chenango lying north of the following described bounds, to wit: beginning at the southeast corner of the town of Brookfield, on the Unadilla river, and thence running west on the south line of said town of Brookfield, to the east line of the town of Sherburne; thence north to the southeast corner of the town of Hamilton; thence west on the south line of said town of Hamilton to the east line of the town of De Ruyter; thence west on the division line between the sixth and seventh townships in the said town of De Ruyter to the east line of the county of Onondaga; shall be and hereafter is erected into a separate county, and shall be called and known by the name of Madison, and that all the remaining part of the said county of Chenango, shall be and remain a county by the name of Chenango.

The act further provided for the proper division of the town of De Ruyter, through which the new county dividing-line passed. Also, for holding a Court of Common Pleas and General Sessions of the Peace, three terms a year, in the new county. The two counties, Chenango and Madison, were given each two members of assembly, and were made a part of the Western district of New York and of the Sixteenth congressional district. A section provided for the confinement of prisoners in the Oneida county jail until one should be provided.

The following tabulated statement shows the genesis of the several towns of Madison county, and indicates which were in existence when the county was erected:

Brookfield, formed from Paris (Oneida county), March 5, 1795.

Cazenovia, from Paris and Whites- town, March 5, 1795.	}	De Ruyter, March 15, 1798.
		Sullivan, February 22, 1803.
		Nelson, March 13, 1807.
		Smithfield, March 13, 1807.
		Fenner (part of), April 22, 1823.

Hamilton, from Paris, March 5, 1795.	}	Eaton, February 6, 1807.
		Lebanon, February 6, 1807.
		Madison, February 6, 1807.
Sullivan, from Cazenovia, February 22, 1803.	}	Lenox, March 3, 1809.
De Ruyter, from Cazenovia, March 15, 1798.		Georgetown, April 7, 1815.
Cazenovia, March 5, 1795.	}	Fenner, April 22, 1823.
Smithfield, March 13, 1807.		
Smithfield, March 13, 1807.	}	
Lenox, March 3, 1809.		
Vernon.		Stockbridge, May 20, 1836.
Augusta.		
Lenox, March 3, 1809.		Oneida, 1896.
	Lincoln, 1896.	

As will be seen by this diagram, there were only five towns in the county when it was erected—Brookfield, Cazenovia, De Ruyter, Hamilton and Sullivan. But five more were formed in the year following the county organization; since that date five others have been erected, making the present number sixteen. Coincident with the erection of the county, Sullivan was constituted a half-shire town in the new county, with Hamilton, which had formerly been a half-shire town of Chenango county, as the other. The early courts were held alternately in the school house in Hamilton village and the school house near David Barnard's in Sullivan in the part set off for the town of Lenox.

As a result of the first general election for Madison county, Erastus Cleveland, of Madison, and Sylvanus Smalley, of Sullivan, were elected members of assembly; their opponents were Jonathan Morgan, of Brookfield, and John W. Bulkley, of Hamilton. The first county officers and justices of the peace were appointed by the then existing Council of Appointment and were as follows:

First Judge, Peter Smith, of Peterboro.

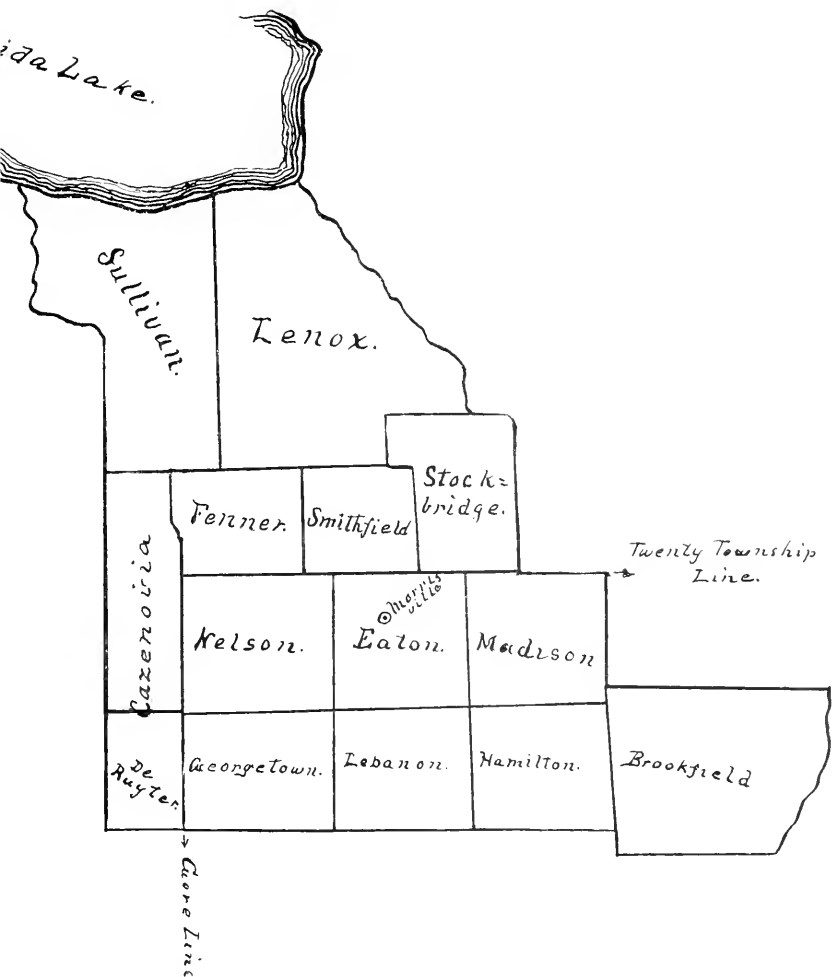
Associate Judges, Sylvanus Smalley and David Cook, of Sullivan; Edward Green, of Brookfield; Elisha Payne, of Hamilton.

County Clerk, Dr. Asa B. Sizer, of Hamilton.

Sheriff, Jeremiah Whipple, of Cazenovia.

Surrogate, Thomas H. Hubbard, of Hamilton.

Coroner, Jabish N. M. Hurd, of Cazenovia.



Outline map of Madison County, previous to the division of Lenox in 1896.

Justices of the Peace—Brookfield, Oliver Brown, Daniel Maine, Henry Clark, jr., Jonathan Morgan, Samuel Marsh and Edward Green.

Cazenovia—David Tuthill, Samuel S. Breese, Phineas Southwell, Perry G. Childs, Elisha Williams, Daniel Petrie, William Powers and Joshua Hamlin.

De Ruyter—Eli Gage, Hubbard Smith and Eleazer Hunt.

Hamilton—Joseph Morse, Simeon Gillett, Benjamin Pierce, Gen. Erastus Cleveland, Elisha Payne, Amos Maynard, Russell Barker, George Crane and Winsor Coman.

Sullivan—Gilbert Caswell, Samuel Foster, Walter Beecher, Joseph Frost, Sylvanus Smalley, Peter Smith, David Cook, William Hallock, James Campton and Joseph Yaw.

The first board of supervisors of the county was composed as follows: Brookfield, Stephen Hoxie; Cazenovia, Lemuel Kingsbury; De Ruyter, Jeremiah Gage; Hamilton, Erastus Cleveland; Sullivan, Jacob Patrick. Complete lists of the supervisors of the various towns down to the present time, as far as they are accessible, will be found in the later *Gazetteer of Towns*.

In 1810 Cazenovia was made the county seat by act of Legislature passed April 2, and Col. John Lincklaen and Capt. Eliphalet Jackson were appointed commissioners to superintend the erection of a court house and jail. (See Chapter XXV.)

Settlement in Madison county territory began almost simultaneously in the northern and southern parts, in what became the towns of Brookfield and Sullivan. The town of Brookfield is the extreme southeast town in the county and the largest in area. It was formed from Paris, Oneida county, March 5, 1795, and originally included numbers 17, 18 and 19 of the Chenango Twenty Townships. The former was set off in the formation of Columbus in 1805. Settlement began in the territory of Brookfield in the spring of 1791, when Captain Daniel Brown, a Quaker from Stonington, Conn., came on with a few friends whom he had persuaded to accompany him, but who returned in the fall. Stephen Hoxie and Phineas Babcock came in at about the same time as agents of a company from Rhode Island and Connecticut. Captain Brown was sixty-six years old at the time of his migration and started westward with the intention of locating in the productive Genesee valley; but taking a southern route he and his companions toiled on with an ox team for twenty-one days, when in the latter part of June they arrived at the dwelling of Percifer Carr, who had settled on the east

bank of the Unadilla in the town of Edmeston. They were hospitably received, and the charm of the season, the beauty of the surroundings and the character of the land prompted them to remain; Mr. Brown selected for his homestead land on the west side of the Unadilla, a short distance above Mr. Carr's residence, on lot 82 of the 19th township, and there he built his dwelling on a hill a mile west of the site of Leonardsville. He passed the remainder of his life there and died December 14, 1814. Others of the little party of immigrants settled near by, among them David Maine, Samuel H. Burdick, Samuel Billings and Stephen Collins. All returned east in the fall excepting Mr. Brown. In the following spring Captain Brown's family moved in and in that year he built a saw mill on Mill Creek, which was the first one in the town and one of the first in the county. The first town meeting was held in Brown's dwelling on the 7th of April, 1795. Captain Brown had two children by his first wife and twelve by his second, all but four of whom were daughters. One of them, Anna, married Nathan Steward, who came on from Stonington in 1794 and settled about two and one-half miles northeast of Clarkville. Another daughter, Fanny, married George Palmer, who settled in 1792 between Leonardsville and Clarkville, near the river; there in 1793 he built the first frame house in the town. He removed to the Genesee country about the close of the war of 1812. Jabish¹ Brown, son of Daniel, left Stonington, June 12, 1794, and after a journey of seventeen days arrived in Brookfield with an ox cart and his family; he built a log house near his father's, but two years later removed a half mile south and erected a frame house. Both he and his wife died on that farm, he on July 18, 1843. Their descendants still live in the county. Nathan Brown settled on a part of the homestead. Isaac married and lived on the homestead until near his death, when he removed to Leonardsville, where he died May 3, 1840. He has descendants in the county.

Stephen Collins, before mentioned, settled in 1791 about one and one half miles south of Clarkville, on Beaver Creek; there he soon built a grist mill, which he sold to Daniel White, by whose name it was long known. It passed to his son, Daniel D. White, who operated it until the dam was destroyed about 1861, and it was not rebuilt.

Samuel H. Burdick settled on the farm occupied until recent years by a descendant of his, where he died February 14, 1813. He had only one son. Samuel Billings, who came in 1791, kept a public house sev-

¹Spelled in later years "Jabez."

eral years in the dwelling now occupied by William Whitford. He sold his property about 1817 to William Brown and removed to the West.

When Stephen Hoxie and Phineas Babcock, the agents before mentioned, came on they stopped in Albany and purchased lots 79 to 86 inclusive, and 92 to 96 inclusive, thirteen in all, in the southeast corner of the 19th township, for which they paid fifty cents an acre. In that year Mr. Hoxie built a log house. The patent for lot 96, which Mr. Hoxie selected for himself, is dated May 3, 1791, and is still in possession of his descendants in this county.

In 1792 Stephen Hoxie, John and Elias Button, Lawton Palmer, Thomas and James Rogers, Paul and Perry Maxson, Eleazer and Simeon Brown, Samuel Langworthy, Elder Henry Clark and Phineas Babcock, all members of the company before mentioned, came and settled on their lands—Hoxie on lot 96, the two Buttons on lot 82, Palmer on lot 95, the two Rogers on lot 83, the Maxsons on lots 93 and 94, Eleazer Brown on lot 84 and Simeon on lot 81, Langworthy on lot 80, Clark on lot 92, and Babcock on lot 79. John Button was the only one who brought in his family that year. He settled on the farm occupied in recent years by David Judge, where they resided until their death. In 1792 he bought land on Mill Creek, with the site since known as Button's Falls, and there built the first grist mill in the town. This was a great convenience and was highly appreciated by the early settlers. This mill, together with the saw mill built by Daniel Brown, and one built a little later on the same stream by Jabish Brown, were carried away by a freshet early in the century. A saw mill was built on the site of the Button grist mill, in 1848, by Hosea and David Welch, grandsons of John Button; it was operated until about 1865. Elias Button was a bachelor and lived with his brother until he reached the great age of 105 years. He taught school about sixty years of his life and by some authorities is credited with being the first teacher in Brookfield. As a Carrier is said, by French's Gazetteer, to have taught the first school in the winter of 1796, but it is certain that Mr. Button taught a school half a mile north of Button's Falls in the winter of 1796-7.

Stephen Hoxie returned to Rhode Island again in 1792, leaving here his son John, then seventeen years old. He returned in 1793 with his family, horse and ox teams, the journey occupying six weeks. His grandsons, Stephen and Thomas, have in recent years lived on the homestead, half a mile above Leonardsville, where the pioneer died October 6, 1839, at the age of 101 years.

Lawton Palmer was a Rhode Island man and married a daughter of John Button, settling a little northeast of Five Corners and there died December 3, 1825. He donated from his farm the site of the old First Baptist church. His son Elias succeeded to the homestead and died there March 10, 1866. Lawton Palmer, son of the pioneer, was the first white child born in the town; born April 27, 1792.

Thomas, James and John Rogers were also from Rhode Island, the former settling a mile west from Leonardsville on a farm now owned by his great-grandson, Deloss Rogers. He died there January 17, 1815. James settled on Button Hill and John at Leonardsville and died there. His son Thomas occupied the homestead.

Elder Simeon Brown, one of whose daughters married James Rogers, was from Stonington, Conn., and settled two and one-half miles east of Clarkville, where his grandson, Justus R. Brown, subsequently resided, and now occupied by Clay Brown. He was influential in organizing the First Baptist church and was its pastor for thirty years. He was father of seven children. Eleazer Brown settled on land a part of which went into the John Searls farm.

Paul, Perry, Ray and John Maxson were brothers. Paul and Perry settled at De Lancy's Corners and there resided until their death. Paul operated a distillery many years. Ray settled in Columbus.

Elder Henry Clark settled near the Unadilla Forks; he was a Seventh Day Baptist preacher and organized at Leonardsville the first church of that sect in the town and was pastor many years. His farm was afterwards occupied by Dr. Henry Clark, who lived and died there. George Hall is the present occupant of the place.

Robert Randall was a pioneer of 1792, coming from Stonington with his wife and nine children to Brookfield, where descendants still live. William and Roswell Randall were his sons and carried on mercantile business in South Brookfield, removing thence to Cortland, where they became prominent and wealthy.

Ethan Babcock and David Gates left Leyden, Mass., in the latter part of April, 1793, and arrived in the Beaver Creek valley on the 25th of May, where Oliver Babcock had previously purchased the mill site in the north part of Clarkville, with two lots including the east half of the village site. Oliver Babcock was Ethan's father. They were the first to locate on the site of Clarkville and at once began clearing land. Having accumulated a quantity of ashes from the burning logs, they began making potash; it was the first made in this town. In the fall

Mr. Gates went to West Winfield, Herkimer county, and Mr. Babcock returned to his Massachusetts home, where he married. He came back the next spring bringing his wife and his brother Oliver and his wife. He now finished his uncompleted log house, which was the first one built in the Beaver Creek valley; it stood east of the academy lot. Oliver built one the same year, and there both resided until their death. Ethan died April 4, 1859, and Oliver September 1, 1856. Oliver Babcock, sr., father of Ethan and Oliver, came in 1795 and built the first saw mill on the site of the Elijah Clark mill; the property passed to Elijah Clark in 1857, who built the grist mill. Hezekiah and Phineas Babcock, sons of Oliver sr., settled in the town, the former on the north line; descendants of these families still live in the town.

David Gates's settlement was made on fifty acres of lot 65, which was afterwards owned by his son Darius. He had eleven children, seven of whom lived to maturity and were somewhat prominent in the town.

It was about this time that John J. Morgan and Jedediah Sanger began to open the lands they had purchased in 1791 in townships 18 and 20 and part of 19, to tenants on perpetual leases, a system that had a tendency to retard settlement, as it did in many other parts of this State. Mr. Morgan built a dwelling, which is still standing, in a beautiful spot on the west side of Beaver Creek about two and one-half miles south of Clarkville, where he passed his summers during many years. At his death, Morgan Dix became heir to these lands, which were, however, left under supervision to Gov. John A. Dix, who adopted the policy of selling them to actual settlers on easy terms. Wait Clarke, whose father, John Clarke, settled in the town in 1810, was agent for Governor Dix, in the sale of much of this property.

Among the settlers of 1794 was Zadoc Beebe, who came with his son of the same name, up the Mohawk to Herkimer and thence on foot. After selecting lands they returned to Massachusetts and in 1796 brought in their families with ox teams. The elder Beebe took up lot 27, and the son and his brother-in-law, James Beebe, took up lot 28, both lots in the 19th township. Zadoc Beebe's children were six, all of whom settled near the homestead.

Joshua Whitford also became a settler in 1794, taking up half of lot 76, near the center of the town, where his grandson, Silas Whitford subsequently lived. One of his children was Deacon William Whitford who settled on lot 71, but after his father's death he removed to the

home farm and there died January 26, 1850, leaving four children all living in this town. Other settlers of that year were Wiot Hinckley (this family now spell the name Wait) and John York; the latter settled on the east side of Beaver Creek midway between Clarkville and Brookfield. He had eight children.

Samuel Gorton came to Brookfield in 1795, selected two lots and returned to his native place, Greenwich, R. I. In the following spring his sons, Varnum and Benjamin, came in on foot to prepare for the reception of the rest of the family. They made a clearing and built a cabin about three miles east of North Brookfield, at what is called Gorton Hill. The remainder of the family came in the fall, consisting of the parents and ten more children. In the year 1796, also, Asa Frink, Nathaniel, Joseph, and George Denison, and Thompson Burdick came in company from Stonington with ox teams and all settled in the Beaver Creek valley—Frink at Clarkville, Nathaniel Denison on the west side of the creek, Joseph on lot 65 in the 18th township, and George on the same lot three-fourths of a mile southeast of Clarkville. Thompson Burdick settled about a quarter of a mile south of Clarkville; he sold in 1809 to Eli S. Bailey.

Thomas Keith and Alexander Brewster came in on foot in 1797; the former took up 250 acres and sold forty to Brewster. They built a cabin that summer, returned to Massachusetts in the fall and came back with their families in the next spring. Brewster sold his land many years ago to John Keith, who resided there until his death. The Thomas Keith homestead was owned in recent years by his son Henry.

Elisha Burdick, from Westerly, R. I., came about 1796 and settled a mile north of South Brookfield. He had a numerous family, most of whom settled in that vicinity.

Augustus Saunders, of Westerly, R. I., came as early as 1800 and settled three miles north of Clarkville, on 100 acres, owned in recent years by Dr. L. N. Griswold. He died in Clarkville March 23, 1868. Elisha Johnson settled in the town as early as 1800 and Harris Chesebrough about the same time. Johnson located half a mile south of North Brookfield, where his son, Col. Eli Johnson, afterwards resided. Chesebrough settled near West Edmeston.

The following persons came into the town before and including the year 1800, locating in either what is now Brookfield, or in Columbus, which was then part of this town; most of these names appear in the records in connection with town offices :

1796.—Asa Brown, Peter German, Eleazer Goodwin, Jonathan Kingsbury, John Noyes, Jabez Brown, Moses Ward, John Wilbur, Nathaniel Haskel, Josiah Rathbun, Roswell Haskin, Gurden Thompson, Peter McIntire, Eliakim Palmer, Benedict Babcock, Powell Hall, Eliab Underwood.

1797.—Charles Welch, Edward Works, James Satterlee, Nath. Calkins, Peter W. Delancy, Joel Cutler, Nathan W. Brown, Thomas Giles, Denison Palmer, Jesse Palmeter, David Smith, Jesse Palmer, Richard Butler, Isaac Brown, George Palmer, Absalom Miner, jr., John Payne, Gilbert Strong, Samuel Billings, David Dickey, Ezekiel Scott, Joseph Garner, Amos Scott, Augustus Crandall, John York, Samuel Hall, Amos C. Palmer, Jared Clark, Ebenezer Kelsey, Eld. Marsh, Jonah Slocum, Simon Brown.

1798.—John Hoxsie, Capt. Samuel Berry, John Follet.

1799.—Thomas Kenyon, Edward Green, Peleg Palmer, David Cole, Edmond Scott, Clark Maxson, Joshua Breed, David Whitford, Stephen Clark, John Whitmore, Jonathan Morgan, Weaden Witter, Jonathan Hubby, Elias Underwood, Joshua Morgan, Charles Lee Usher, Nathan Clark, Clark Barber, Nath. Mane (Maine), Benjamin Brown, James Marsh, Nath. Marsh, Samuel Mosher, Charles Babcock, Nathian Steward, Luther Brown, Thomas Bowman.

1800.—Samuel Marsh, William Davis, Thomas Mills, Roswell Brand, Nehemiah Palmer, Samuel Langworthy, Caleb Miller, Amos Wheeler, William G. Greenman, Daniel Barber, Zebulon Brown, Gad Sutleaf.

Josiah Livermore, from Brimfield, Mass., settled about 1804 on the site of North Brookfield, about where his grandson, Charles O. Livermore, kept store in recent years, which is now conducted by Hibbard & York, and operated a tannery. He moved about 1824 to a farm about a mile east of North Brookfield. Capt. Nathan Baldwin was another early settler on the farm occupied in recent years by Asa B. Baldwin. He died April 13, 1807.

There was a considerable early settlement of Quakers in the western part of the town. Among them were Joseph Collins, 1st, Solomon and Hezekiah Collins, a Mr. Sheffield, Gideon and Thomas Kenyon, and James Larkin. The place formerly called "Moscow" was largely built up by the three sons of Joseph Collins—Job, Peter, and Joshua—who were harness makers; in later years the place was given its present name of De Lancy, in honor of John De Lancy. Peter Collins built a tavern, Albert Button a store, and Job and Joshua Collins had

other shops usually found in a small village. The Quakers had a large society and were connected with one in Madison. They held meetings in Thomas Kenyon's house until their old church was built about 1820.

On the 1st of March, 1797, according to the records, tavern permits were granted to George Palmer, Samuel Billings, Henry B. Morgan, Rodolphus Edward, Peter German, Jonathan Brownell, and Amos C. Palmer, each paying \$5.

During the progress of these settlements, made by the pioneers whose posterity have been instrumental in building up and improving the town, considerable advancement was made in the establishment of schools and churches, and various institutions of a business character.

The First Seventh Day Baptist Church of Brookfield was organized as the result of a meeting held in July, 1797, by the many persons of this faith who had settled in the town from Rhode Island, Connecticut, and Petersburg, Rensselaer Co., N. Y. A committee was appointed to prepare articles of faith and covenant, and on October 3, 1797, there met according to arrangement ministers, deacons, and brethren from the church of Hopkinton, R. I., and Petersburg, and after consultation they organized under the title, First Sabbatarian Baptist Church of Christ in Brookfield, the following persons: Henry Clarke, William Davis, Luke Saunders, Joshua Maxson, Paul Maxson, James Crandall, Benjamin Davis, Samuel Greenman, Elisha Burdick, Clark Maxson, John Davis, James Wamsly, Weden Witter, Anna Davis, Elizabeth Burdick, Hannah Maxson, Judith Maxson, Hannah Maxson (wife of Paul), Nancy Maxson, and Caty Clarke. Henry Clarke was chosen pastor and William Davis, deacon. This was the first church in this town, and the third one in the county. The records show that there were sixty-eight members in 1803, and the growth of the society was continuous, about 100 being baptized in 1821, at which time it is believed there were nearly 400 members. In January, 1823, the northwest settlement was set off in a separate church, and later in the same year the southwest settlement was also set off. The first pastor served twenty-four years and was succeeded by William B. Maxson, who served ten years.

Almost coincident with the formation of this church, another was organized at Clarkville by a number of persons who met June 28, 1798, and agreed on July 7 as the date when they would enter into covenant and sign articles of faith. The name of the society, adopted January 26, 1799, was the First First-Day Baptist Church in Brookfield. There were

many of this faith in that vicinity. Following is a list of the persons who signed the covenant: Simeon Brown, John Button, jr., Thomas Dye, Thomas Griffin, Thomas York, Simeon Brown, jr., Jerusha Griffin, Tabitha Burdick, Theda Frink, Polly Griffin, Ruth Brown, Thankful Rogers, Lucretia Breed, Amy Breed, Amy Brown, all of whom were from the Second Baptist church of Stonington, Conn.; Denison Palmer and Delight Palmer, from the Second Baptist church of Colchester; Eleazer Brown from the Sidney and Guilford church; Edith Brown from the First Baptist church of Stonington; Lois Rogers from Richmondtown church; and Lucy Dey from the First Baptist church of Westerly. On June 7, 1800, Simeon Brown was called to the ministry and he was ordained October 15, 1800, serving until his death about 1826. For several years meetings were held in the house of Elder Brown, until a meeting house was built, which was occupied until 1837. A new church was then erected in connection with the Seventh Day Baptists at Clarkville, which is still occupied by the two societies. In 1817 twenty five members were dismissed from this church to form the Plainfield society.¹

The first Methodist Episcopal Church in Brookfield, at Clarkville, was organized early in the present century, but there are no records to give the exact year. The town was visited as early as 1800 by Rev. William Vredenburg, one of the preachers in the Chenango Circuit which was formed in 1798. A quarterly meeting was held in the town

¹The Second Brookfield Seventh Day Baptist church was organized January 23, 1823, by persons who withdrew from the first church above described. Rev. William B. Maxwell was chosen moderator of the council and John Davis, clerk. The number of members was seventy. Eli S. Bailey was the first pastor and served to 1840.

The First Sabbatarian Baptist Church and Society in Brookfield was organized February 8, 1802. The first trustees were Joshua Maxson and Ethan Clarke, for three years; Joshua Coon and Clark Maxson, for two years; Joshua Whitford and Abel Burdick, for one year. A meeting house was soon erected 36 by 46 feet, with a gallery. The trustees purchased of Nathan and Isaac Brown one acre of land for \$72.50, which was a lot on the southwest corner of the original four corners at Leonardsville. The first edifice was occupied forty-seven years when it was burned, on the anniversary of the day the frame was raised, October 7, 1849. A new church was built the next year on the same site.

The Second Baptist Church in Brookfield is situated at North Brookfield and was organized June 4, 1800, at the house of Thomas Leech, with the following members: Absalom Miner, Ruth Miner, Joy and Polly Handy, Jason and Sarah Miller, Zaddock and Lucy Beebe, and James and Anna Leech. Absalom Miner was subsequently educated for the ministry and preached his first sermon in this church. He afterwards settled in Wisconsin. The records of the society down to 1806 are not in existence. At a meeting held June 3 of that year, Elder Joy Handy was the pastor. On January 14, 1809, the Second and Third churches met and agreed to unite into one body. In the spring of that year Elder Nathaniel Marsh was appointed to the pastorate. The church was incorporated December 12, 1816, under the name, The Second First-Day Baptist Church and Society. The first meeting house was built in 1815. The frame of this building was used in the construction of the second edifice, which was erected in 1848, and still stands.

January 7, 1804. The present church edifice was built in 1850, but there was a meeting house certainly as early as 1827.¹ The society is still prosperous under the pastorate of Rev. I. J. Nourse.

The first mill built in this town in 1795 by Oliver Babcock has been mentioned a little further back. Others soon came into existence to meet the needs of the pioneers in different parts of the town, in some instances forming the nucleus of the later hamlets and villages. Joseph Crumb and Stephen Clark built a grist mill in 1801 or 1802 about a mile above the site of the present one in Leonardsville; but the dam caused the water to set back and interfere with operating the mill at Unadilla Forks, and it was removed the same year to the site of the present mill. This mill was rebuilt about 1829 by Samuel Brand and in 1858 by Thomas W. Stearns, the second having burned in 1856; it has had various proprietors since. Mr. Stearns also built in 1856 the saw mill adjacent to the grist mill, which he sold in 1869 to Hamilton J. Whitford, Myron Anthony and Charles H. Williamson. It is now operated by Albert Whitford. The first mill in the vicinity of North Brookfield was built about 1807 by a Mr. Balcom; it stood a few rods directly west of the latter one on the opposite side of the road. The first mill on the site of the present one was built in 1845 and was burned in the fall preceding the erection of the present one. Later manufactures are noticed further on.

The first merchant in Leonardsville and in this town was Reuben Leonard, from which family the village took its name; he began trading in 1801 and long conducted a large business for the time. He also kept a tavern in early years, managed a distillery, a tannery and a large ashery; he was also the first postmaster. He failed about 1820. Ethan Burdick was a merchant a little later than Mr. Leonard, and failed a little earlier and was succeeded by David and Charles O. Munson in the same store, continuing until the death of Charles O. in July, 1831. David then sold to Otis Eddy and he three or four years later to James Van Valen. He sold about 1846 to William H. Brand and two years later N. V. Brand came into the business, buying out his brother six years later. Dennis Hardin began trading there about 1820 and con-

¹The Second Methodist Episcopal Church of Brookfield, at Leonardsville, was organized in March, 1875, under ministerial direction of Rev. Samuel Salsbury, who was then stationed at Clarkville; he continued his labor with this church until April, 1877. The church was incorporated March 23, 1876, and Luke Hoxie, E. A. Green, F. W. McIntyre, William R. Gardner, and William S. Risley were elected trustees. The meeting at which the legal organization was effected was held in Palmer's Hall, where the meetings had previously been held and where they were continued until the church edifice was erected in 1876.

tinued many years, associated at different periods with his brother Daniel. Charles R. Maxson was a successful merchant for a time and James H. Brand and Edwin Clark carried on the clothing business in a store built by them about 1853, and afterwards occupied by F. P. King; it was burned about 1862. Samuel Collins, William H. Brown, A. M. Griffin, and H. W. North successively traded in a building erected by the former.

Samuel Marsh opened a store about a mile and a half southeast of the village of North Brookfield in 1804 on a road which was abandoned many years ago; he failed after about five years and was imprisoned for debt and died in jail at Whitestown. Samuel Livermore was the first merchant in the village, his store being on the site of Park's hotel. He traded there several years from about 1809. Laban Olby, a colored man, kept a grocery from 1815 to about 1844, on the site of Livermore's store. He was also a blacksmith, aided in building the Park's hotel in 1844 and kept it five or six years. He had previously entertained guests as well as he could in an old log building. He removed to Norwich in 1863 or 1864. After Mr. Livermore left a Mr. Mills kept a store about five years, after which there was no store in the place for a period. Isaac Marsh traded there from about 1834 to 1860, his partners at different times having been Solomon Gorton, Albert Beebe, David Fisk, and Daniel Bennett 2d. Asahel P. Treat opened a store about 1855 in the building afterwards occupied by S. A. Fitch, which he built. J. V. R. Livermore began business about 1850 in company with Lucius E. Beebe, and ten years later bought his partner's interest, and was later associated with D. S. Bennett, and his own son, D. D. Livermore. About five years later another son, Charles O. Livermore, joined him and eventually purchased the business.

The first physician in Clarkville, if not in the town, was Dr. Eli S. Bailey, who was born in West Greenwich, R. I., September 23, 1783. In the fall of 1809 he removed to Beaver Creek valley with his brothers-in-law and a little later to Clarkville. As before stated, he was called to the ministry of the First Seventh Day Baptist church. He retired from practice in 1841. Dr. Farrell was practicing in Brookfield about the beginning of the century. In 1806 he built the house occupied in recent years by Russell Maxson. Welcome Clark was an early practitioner and continued until about 1826, when he was succeeded by his brother, Ray. Pliny Roberts succeeded the later. The first physician at North Brookfield was Rufus Holton, who settled there about 1806, a half mile

south of the village. Dr. John Antes settled about 1838 and Dr. Elam Root was an early practitioner. There was no lawyer in this town until long after the erection of the county.

While these settlements and other evidences of advancement were in progress in the southeast part of the county, similar conditions were developing in the opposite northwest part, in the town of Sullivan, which was set off from Cazenovia on February 22, 1803, three years before the county was formed, and received its name in honor of Gen. John Sullivan, the distinguished Revolutionary officer. The town was reduced in area more than one-half on March 3, 1809, by the erection of Lenox from the eastern part. It is the northwest corner town of the county and is bordered on the north by Oneida Lake. It is level in the northern part, hilly in the south, and includes across its north side the great Cowasselon swamp; this is bordered on the southern side by the so-called Vlaie, or natural meadow, which is covered with a thick deposit of muck, underlaid with marl, and supporting a heavy growth of vegetation, without trees. The remains of stumps indicate that this swamp has been covered with two growths of forest in past years. The channel in the Cowasselon and Canaseraga Creeks is now an artificial ditch, the cutting of which diverted those streams from their natural course and reclaimed several thousand acres of land. The value of the mineral products of this town has had an important bearing upon its settlement and growth. Marl and peat abound in the swampy regions and gypsum was discovered about the beginning of the present century by Jacob Patrick, on the farm owned in recent years by John Lillie, about three-fourths of a mile east of Chittenango, and was brought into commercial importance during the war of 1812 and the embargo preceding it, when Nova Scotia plaster was excluded from the markets of the country. A plaster bed was opened here, probably as early as 1810. Thousands of tons of gypsum were quarried here, most extensively on the farm of Capt. Timothy Brown, at Canaseraga. The discovery of water lime in this town is said to have been accidental, and it was probably the first discovered in the State, though there is a claim that Onondaga county preceded it in this respect. Both date from the construction of the Erie Canal, the masonry on which was contracted to be laid with common lime, on account of the cost of hydraulic cement. Mason Harris and Thomas Livingston, of this town, were to supply a quantity of lime for the middle section of the canal, and it was then discovered that the product of these quarries

would not slack when burned. Examinations and tests were made by men of scientific attainments, resulting in the discovery that it was equal to the best cements from other sources. The first discovery of the limestone was on what was known as the old Moyer farm, now owned by Charles Button and Franklin Walrath, about a mile southwest of Chittenango.

Large quantities of quick and water limestone were subsequently quarried in that vicinity, but in recent years little has been done chiefly on account of the easier accessibility of the Manlius quarries.

The White Sulphur Springs, noticed on an earlier page, are in this town; they are situated about four miles south of Chittenango Station and two miles south of Chittenango village.

The settlement of the town of Sullivan at the time it took place and by the persons who made it was due chiefly to the Revolutionary event that occurred within its limits, described in Chapter II of this volume. It will be remembered that at that time (the fall of 1780) Captain Vrooman and fifty men were surprised and captured by Butler's Rangers and those of the prisoners who survived were taken to Canada and held two years. Those captives had seen the fertile lands in northern Sullivan and in 1790 ten of their number with their families squatted on the Canaseraga flats on adjoining tracts of land. They were ejected in the following year as trespassers on the lands of the Oneidas, who complained to Governor Clinton. The dwellings of the squatters, after having been emptied of their contents, were burned. Settlement in this town, although it began early, was not as rapid as in other parts of the county on account of the Indian title to the lands, which was not wholly extinguished until 1830. As a consequence much of the town was an unbroken wilderness until long after a considerable part was fully settled and improved. The names of the ten squatters mentioned were James and Joseph Pickard, Jacob, David and Hon Yost Schuyler, Jacob Seeber, Garrett and George Van Slycke, John Palsley and John Freemyer, most of whom became early and permanent settlers. The Pickards settled in the east part of the town. Jacob Schuyler settled about a mile above the site of Chittenango where he remained until his death. He kept the first tavern in the town excepting one presided over by an Indian named John Denny, at Canaseraga, and there built also the first frame house in 1800. He had sons, John J., David, Philip, James and Barney. Jacob Seeber, who was a captain and later a general in the militia, removed to Clockville. Garrett Van Slycke lived

near Pool's Brook, near the Manlius line. In that locality John and Peter Christman, George Chawgo, and the Herrings, all Dutchmen from the Mohawk country, also settled early, and the region became known as Kinderhook.

These pioneers were soon joined by many others, among whom were John G. Moyer, Capt Timothy Brown, Col. Zebulon Douglass, John Matthews, Philip Daharsh, Peter Dygart, Timothy Freeman, Martin Vrooman, Capt. Rosel Barnes, a Mr. Rector, Robert Carter, Mr. Owens, Joseph and Benjamin Hosley, Jacob Patrick, Judge John Knowles, John Adams, Robert Riddell, John Smith, John Walrath, the Beebe families, John Lower, Peter Ehle, David Burton, William Miles, John Keller, Ovid Weldon, Nicholas Pickard, John Owen French, Rev. Austin Briggs, and Reuben Haight. Descendants of many of these are now residents of the town.

The pioneers needed mills early and John G. Moyer built both grist and saw mills on the site of the paper mill a mile and a half above Chittenango. These were the first in the town; the grist mill was converted into a plaster mill as early as 1814, and later was in part fitted up for cloth works by John Knowles, jr.; it was burned about 1826 and rebuilt by Mr. Knowles as a cloth and clothing works.

The parents of Capt. Timothy Brown, who were on their way farther west, left him with a family who had settled in Sullivan. In 1819 he purchased the farm at Canaseraga subsequently owned by his grandsons, Timothy S., John, Barton and Albert Brown. At the time of the purchase the farm was owned by Albert Queenall, a Hollander from the Mohawk country. Captain Brown became a leading citizen; was a stockholder in the Seneca Turnpike, a contractor on the Erie Canal, and a prominent farmer, becoming before his death a large landowner.

Col. Zebulon Douglass settled in 1796, on the turnpike two and a half miles east of Chittenango, where his grandson, Douglass Lewis, subsequently lived. He brought in his family in 1797 and became a well known and respected citizen. His later purchases made him a large land owner. A sketch of his life is given in Part II.

John Matthews came from Massachusetts, settled half a mile south of Bolivar, and about 1810 purchased the grist and saw mills long known as Matthews's Mills, a little north of the center of the town; he sold them about 1822 to his brother Samuel; they were subsequently burned and not rebuilt. He had six children by his first wife and one, Joseph, by his second; they married and settled in that vicinity.

Philip Daharsh settled at Bolivar and there died. He had a large family, but all left the town. Peter Dygart settled in the same locality with Jacob Schuyler and married his daughter; some members of this family left this vicinity and others are dead. Timothy Freeman and Martin Vrooman, settled on the turnpike, Freeman two miles southwest of Chittenango, and Vrooman between two and three miles east of that village. Bradford and Charles Freeman were sons of Timothy.

Capt. Rosel Barnes was the first settler near Bridgeport and built the first frame house there, having previously kept a tavern in a log building; he subsequently removed to Illinois. The homestead passed to Leverett Barnes, his son, who also removed west. Other early settlers in that locality were a Captain Rector, a militia officer, who resided at Bridgeport until his death; Robert Carter and his sons, Robert and John; Joseph and Benjamin Hosley, brothers, and others.

Gideon Owens was the pioneer on the point of the lake shore a little east of Bridgeport, which perpetuates his name. Jacob Patrick settled before 1800 on the turnpike three-fourths of a mile east of Chittenango, on what was long known as the Patrick farm; it was there that the first gypsum was found in the county. John Knowles came from Troy in 1805 and settled on the plains two miles north of Bridgeport. He became a prominent citizen, holding the offices of associate judge, member of assembly, etc. John Adams was also from Troy, coming a little earlier than Judge Knowles, and settled two miles south of Bridgeport, and later resided at Matthews's Mills, where he died. He was one of the early surveyors of this region.

John Smith came from Massachusetts and settled at Chittenango about 1800, where he kept a tavern on the turnpike, just south of the creek. The tavern stood a little in rear of the site of the house occupied in recent years by George Wairath, and is still in existence, but unoccupied. Mr. Smith first took up the 200 acres in Chittenango village, which included the water power which ultimately operated the grist mill and cotton factory. About 1812 he arranged with Judge Jedediah Sanger and Judge Youngs, of Oneida county, to give them one-half of this land upon their paying for the whole. Smith was bankrupt and the deed was made in the name of his brother Jonathan, of New Woodstock. Soon after this arrangement was carried out the mills were built.

Reuben Haight settled a mile north of Chittenango about 1800; later

he removed to Michigan. Robert Riddell, from Sherburne, Mass., settled on the Chittenango about a mile below Bolivar, in 1805, and died there in 1808. There was a large family, who remained on the homestead until 1811, when they separated, the sons, Robert and David, remaining here; they were many years engaged in tanning and currying, as noticed further on. Thompson, another son, died in this town.

John Owen French, from Williamsburg, Mass., settled in 1805 between Canaseraga and Chittenango, and there died in 1808, leaving sons Horatio, Jairus, Samuel and Thomas, all born in Williamsburg, and all becoming prominent citizens; they had farms near the homestead, and Samuel was elected sheriff in 1843. David Burton settled in Canaseraga in 1806.

John H. Walrath was a native of Minden, Montgomery county, and came to this town in 1808 from Rome, having a contract to construct a section of the Seneca Turnpike. In the following spring he settled on a farm on the west bank of Chittenango Creek, on the site of the foundry and machine shop, and there resided until his death, September 16, 1816. He was only forty seven years old at the time, but had already attained a prominent place in the community, and his family have always been conspicuous for their good citizenship. His sons were Henry I., John I., Abraham, and Daniel; the latter was father of Peter Walrath, now of Chittenango.

David and Joseph Beebe settled at Canaseraga and the family became prominent in that locality. John Lower settled about a mile west of Chittenango and died there at an early day. His son Richard was the first blacksmith at Chittenango, where he was succeeded by his son, Jacob.

Peter Ehle was a Revolutionary soldier from Montgomery county, and settled in the southwest part of the town, where his great-grandson lived in late years. He died on that farm and was succeeded by his son Henry, born April 13, 1787, and afterwards removed to Chittenango and died there in 1870. Oliver Ehle, son of Henry, succeeded to the farm and died there in 1862. John P., eldest son of Peter Ehle, settled and died on a farm adjoining his father's, and Peter P., another son, settled in that locality, but later removed to Fenner, where he died in 1847. George, another son, long kept the Dixon House in Chittenango, and removed later to Cazenovia, where he kept the Lincklaen House.

Rev. Austin Briggs, a Methodist preacher from Connecticut, settled at about the beginning of the war of 1812, on a soldier's right in Man-

lius, but his title was not good and he soon removed to the lake shore in this town. Other families among early settlers were named White, Eastwood, Crownhart, Dunham, and others.

These and other settlers in Sullivan mentioned in Part II and else where in these pages, devoted their energies to the development of the town and the establishment of its institutions. Religious services in the Presbyterian faith were held here at about the beginning of the century and on the 11th of September, 1802, records show that the Bethzura Presbyterian Society met at the "house or barn" of Conrad Lower in Canaseraga, pursuant to a call of "Phineas Cadwell, a member of the Presbyterian congregation on the Genesee road (there being no minister, elders, deacons, church warden or vestrymen belonging to the said society or congregation)", made August 21, 1802, and there elected Ebenezer Caulking and Oliver Clark, returning officers, and Walter Brasher, Oliver Clark, Phineas Cadwell, Harmanus Van Antwerp, Ebenezer Caulking, and William Sternbergh, trustees. The first pastor of this church, as far as records show, was Rev. Ira M. Olds, who was ordained as minister over this society and also the church of Lenox, where he continued his labor until 1832. The remnant of this church residing in this locality formed the nucleus of a new society, which was organized soon afterward, and after a few years of feeble existence substantially lost its identity by a partial union with the Reformed Dutch. Other early pastors of the church were Rev. Mr. Adams, who removed from the lake shore to the village about 1818; Charles Johnson and Revs. Huntington and Gazelee. The meetings were held in the so-called "Bethel," which was built about 1816 and used for both religious and school purposes and occupied a small park in Chittenango village. At a later date services were held on the second floor of the woolen mill, where Rev. Dr. Yates of the Polytechny, fitted up an apartment. This arrangement continued until the erection of the stone Dutch Reformed church in 1828, which is still in use. The Dutch Reformed organization was effected January 12, 1828, the Presbyterians uniting, as before stated, for the building of an edifice. Baptists, Methodists, and Universalists also held meetings in the "Bethel" a number of years. Rev. Hutchins Taylor was employed for about a year after the organization, when he was succeeded by Rev. Dr. Andrew Yates; other early pastors were Revs. William H. Campbell, John C. F. Hoes, James Able, S. P. M. Hastings, James R. Talmadge and C. O. Thatcher. The Presbyterians withdrew from the Reformed church soon after its organ-

ization and about 1831 built the church in the village that was subsequently sold to the Baptist society and later to the Catholics; it was finally burned. This society had dissension with the Presbytery and in 1836 was struck from the roll, services were intermittent and the organization passed out of existence.

In the very early years of the century Canaseraga was the most important point in town. In 1805 two stores were maintained there, one kept by Reuben Hawley (the latter the father of Gen. J. Dean Hawley, long a prominent merchant in Syracuse and now employed in the post-office in that city), and the other by William Malcolm; they were probably the first merchants in that place. At Chittenango there were only two taverns, one kept by John Smith, and the other, which became the Yates House, by Ball & Cary, with two or three dwellings. There was not a store in that village until 1812. The mills at Canaseraga were built previous to 1805 in their original form; the present mills were not erected until 1855. All this indicates that the principal village growth in the town of Sullivan did not take place until after the organization of the county and, therefore, will be taken up in later chapters.

CHAPTER V.

FURTHER TOWN SETTLEMENT AND IMPROVEMENT.

The territory of the town of Stockbridge was first settled by white men almost simultaneously with that of the two towns described in the preceding chapter, or about ten years before the opening of the present century. The town itself was not erected until May 20, 1836, when it was constituted of parts of Vernon and Augusta in Oneida county, and Smithfield and Lenox in Madison county. Its name perpetuates that of the Stockbridge Indians who formerly occupied its territory. The town is situated on the eastern border of the county just north of the center and is bounded on the north by Lenox and Vernon, on the east by Vernon and Augusta, on the south by Eaton and Madison, and on the west by Lenox and Smithfield. Its surface is a rolling upland, through which extends the deep, fertile and picturesque valley of

Oneida Creek, extending north and south. The creek is bordered by two ranges of hills which rise from 500 to 800 feet above the stream, which have gradual slopes and are tillable to their summits. The course of the valley through this town has an average width of nearly a mile, but expands in the north part into the broad plain extending away to the north section of Lenox. Oneida Creek has its rise in the town of Smithfield, flows across that town from northwest to southeast and enters Stockbridge in the southwest part, joining the other branch of the creek south of the center of the town. The main branch is characterized by a succession of rapids and falls and furnishes numerous mill sites, as well as contributing to create scenery that is unsurpassed for quiet beauty.

This town has extensive deposits of limestone and gypsum, both of which are quarried and burned or used in building. The gypsum is situated in the eastern hill range in the north part of the town, in the vicinity of Valley Mills, while the limestone is found in both hill ranges in the central and southern parts. The limestone rock contains a number of somewhat remarkable caves, some of which have not been fully explored. Many statements have been published regarding the discovery of footprints of men and animals in the rock which forms the bed of a small stream which finds its way down the east hill a little way northeast of Munnsville. They are in fact due to the action of water, according to excellent authority, as proven by the existence near by of some of the characteristic fossils of the limestone formation.

The soil of Stockbridge is generally a gravelly and clayey loam, well adapted to hop-growing and mixed crops, and to grazing. The tract of land which constituted the home of the Stockbridge Indians was six miles square and lay partly in this town and partly in Vernon; it was purchased by them in 1784 and subsequently passed in parcels to the State. The last of these Indians left here in 1824, previous to which time they had adopted many civilized customs, both in their material and social practices. They learned enough of agriculture to successfully till the ground, so that although most of the town was not open to settlement until a comparatively late date, much of it had been reclaimed from its primeval condition. The work of Rev. John Sergeant among these Indians was prolific of good, and as early as 1800 he had established and built a church which stood at Valley Mills for nearly a century. Many relics of the three Indian nations who inhabited this region, the Oneidas, the Tuscaroras, and the Stockbridges, have been

found in this vicinity, some of which are of deep interest through the probability that they belonged to a race that preceded the Indians. The remains of what was supposed to have been a fort were early found on the west hill in the southwest part of the town, and several supposed Indian burial grounds have been discovered, all of which were once rich in relics.

The whole of this town, excepting a strip about a mile wide on the south side, was included in the original Indian Reservation, and the first permanent white settlements were confined to lots in this strip and east of Oneida Creek. The remainder of the town was not settled until a much later date and the lots in the reservation were first occupied under leases from the Indians.

The first settlement was made in 1791 and is credited to Nathan Edson, who came from New Hampshire with his sons, John, Barney and Calvin, and daughters Nancy, Sarah, Polly and Olive, the first named daughter being the wife of Robert Seaver, who also came in at that time. Nathan Edson took up the lot next north of the south-east corner lot of the town. In 1820 he removed to a small farm which he leased from the Indians in the north part and there resided until his death. All of his children married and settled on the lot first taken up by him; John in the northeast corner, and in 1806 removed to near Batavia, whither he was soon followed by Barney. Alford, another son of Nathan's, came in soon after his father and located on the same lot, subsequently removing to the south part of the town and still later to another farm which he leased from the Indians; this was the former homestead of John True. Robert Seaver removed to Genesee county. Sarah married William Divine, and Polly married his brother John. William Divine kept a tavern a short time on that lot, and afterwards moved to the western part of the State. John Divine, whose marriage was the first one in the town, died a few years later of consumption; his widow married Daniel Thurston who succeeded to the same farm. Olive Edson married Zenas Cole who bought Calvin Edson's farm, and afterwards removed to Cincinnati. Willard Edson, a resident of Munnsville in recent years was a son of Alford and the last one of the family left in the town.

Oliver Stewart moved into Stockbridge about 1796 and settled on the lot west of Edson, where William Howard lived in recent years, and resided there until his death. His daughter Lydia married as the second wife of Alford Edson, and he had sons, Charles, Samuel, Ezra J.,

Enos, and four daughters besides Lydia. All of the children first settled in this town, but none of the family is now left. The homestead passed to a daughter of Charles Stewart who married William Babcock. Charles Stewart held several town offices.

Jonathan Snow was a pioneer from the same neighborhood as Edson and came in soon after him, settling on the southeast corner lot of the town. His children were Oliver, and a daughter who married her cousin, Seth Snow, and lived near the homestead. None of the family remains in this vicinity.

William Sloan, George Bridge and James Taft were from Washington county, this State. Sloan located on the south part of the Edson lot, which he purchased from a Mr. Gillett who bought it of Edson; it was occupied in recent years by Andrew Hollenbeck. Sloan subsequently went to live with his son Lyman in the edge of Smithfield and there died. His son William was a prominent citizen of Smithfield and held a number of town offices. Other children of the elder William Sloan were Josephus, the eldest, Abigail, Olive, John, Orange and Betsey. Abigail married Amos Bridge and Olive married William Farrington.

George Bridge bought of Daniel Dickey the farm of Alford Edson, who had sold it to Dickey about 1797. Bridge resided there until his death and had five sons and two daughters. Two of his sons, Amos and Jonas, settled early in the north part of Eaton, and Jesse succeeded to the homestead, but subsequently removed to Bouckville. William Bridge remained a resident of Stockbridge and died January 27, 1877.

James Taft purchased a small farm of Oliver Stewart, but soon left the town.

Benjamin House was a pioneer from Connecticut and settled in the south part of the town where James Marshall subsequently lived. He was succeeded there by his son, Almyron. His daughter, Temperance, married Joseph Crosby, son of Stephen Crosby, and they resided on a part of the Crosby farm. None of the family remains in the town.

Matthew Rankin settled early on a part of the Jonathan Snow lot, before mentioned, and there died. His sons, Aaron and Jairus, settled on the same lot west of Snow. Aaron subsequently went west. Jairus was a physician and the first to settle permanently in the town. He practiced in his profession at Munnsville until his death, which took place November 2, 1832, at the age of fifty years. He was a skillful physician and much respected in every way. He also built the first saw mill at Munnsville in 1824.

Among other early settlers, the date of whose arrival is not at hand, were Benjamin House, John Gasten, Waterman Simonds, Austin Carver, David Wood, on West Hill; James Cook at Knoxville; Anson Stone, William Powers, Philander Powers, Chauncey Beach, Isaac Richmond, Thaddeus and Lebbeus Camp, Philip Freeman, and others. Owing to causes before mentioned a large part of this town was not permanently settled until after the erection of the county, and will, therefore, be left for notice in a later chapter.

The first town meeting was held at Munnsville, June 7, 1836, and the following officers elected: Henry T. Sumner, supervisor; Hiram Wheldon, clerk; Orin Wright, justice; Elisha A. Clark, William Page and James Cowen, assessors; John Hadcock and Thomas Wilson, poormasters; Jesse Bridge, Luther Hathaway and John Potter, commissioners of highways; Orange R. Cook, Danforth Armour and Albert G. Bartholomew, school commissioners; William Temple, collector; William Temple, Levi Johnson and Jonathan Carter, constables; Aaron Rankin, Ores Ranney and Ephraim C. Brown, school inspectors; Clark Buck, sealer of weights and measures.

Next in the order of settlement of the towns that were in existence at the date of the formation of Madison county was Hamilton, which was elected from Paris March 5, 1795, and named in honor of Alexander Hamilton, the distinguished statesman. The town originally included what are now the towns of Eaton, Lebanon and Madison, or their equivalent, lots Nos. 2, 3, 4 and 5 of the Twenty Townships. It was reduced to its present area in February, 1807, by the formation of the three towns above named. It is situated on the southern boundary of the county, east of the center. Its surface is a rolling upland, broken by the valleys of the Chenango River and its eastern branch. The former flows southerly near the west boundary of the town, and the latter crosses the town from northeast to southwest and unites with the main stream at Earlville. Numerous small tributaries of these streams water and drain the town. The existence throughout this town of the Hamilton group of rocks has been elsewhere described. This stone has been extensively quarried in the past years, and nearly all of the University buildings and many other structures in Hamilton village were erected from it. The soil of the town is rich and productive in the valleys, and composed of sandy and gravelly loam; on the hills a clayey loam prevails which is admirably adapted for grazing and the production of hay.

The Oneida and Stockbridge Indians found the territory of this town a favorite resort and regularly visited it as late as the close of the war of 1812, their southern trail extending through the western part. Many interesting and valuable Indian relics have been found in the town.

Hamilton was one of the six townships patented to Col. William S. Smith, as described in an earlier chapter, on April 16, 1794. Townships 2, 3, 4 and 5 which formed the original great town of Hamilton, were soon transferred to Sir William Pultney, from whom Dominick Lynch, a New York merchant, who became a large land owner in and around Rome village, purchased the greater part of the 4th township, which included the territory of the present town of Hamilton, and it was surveyed for purchasers.

The first settlement in this town was made in the spring of 1793, on the east branch of the Chenango, near the site of Earlville, by John Wells, Abner Nash, Patrick W. Shields and John Muir, who came together from Paris, Oneida county, driving a yoke of oxen, two cows and two hogs. Wells and Nash had made a snow-shoe trip to that locality earlier in the year, selected a location and built a log cabin. These two were originally from Amherst, Mass., while Shields and Muir were native Scotchmen. Mr. Wells brought in his wife and infant son and their route was defined only by marked trees. The crossing of the stream was made at the site of Hubbardsville with great difficulty, as it was swollen with recent rains. Mr. Wells settled on the east side of the river about midway between the sites of Poolville and Earlville. He immediately began keeping a tavern for the accommodation of the numerous persons who were passing by in quest of new homes; it was on his land also that the first store was kept by Israel Church. Mr. Wells died on his farm December 26, 1831. Their son William, the infant brought in with them, died in September, 1830. Henry, another son, was the first white child born in town—1793—and died in 1837. The other children were Jerry, Daniel, Alonzo, Horatio, Betsey and Caroline.

Abner Nash, who with Shields and Muir, settled on farms near that of Mr. Wells, died in Earlville in 1837. His son, Horace, born in Hamilton in 1794, was the second white child born in the town. Shields was a British soldier in the Revolutionary war. Muir died in Hamilton in 1823, and had children, James, father of Harriet and John; and David, father of Mrs. Albert Plumb.

Reuben Ransom became a settler in 1793, and died April 12, 1818.

One of the most prominent of the pioneer families of this town was that of Samuel Payne and his descendants. He was a native of Lebanon, Conn., born in 1760, and descended from Elisha who, with his brother, landed at Plymouth in 1621. It was probably in 1794 that Samuel Payne, with his father Abram, settled on lot 19, his farm including the site of the University. His home was half a mile south of the village and there he resided until his death, August 19, 1843, aged eighty-three years. He married Betsey Stower, daughter of a Connecticut physician, and a woman of superior education and refinement. She died in Hamilton January 1, 1859; they had no children. Samuel Payne was a man of exceptional mental endowments and of the highest character. He was the founder of the First Baptist Church of Hamilton, as noticed further on. He represented Chenango county in the Assembly in 1806; was a presidential elector in 1832, and received the appointment of judge of the Court of Common Pleas. He was a man of broad benevolence and before his death willed his farm to the Baptist Educational Society as a site for their seminary which developed into the present University. The father, Abram Payne, did not take up lands, but resided with his sons until his death in 1801.

Elisha Payne, brother of Samuel, settled in this town in the next year, 1795, and purchased lot No. 2, which included the site of more than half of the village of Hamilton, which was in early years called Payne Settlement, the name being changed by Mr. Payne himself. When he arrived at his new home he built a log cabin on the site of the later Smith block, which he occupied a short time. Settlers were coming in rapidly and needed public accommodations and Mr. Payne soon erected a commodious frame house in which he kept tavern until another building was erected for the purpose in 1812. Mr. Payne foresaw the importance of the place and was earnest in his efforts for the founding of a prosperous village. To a number of mechanics and others whose presence promised to aid in the advancement of the village he gave lands outright and helped them in building their dwellings. He gave the land for the park which adds so much to the beauty of the place; also land for burial purposes where the "old burying ground" was established. He invested largely in the Cherry Valley Turnpike, which passed through this town, aided in founding the academy and was one of the committee selected to choose a site for the Baptist Seminary, which he brought to Hamilton. He was one of the first judges of the Court of Common Pleas in Madison county and held the office

about nine years, and occupied other positions of honor. He died February 4, 1843. His son, Charles Clark Payne, was the only one of his children to remain in Hamilton. It was at Elisha Payne's house that the first town meeting for Hamilton was held on the first Tuesday in April, 1795.

Theophilus and Benjamin Pierce were brothers and natives of Cornwall, Conn. They moved from Canaan, Columbia county, in 1794, to this town and purchased of Dominick Lynch lots 19 and 20, the two most westerly lots in the second tier of the 4th township. The farm of Theophilus passed to his son, Dea. Alvah Pierce. The consideration in this purchase was "£500 current money of the State of New York." In the year named they built a log house and in the winter of 1795 brought in their families, accompanied by Jonathan Olmstead, Daniel Smith, Joseph Foster, James Cady, and Elisha Payne, all of whom were from the same locality and all married excepting Cady. Stopping for a time in the house of Samuel Payne, they all went to work and in a short time had log cabins of their own. Theophilus Pierce had five children, three of whom—William, Lucinda and Alanson—were brought to the town by the parents, and two—Sally and Alvah—were born in Hamilton. William married a sister of James Cady and settled on a part of his father's farm, and died there May 31, 1836. Lucinda married Nehemiah Pierce, who came from Cornwall about 1805 and they settled about three miles southeast of Hamilton village. Alanson settled and died in Westmoreland. Sally married Harvey Miles, of Lebanon, who died there in 1840, without children. Alvah married Caroline Whitmore, of Lebanon, and he went there to reside, but was three years in Fabius in milling business, and also was engaged in mercantile business in Hamilton from 1839 to 1844, in company with Artemas Osgood and William Cobb. He was also vice president of the Hamilton Bank from its organization until the death of the president, Adon Smith, when he was chosen to that position.

Benjamin Pierce, brother of Theophilus and before mentioned, married Anna, sister of Jonathan Olmstead, the pioneer, and had eight children, four of whom were born in Hamilton. Benjamin died on the farm where he settled June 7, 1817. He held the office of justice of the peace several years and was much respected. His son Samuel settled in Hamilton village and at one period kept the Park House. Jonathan O., son of Benjamin, married a daughter of Dea. Samuel Osgood, of Eaton, and settled on the home farm, removing subsequently to the village, where he died in 1848.

William Pierce, son of Theophilus, and Josiah and Medad Rogers, built, about 1810, the first grist and saw mills in Hamilton village and owned the property many years.

Jonathan Olmstead settled on a farm adjoining Samuel Payne's where he resided many years and finally removed to the village and died there. His second wife was the widow of Dr. Bartholomew, of Waterville, and his third wife was her sister and the widow of Dr. Hull, of Eaton. Jonathan Olmstead's sister married Daniel Smith, who settled a short distance below Mr. Olmstead and resided there until his death, June 3, 1826.

Joseph Foster came from Wethersfield, Conn., and settled about a mile east of Hamilton, on the farm occupied in recent years by J. Spencer Foster, his grandson. He died there October 17, 1810, at the age of seventy-five years. His son, Nathan, came into the town in 1794 and settled on a farm adjoining his father's on the west, but subsequently removed to Ohio and sold the farm to his brother Joseph.

William Pierce, a brother of Theophilus and Benjamin, came in a little later than his brothers and settled east of Hamilton village, where Charles Underhill recently lived. He died on that place.

David Dunbar was a native of Charlton, Mass., where he was born in 1774, and settled in Hamilton in 1795. He made the journey on foot and on his way stopped at Albany and made a bargain with Dominic Lynch under which Dunbar was to re-survey the town of Hamilton into lots of 250 acres; he did the work in the eastern part of the town. He settled first on lot 36 and subsequently on lot 28, at Hubbardsville, where he built a grist mill and saw mill, and the little settlement at that point became known as Dunbar's Mills, until the settlement of Calvin Hubbard, when the place took his name. Mr. Dunbar operated the mills until about 1850 and was also an extensive farmer. The mill property and farm passed to his son, James H., and the father retired to a small place in Hubbardsville and died in November, 1856.

The first settlement was made on the site of Earlville as early as 1795 by Col. Bigelow Waters and Charles Otis. The former located in the southern part of the town and the latter on the village site. Mr. Otis's house was on the site of the present Sawdy House, where Brown's Hotel stood that was burned in the great fire.

The vicinity of East Hamilton was known in early years as "Colchester," from the fact that many of the pioneers were from Colchester, Mass. Settlement began there as early as 1796 by Reuben Foote. Ezra

Fuller, George Bigsby, James Williams and Samuel Stower settled in the town in 1797 or before, and William Hatch, Calvin Ackley, and the Nash family as early as 1799. Stephen and Daniel Brainard were also pioneers. Calvin Ackley had a numerous family, and his brothers, Eli and Rodney, were among the early settlers. James Williams settled at Poolville, where he died in 1840. Samuel Stower was from Connecticut and located on eighty acres on Broad street a little below the park in Hamilton village, where he died in 1820. William Hatch settled in what became the southern part of Hamilton village on the farm recently owned by Alvah Hopkins, and there kept a tavern; in later years he kept a tavern in Cazenovia and died there. Elijah, Zenas and Thomas Nash were from Plainfield, Otsego county, and settled near Poolville in the south part of the town and left many descendants in the town.

The two Brainards, before mentioned, were cousins and came in with Calvin Ackley, Ezra Fuller and George Bigsby, and built, on the Stephen Brainard farm, where William O. Clark now resides, a log cabin which they occupied until each had one finished for himself. Brainard was the only one who was married and in the following winter brought in his wife on an ox sled.

Ebenezer Colson was an early settler near the site of Poolville, and came in soon after the beginning of the century, locating on the farm subsequently owned by Porter Swift and now by R. Hunt, where he died in 1856. Roswell, Lucas and another Craine, three brothers, settled in that vicinity, and William Lord located about 1810 a mile east of the village site.

Dan Throop was an early settler, a native of Lebanon, Conn. Andrew Beach, came from Canaan, Columbia county, soon after 1800; he was a young unmarried man and settled on a farm that was occupied in later years by F. H. Ingalls and still owned by him. In 1806 he built a tannery which was operated many years.

These were the sturdy pioneers who, with their immediate descendants, subdued the wilderness in this town, founded their homes and gradually surrounded themselves with the comforts of civilization. Doubtless there were others who shared prominently in the work of early times, the records of whose careers are given, in many instances, in Part II. of this work. In the town records, now unfortunately destroyed, appeared the names of many settlers, most of whom held local office of some kind, which have been compiled and are here inserted for their value for reference and as an addition to those preceding:

1796.—Samuel Felt, Asahel Fitch, Noah Tyler, Samuel Brigham, John Stanclift, Richard Williams, Thomas Hart, Lucius Scott, Elihu Cross, Elijah Thompson, Samuel Curtis, Jonathan Brigham, John McCartney, William Brown.

1797.—Daniel Hubbard, Amos Muzzey, James White, Ephraim Clough, George Brown, Simeon Stewart, Zopher Moore, Roswell Tyler, Sylvanus Palmelee, Darren Hall, Isaac Douglass, Hezekiah Andrus, John B. Berry, Elijah Bond, Samuel Lillie, Daniel Smith, Lyman Cook, Rawson Hammond, Jason Fargo, Israel Inman, Amos Graves.

1798.—Jonathan Stephens, Jonathan Pratt, Oliver Gillet, Daniel Russell, John Marble, jr., Abijah Markham, jr., John Pattison, Samuel Watson, Enoch Hitchcock, Freeman Williams, John Brown, Seth Johnson, Josiah Rice, Samuel Woods, Augustus Corey, John T. Burton, Prince Spooner, Uriah Cross, Benjamin I. Haight, Borden Willcox, John St. Clair, Samuel Brownell, John W. Bulkley, Isaac Skinner, Warren Hull, John White.

1799.—John Gray, Joseph Manchester, Nehemiah Thompson, Thomas Woodward, Zephaniah White, Ebenezer Ransom, Cyrus Finney, Robert Avery, Archibald Salsberry, William Ward, Elijah Brainard, Jeremiah Weeden, Job Manchester, Sprague Perkins, Daniel Holbrook, James Jones, William Henry, Rufus Shepherd, Joseph French, Constant Avery, John Benedict, Joseph Head, Thomas Dibble, Abraham Hem-inway, Abizar Richmond, John "Keneda."

1800.—Ebenezer Rawson, Rufus Eldred, Josiah Hubbard, Stephen Woodhull, Elisha Pratt, Cyrus Howard, Nathaniel Rider, Benjamin Wentworth, Asa Finney, Eli Hull, Robert Avery, Levi Bonney, John Sanford, Charles Smith, William Sanford, Freeman Billings, Samuel Ackley, William P. Cleveland, Stuart Campbell, Russell Barker, Augustus I. Corey, Reuben Brigham, Apollos Drake, Thomas Buel, Noadiah Hastings, Edward Hull, Windsor Coman, Joseph Waters, Job Peckham, Abijah Harrington, Joseph B. Peck, David Williams, Samuel Roe, Joseph Fairbanks, "Jeirah" Finney, Judah Stowel, Aaron Wilcox, Chauncey Isham, Daniel Hatch, Samuel Watson.

1801.—Joseph Adams, James Hitchcock, Abijah Parker, Josiah Brown, Asa Pease, jr., Dunham Shapley, Joseph Usher, Josiah Jewet, Thomas Galloway, Eleazar Snow, Gardner Wyman, Ezra Chase, Micajah Chase, Jacob Thompson, Enos Gifford, John Douglass, Israel Church, Ebenezer Hill, Elisha Fuller, Rawson Hermon, Joel Gray, Levi Morton, William Henderson, Joseph Bennet, Jehiel Felt, Jehiel

Wattles, Allen Campbell, Martin Roberts, Daniel Allen, Ziba Coman, William Randal, John Packhard, John Blanchard, jr., David Sexton, Bethiel Willoughby, Thomas West, jr., Thomas Anderson, John Chambers, Richard Butler, Sylvester Fuller, Moses Maynard.

1802.—Obed Edson, Dan Ladd, Dan Ballard, George Peckham, Isaac Chauncey, Amos Burton, Timothy Rogers, Josiah Brown, Abraham Webster, Philan Wilcox, Israel Rice, John Burton, Robinson Shepherd, Joseph Crandal, John Fairlee, Jeremiah Babcock, Theo. Hardin, Elijah Utter, Thomas Morris, Josiah Wilcox, Samuel White, Daniel Nichols, Charles Peckham, Asahel Sexton, Green Bixby, Jonas Wood, Eleazar Isbell, William Hopkins, Alford Cornell, Martin Roberts, David Stall, John Waggoner, Luther Herrick, Samuel Coman, Leonard Pemberton, Samuel Coe, Silas Walker, Joseph Putney, Abijah Morgan, George Bixby, Jeremiah Mack, Thomas Anderson, Jonathan Dunham, Philip Mathewson, Jonathan Crouch, Loring Pierce.

1803.—Ithamer Smith, Lucas Peet, Joseph Partridge, Thomas Morton, Silas Soddy (Sawdey), Galed Stephens, Micazor Claus (or Cloyes), Philip Woodman, William Raxford, jr., Levi Bonney, 1st, Samuel Perry, Job Peckham, William Hustins, William Torrey, Angel Mathewson, Patriot Pebbles, Samuel Howard, John Staples, Joseph Curtis, George McKeene, Thomas Leach, Ichabod Wheeler, Levi Bonney, 2d, Elisha Herrick, Jonathan Stephens, John Webster, Richard Homes, John De Groat, Samuel Brigham, John Graham, Aruna Moseley, Walter Parmore, Dane Ballard, Alford Cornwell.¹

The first town meeting for Hamilton was held at the house of Elisha Payne on the first Tuesday in April, 1795, when the following officers were chosen: Joshua Leland, supervisor; Elijah Blodgett, clerk; Samuel Clemons, Samuel Berry, Simeon Gillett, jr., Luther Waterman and Elisha Payne, assessors; James Collister, David Hartshorn, John Barber and Elijah Hayden, constables and collectors; Joshua Smith and William McCrellis, poormasters; Josiah Brown, Samuel Payne and Ephraim Blodgett, commissioners of highways; Stephen F. Blackstone, William McClanathan, John H. Morris, Isaac Amedown, Samuel Brownell, Augustus W. Bingham, Bigelow Waters, Abner Nash, Nathaniel Collins and Theophilus Pierce, pathmasters; Nicanor Brown, Samuel Sincler (St. Clair), Benjamin Pierce and David Felt, fence-viewers; Henry W. Bond, poundkeeper.

¹ In the spelling of these names the records have been followed, though it is in many instances probably erroneous.

The first school commissioners were elected in 1796, as follows: Samnel Payne, Elijah Blodgett and Luther Waterman. Under the act of the Legislature establishing the common school system, passed in 1812, the following persons were chosen commissioners: John Kennedy, Daniel A. Brainard and Reuben Ransom; at the same time Roswell Craine, Abraham Payne, Erastus Daniels and Nathaniel Stacy were chosen inspectors of common schools.

The following election return of 1799 is of interest as showing approximately the voting population of the town at that time:

For Moses Kent for Senator,.....	295
“ Joseph White, “	291
“ Nathaniel King, “	10
“ Peter B. Garnsey, “	9
“ Joshua Leland, “	1
“ Nathaniel King for Assemblyman,.....	302
“ Peter B. Garnsey, “	257
“ Joshua Leland, “	32
“ Jonathan Forman, “	8
“ James Clover, “	4
“ Moses Kent, “	8
“ Joseph White, “	8

Among the pioneers of Hamilton were many Baptists and religious services in that faith were held regularly after June, 1796. On November 16 of that year the First Baptist Church of Hamilton was organized with seven members, among whom was Samuel Payne, who was conspicuous in the work. For a few years after its organization the church was ministered to by Elders Root, Butler, Salmon, Morton, and others, who resided in the vicinity or were frequently present as missionaries. The meetings in early years were held in school houses or dwellings, some of them in the towns of Lebanon, Madison and Sherburne, which were then in Hamilton. The first church building was erected in 1801, which was also the first one in the town; it stood in the center of the village at the north end of the park, and cost between \$3,000 and \$4,000. It was burned on the morning of December 31, 1808, and was immediately succeeded by another, which was dedicated November 12, 1809; this building stood near the site of the Eagle Hotel and was occupied until the present one was erected in 1843. In

1816 twenty-four members of this society left it to form a church in Eaton.¹ R. C. Savage is the present pastor.

Two church societies were organized at Earlville in the year 1802. These were the first Baptist Church in Sherburne (which places it, of course, in Chenango county), and the Methodist Episcopal Church of Earlville. The first named society was formed June 24 with fifteen members, at the house of John Benton. Previous to the organization meetings had been held at the houses of John Muir, H. Finn, Jonathan Pettit, and in the school house near Sherburne. The first house of worship was erected on the hill east of Earlville in 1818; the second one, in Earlville, in 1835. The Methodists formed as a class at the house of Joseph Crandall, a little north from Earlville on the road to Poolville. There were only seven or eight members, and Rev. Charles Giles was the first pastor. The organization of the church society took place at the house of Elam Felt January 9, 1815, when the trustees elected were Elam Felt, Noah Hall and Asa Felt. Efforts were at once begun to raise money with which to build a meeting house, and in 1816 the first Methodist house of worship in the town of Hamilton was erected in Earlville, at a cost of about \$1,100. This building, small and poorly furnished as it was, was occupied until 1838, when a new one was erected; this was extensively repaired and improved in 1871, when about \$5,000 was expended upon it. In its early history Earlville was included in the Hamilton Circuit. In 1835 the Oneida Conference made it a station, with Rev. Barlow W. Gorham, in charge. No other Methodist church was organized in Hamilton until after the formation of Madison county.

What was at first known as the Second Congregational Society of Hamilton was incorporated September 24, 1798, on which occasion "the inhabitants of that part of the town of Hamilton . . . known and distinguished by the appellation of Colchester Society," met and elected Jonathan Stephens, Richard Butler, Lucius Scott, Reuben Foot, Isaac Skinner and Jared T. Hooker, trustees. A meeting house was built at Hamilton Center in the year 1800 for the First Congregational

¹The Second Baptist Church in Hamilton was organized in 1819 by a number of members from the First Church, and in the same year joined the Madison Association, reporting forty members. The society was reorganized by a council April 15, 1817. Up to the year 1834 the meetings were held mostly in school houses, under pastoral labor of Robert Powell, Elders Caleb Read, Simon Minor, and Rev. J. H. Walden. In 1835 a church was built a mile southeast of Poolville. From that time to about 1841 the church was without a regular minister, but Rev. S. P. Way was called and served four years. Since that time there have been numerous changes in the ministry.

Church of Hamilton, as the organization became known, in which the congregation worshiped many years. This church long ago ceased to exist, and the meeting house was removed to Poolville in 1842, where it was used a number of years for town purposes and was finally transformed into two dwellings. The other churches of this town were organized after the formation of the county and are, therefore, left for a later chapter.

Mercantile operations to supply the little community with household necessities began early in Hamilton. Charles Clark and Joseph Colwell, who came in about 1802 and boarded for a time with Elisha Payne, whose settlement has been described, each opened a store. Mr. Clark's stood on the lot next south of the Adon Smith residence, and Colwell's on the corner of what are now Broad and Lebanon streets. After about 1805 Clark was associated with James Dorrance for a time and later, until 1816, Charles T. Deering traded in that store.

Thomas Greenly located in Hamilton in 1796 as the first physician and in the following January brought in his wife and child. Peter B. Havens was the next physician in the village and practiced until about 1860. Nathaniel King, a prominent citizen, was the first lawyer in Hamilton, settling in 1797; he held many public offices. Thomas Hill Hubbard, another prominent lawyer and citizen, settled at the village in 1804-5. By the year 1806 the little settlement that was to develop into Hamilton village, had become quite active as a business center. The Park Hotel, erected soon after 1800 by Artemas Howard, was becoming a well-known public house, with a long and popular career before it; the few stores were attracting customers from a wide extent of territory, lawyers and doctors were there; preparations were in progress for the early erection of mills, and the number of comfortable homes was rapidly increasing.

CHAPTER VI.

TOWN FORMATION AND SETTLEMENT CONTINUED.

Of the two other towns organized previous to the formation of the county, the first settlement of which has not yet been described, Cazenovia is the more important. The other one is De Ruyter, and both were first settled in the same year. The town of Cazenovia originally included territory nearly as great in area as the present Madison county. It was erected from Whitestown and Paris on March 5, 1795, two years after the first settlers located within its limits, and then included the territory of the present towns of De Ruyter, Georgetown, German, Lincklaen, Otselic, Pitcher, Sullivan, Lenox and Smithfield, the latter including parts of the towns of Fenner, Stockbridge and Nelson. The southern and larger part of the town was originally the north part of the Gore, described in an earlier chapter, which extended along the west side of the Twenty Townships; hence the town has a length from north to south of about fourteen miles, while its width is only five and a third miles at its widest point.

Cazenovia is centrally situated on the west border of the county and is bounded on the north by Sullivan, on the east by Fenner and Nelson, on the south by De Ruyter, and on the west by Onondaga county. The surface of the town is varied and picturesque, consisting of a rolling upland, broken by the deep and rugged valleys of Chittenango and Limestone Creeks. The former enters this town near the center of the east border, flows in a westerly direction to the central part, where it turns with a wide sweep to the northward, in the latter part of the course forming the eastern boundary of the town for a considerable distance and receiving the waters of Cazenovia Lake. At Chittenango Falls in the north part of the town the waters of this creek have a descent of 136 feet and through its course have a fall of several hundred feet, furnishing large and valuable water power at many points. The creek is a feeder for the Erie Canal, to which purpose it was devoted in 1840. Cazenovia Lake is one of the many minor beautiful inland

bodies of water in the State. It is situated in the north part of the town. It is four and a half miles long and from half a mile to a mile in width and is 900 feet above tide water. Its waters are exceptionally pure and the surrounding scenery in a high degree attractive.

The town is mainly underlaid with the rocks of the Hamilton group, but the Ithaca group comes to the surface in the southeast part and the Onondaga limestone in the northeast part. The limestone is extensively quarried in the vicinity of Chittenango Falls and makes a good quality of lime. In the northern and central parts the soil is gravelly loam, while in the southern part a clayey loam prevails, underlaid with hardpan.

That part of Cazenovia lying within the Gore, with the other towns in that tract, and the town of Nelson, constituted a purchase made by the celebrated Holland Land Company in Madison and Chenango counties. This company, which had no legal corporate existence, was what would be called a "syndicate" in these later days, and was made up of a number of wealthy citizens of Amsterdam, Holland, who associated together for the purpose of dealing in American lands. Theophilus Cazenove was the first agent in this country of the company, and continued in that position until 1799, when he was succeeded by Paul Busti. The famous Holland Purchase in the western part of the State constituted a part of the investment of this company. In the records of Cazenovia village is preserved a valuable letter written by Maj. Samuel S. Forman, under date of Syracuse, November 20, 1851, and addressed to the trustees of Cazenovia village in acknowledgment of the naming of a village street after him. The letter has been several times published, but no work upon this town would be complete without it. Mr. Forman wrote as follows:

"In the winter of 1792-3, I became acquainted in Philadelphia with Theophilus Cazenove, Esq., and John Lincklaen, Esq., both from Amsterdam, in Holland. Mr. Lincklaen, and Mr. Boon, of Rotterdam, in Holland (in connection with the great Holland Company), were anxious to embark in wild lands. They set out on a tour for that purpose and came up to old Fort Schuyler (now Utica), there they separated. Mr. Boon went northerly to view the lands twelve miles from Utica, and afterwards purchased 60,000 acres, and laid out a village, calling it *Oldenbarneveldt*, in honor to a great Dutch character of that name—now the village is called Trenton. Mr. Boon returned home and the late venerable and venerated Col. Mappa succeeded him in the agency. Mr.

Lincklaen took a westerly direction from Utica and viewed the 'Road Township'¹ (now Cazenovia), and Township No. 1, now called Nelson, likewise the gore, now called De Ruyter, Lincklaen, Pitcher and Brakel, containing altogether 120,000 acres. Mr. Lincklaen informed me that he had hired two hardy men to accompany him to explore his purchase and that they were eleven days in the wilderness; himself, then young and slender, enjoying excellent health and activity, and fond of being out planning improvements.

"Messrs. Cazenove and Lincklaen observed to me 'as you have lately returned from a long tour to the southward, how would you like a northern one?' and made me proposals which I accepted. At this time I had just returned from nearly a two years' tour to the Natchez, accompanying a connection with a large family who had a contract with the Spanish Government, when Spain held that country. I met Mr. Lincklaen by appointment in New York in April, 1793. He requested me to purchase a large assortment of merchandise and every article that I thought would facilitate the settlers in a new country. The object was for the encouragement of settlers, and not for the profit of the store. We proceeded on to Utica. Here was the starting place. Fifteen hired men with a few days' provisions in their knapsacks and axes on their shoulders, a pair of oxen to a cart loaded with provisions for men and beast, implements of husbandry, &c., &c., was sent on the Genesee road as far as Canasaraga. Mr. Lincklaen and myself on horseback in a few days accompanied the train. At Chittenango we left the Genesee road, turned south up the creek about one mile, following an Indian path zig zag up a heavy hill, the axe men widening the way so as to let the cart go on. By the time we arrived to the summit of the hill night overtook us. Now preparation was made for the night; the oxen made fast and the horses also, a large fire was made. The next thing to be done was to take out our jackknives and the cook to exhibit his bread and raw pork. Each one catered for himself. Some eat the pork raw; some sharpened a long stick and put the pork upon it and roasted it in the fire. Next for sleeping; the trunk of a large tree was our headboard, our feet near the fire, and the ground our bed. We all arose early. After partaking our bread and pork, business commenced again with opening the cartway. The teamster said another yoke of oxen was neces-

¹ So named because the proceeds arising from the sale of lands therein were to be applied to the construction of roads.

sary, so Mr. Lincklaen dispatched him back to Whitestown to buy them. Mr. Lincklaen then proposed for him and me to proceed on with one horse to the lake, as the teamster had my horse, we would 'ride and tie' and keep the Indian path, and leave the hands, supposing that by night they would come to us. On our arrival at the outlet at the south end of the lake, we discovered a small bark cabin and some signs of men. The horse 'Captain' was turned loose on the little prairie, the saddle and portmanteau, &c., laid in the hut. We strolled about, viewed the grounds, Mr. Lincklaen highly gratified to find it better for building than he expected. When night drew nigh we made for the bark cabin; presently three men came in, total strangers. After the usual salutations they had recourse to their wallet and displayed their bread and raw pork; they, perceiving we could not follow suit, very kindly tendered to us their hospitality, which we very cordially accepted. We explained to them who we were and our situation and gave each other our respective names. They proved to be our near neighbors, living from three to five miles off, which in those days was considered near by. Their names was Joseph Atwell, Charles Roe and ——— Bartholomew, all from Pompey Hollow. No tidings from our people; sleeping hour has arrived, preparations for sleeping. The three strangers a foot on a fishing excursion. Mr. Lincklaen and myself had one saddle and portmanteau for our pillows, with 'Lion' near by, 'Captain' on the prairie. Before we awoke our fishermen took French leave of us. About 8 o'clock A. M., yet no tidings. Mr. Lincklaen concluded that it would be prudent for him to make back tracks to know the cause of the delay of the foresters, and leave 'Captain' and faithful 'Lion' with me. Now I am entirely alone in the wilderness in the northwest parts of Herkimer county, N. Y. About 10 A. M. I thought it would be prudent for me to follow Mr. Lincklaen. I took the bridle, caught the 'Captain' and leading him to the hut, put saddle and the heavy portmanteau with \$500 in silver on the horse. The money had *depreciated*, so that it could not here buy me a piece of bread. I commenced my retrograde movement, 'Lion' preceding me. I walked and led the horse; presently I beheld two men approaching me. On advancing to me they gave their names, Jedediah Jackson and Joseph Yaw, two commissioners appointed by a company in Vermont to go and 'spy out' the land in township No. 1. They said they had met Mr. Lincklaen and that he referred them to me for further directions to the town now called Nelson. I had the pleasure about 2 P. M. to meet a

man with a budget of eatables and drinkables which Mr. Lincklaen had sent me from our magazine cart. Our 'Lion's' olfactory nerves were so keen that he had to be held back by the collar till his turn came. The cause of this great delay was the breaking of the axletree of the cart near where we left it.

"When all the men and cart arrived at the spot which Mr. Lincklaen had selected for the present location, being a little west of a small ravine, and nearly opposite where Ledyard Lincklaen, Esq., now resides, at the south end of the lake,¹ the first business was to build a large log house, containing one room for a store, one for Mr. Lincklaen and one for a kitchen, and also another large one for a farm house. These men located in the beautiful white oak grove between the ravine and the outlet of the lake. A large warehouse in front of the store, and a few rods off was also determined on and subsequently built. These preparations for building were begun about the 8th day of May, 1793. . . . Mr. Lincklaen expected that the Road Township . . . would have been surveyed and laid out in farm lots before he came on to open the sales. He dispatched James Green (the Major) with a pocket compass to direct him through the wilderness some forty miles to Oxford for Mr. Lock, the surveyor, to come immediately and lay out this township, Mr. Lincklaen having advertised that the first ten families who moved on should have one hundred acres of land for one dollar per acre. This generous proposal brought on very unexpectedly that number of families from adjacent towns between Utica and Cazenovia.² Some fine young people, it was said, abbreviated their courtship to take advantage of these proposals. The workmen had not completed their log house when the families, or some of them, came on, and found no place to shelter them; but the workmen had the gallantry to give up the large tent for their accommodation and increased their exertions to shelter themselves in their own building. When Mr. Lock came on to survey the land the woods were alive with settlers to pick their lots. Some were so fortunate as to secure berths in the surveyor's service, and deposited their money in the office till called for to apply on their purchases. As soon as the number of lots could be ascertained they would hasten to the office to have it entered.³ The competition

¹The residence of the late L. Walters Ledyard, "The Oaks," on the south shore of the lake, is very near the first log cabin site built by these pioneers in 1793.

²Among those were Archibald Bates, Isaac Nichols, Benjamin Pierson, Noah Taylor, William Gillett and Anson Dean.

³Of the settlers on this purchase Major Forman elsewhere says: "I believe that there was

became so great that the sales were suspended for a time for fear of making mistakes.

“The price of the land opened at one and a half dollars per acre, except as to the ten families above mentioned.

“The terms of payment were ten dollars cash down, balance in ten years with annual interest, and conditioned for certain improvements. Two miles were reserved off the north end of Road Township, and laid out in ten acre lots for the benefit of the villagers. . . . I believe the village plat was not laid out until the next summer, 1794.¹

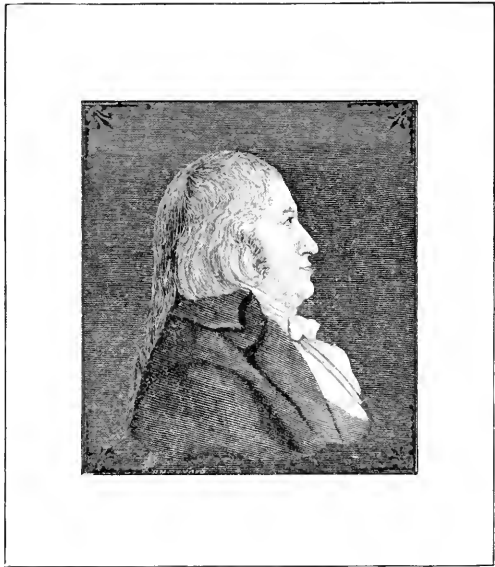
“It was first intended to lay out the village on the west bank of the lake; but the north line of the company went only to the north line of P. G. Childs, Esq.

“Judge Wright of Fort Stanwix (now Rome) began to lay out the village, but was called home before completion. After him the late Calvin Guiteau, Esq., completed it. The village was named in honor of Theophilus Cazenove, Esq., the Holland Land Company's agent residing in Philadelphia. The location of the village must be regarded as a fortunate one, being almost surrounded by water, viz. : the lake on the west and on the south by the outlet of the lake, which, uniting in the mill pond with Chittenango Creek, flows easterly and then northerly, furnishing a never-failing head of water, with a gentle fall of 700 feet within about eight miles, including, however, in the descent, a beautiful cascade of 140 feet, forming fine sites for hydraulic purposes, the whole distance having solid beds of stone and gravel and capable of propelling machinery at every few rods, which it seems your enterprising citizens have already, to a considerable extent, improved for years past, and new erections are of late being made, and all the distance made of easy access by a plank [now macadamized] road through the valley, which was formerly considered wholly waste land. The prospect is now that you will become a large manufacturing city and will vie with Lowell.

. . . . Of all the little group of sixteen or seventeen who encamped in the woods on Chittenango Hill about the 6th or 7th of May, 1793, I don't know that another lives. Probably not, Colonel Lincklaen and myself being perhaps nearly the youngest. Among these were James

but one person who took up a lot of land during the first four years, while I continued in office who could not write his name.”

¹ The village of Cazenovia lies only partly in the tract originally purchased by Mr. Lincklaen, the center of the present Seminary street being the north line of that purchase. Afterwards, when it became desirable to use land to the north of this line for the village plat, some 10,000 acres of the New Petersburg tract was purchased.



JOHN LINCKLAEN.

Smith, Michael Day, John Wilson, James Green, David Fay, Stephen F. Blackstone, Philemon Tuttle, David Freeborn, Gideon Freeborn and Asa C. Towns."

If the predictions of municipal greatness made in this letter nearly fifty years ago have not been fulfilled, the beautiful village beside the storied lake has gained in picturesque attractiveness under wise and generous treatment by her citizens, and in social conditions found in few small communities.

The need of mills was felt from the beginning of settlement and in 1794 Mr. Lincklaen built both a saw and grist mill, the first ones in the town. The grist mill stood on Chittenango Creek about a quarter of a mile above its junction with the outlet of the lake. It was subsequently sold by the company to Dr. Jonas Fay and was soon afterwards burned, with a distillery. Later mills were built on the site of the Chaphe mills.

After Mr. Lincklaen's death, which took place February 9, 1822, his adopted son, Jonathan Denise Ledyard, succeeded as agent for the Holland Company, and in 1822 purchased the unsold lands belonging to the company.

John Lincklaen, who was so prominently connected with the settlement of Cazenovia, was a man of strong character and high principles, with abilities far above the ordinary. Jan von Lincklaen, his Dutch name, was born in Amsterdam, Holland, December 24, 1768, and passed his boyhood principally in Switzerland, where he received his education. From the age of fourteen he spent several years in the Dutch navy, attaining the rank of lieutenant. In 1792 he emigrated to America, having obtained employment with the Holland Land Company through the influence of Pieter Stadnitzki, who had some undefined interest therein. He surveyed some of the lands of the company and in the following year, 1793, was made the agent. He conceived the plan of laying out a town and naming it in honor of the first agent, which plan he carried out. He was a man of broad, practical ideas and at once entered upon the work of improving the town, laying out roads, building bridges and mills and warehouses, and encouraging settlement in every way possible. He acquired an interest in the western lands of the company, and as a foreign organization could not then give valid title to lands in this country, the celebrated tract known as the Morris Reserve, containing more than 3,000,000 acres, was deeded to individuals who were in this case Herman Ley Roy, John Lincklaen,

and Gerrit Boon. The site of Mr. Lincklaen's dwelling on the bank of Cazenovia Lake is well known. It was a picturesque spot and its selection evinced the good taste of its owner. The house he erected there was burned in 1806, when he chose another site at the foot of the lake, where he erected a substantial brick house still standing. He had during his life in this country, many distinguished friends and acquaintances. He was intimately associated with Peter Smith and his eminent son Gerrit, and was greatly respected by both. About 1814 Mr. Lincklaen became deeply influenced by religion, leaning for a time towards Unitarianism on account of some of his most intimate friends being members of that denomination. He soon, however, adopted the Trinitarian belief which he held until his death. In the building of the "old church on the green" he was prominent and generous and filled his later years with good works. He married in 1797 the eldest sister of J. D. Ledyard, who succeeded him as agent of the Land Company. Mr. Lincklaen died of paralysis February 9, 1822, at the comparatively early age of fifty-four years.

Samuel S. Forman went to Cazenovia with Mr. Lincklaen, as he has written, and as a merchant with the Holland Company, in partnership for a time, and later alone, continued several years. He was a native of Middletown Point, N. J., where he was born July 21, 1765, and was a son of Samuel and Helena (Denise) Forman. After the close of the Revolutionary war he worked as clerk in a store for his uncle, Lieut.-Colonel Forman, and brother-in-law, Major Burrows. A little later he engaged with his brother-in-law, Major Ledyard, and Col. Benjamin Walker, who were in the wholesale hardware and commission business in New York city. He was afterward in mercantile business on his own account at Middletown Point, and in 1789 joined the expedition to Natchez, as he has stated. He organized a militia company at Cazenovia and was appointed major of the regiment to which it was attached. In 1808 he married Sarah McCarthy, of Salina. His only son died in infancy, and his only daughter became the wife of Dr. Abraham Van Gaasbeck, of Syracuse. Major Forman removed into Onondaga county and died August 18, 1862. His elder brother, Jonathan Forman, was also an early resident of Cazenovia and took up lands in what became the town of Nelson, but never settled on them. He was a lieutenant-colonel in the Revolutionary army and a brigadier-general in the State militia. He settled later in life at Pompey Hollow, where he died in 1809. His wife was Mary Ledyard, and he was grandfather of Gov.

Horatio Seymour, and a relative of Joshua Forman, founder of Syracuse.

Archibald Bates was one of the pioneers who accompanied Mr. Lincklaen into the town. He settled on a farm about two miles east of Cazenovia village and died there. Day Fay also was one of the company who followed Mr. Lincklaen to the town and settled near Mr. Bates. He died October 29, 1826. Asa Fay was a brother of Day Fay and settled in the same locality, where he died July 8, 1861.

William Miles settled in the south part of the town. Other settlers of 1793 were Noah Taylor, whose wife was the first white woman settler, Ira Peck, Nathan Webb, Shubael Brooks, Samuel Tyler, a man named Augur, and Isaac Nichols; the latter, as well as Mr. Taylor, were in company with Mr. Lincklaen in his migration, and settled on the east shore of the lake. His daughter, born October 8, 1793, was the first white child born in the town.

In 1794 Lewis Stanley settled in the town, coming in from Connecticut with his father's family and settling near the village. He died in 1857, aged seventy-six years. David Smith settled in that year; he was a native of Massachusetts and removed when seventeen years old with his parents to Clinton. He located about a mile south of New Woodstock on the farm owned in recent years by Luther Hunt. He soon sold fifty of his 150 acres to Edward Curtis, who became a settler a little later. In 1817 or 1818 Mr. Smith built the hotel in New Woodstock, and occupied it until 1831, when he was succeeded by his son Erastus and his brother-in-law, Asa Merrill; two years later two brothers of Erastus Smith, Jonathan and Jerman, took the house. David Smith died July 7, 1844. Jonathan Smith, a brother of David, settled in the town a year or two later, taking up 150 acres in the west part of the village of New Woodstock, which included all of that part of the village site lying south of the Hamilton and Skaneateles Turnpike. He there built a house which was used as the first tavern in the village and was kept by him many years. He left no children.

William Sims, Isaac Morse and Chandler Webber were other early settlers in this locality. The latter died in June, 1837. Isaac Morse died September 24, 1858, at the age of eighty-six years. Abraham Tillotson, from Hebron, Conn., settled in 1795 two miles south of Cazenovia village on the farm subsequently occupied by Gardner Perkins. Within a year he removed to Pompey East Hollow, about two miles west of the village, where he carried on farming and brick making

about twenty years, a part of the time in company with his son Ephraim. He had five children, most of whom settled in the town, but all are dead. Ephraim had several children, four of whom settled in the town.

Walter Childs, from Woodstock, Conn., was a settler in 1796, taking up 100 acres on the west side of Cazenovia Lake, on the turnpike to Manlius and four miles west of the village; he died there in 1857 at the age of eighty-one years. His son, Willard T., died in infancy, and another son, Aldis, is a resident of Syracuse. The other four children settled in Cazenovia.

Jacob Ten Eyck was born in Albany and removed to Cazenovia in 1797, where he was employed as clerk in the store of Samuel S. Forman. After six or seven years of this service he opened a store on his own account, which he conducted until about 1830; at the same time he had extensive business interests in Chautauqua county. When he retired from mercantile trade he succeeded Perry G. Childs as president of the Madison County Bank and occupied the position until the expiration of the charter of the institution. When Mr. Ten Eyck settled in Cazenovia he was about twelve years old. He married a daughter of Joseph Burr, an early resident of Cazenovia. Both he and his wife died in 1853 in Savannah, within three days of each other, of yellow fever.

Jeduthan Perkins became a settler prior to 1800 in what became known as the Perkins district, south of Cazenovia village, where he reared a prominent and influential family. Francis Norton came from Connecticut in 1800, and in about 1811 removed to the south part of Nelson, where he died in 1858. James Covell settled about 1800 in the extreme northern part of the town, but removed about 1830 to Chautauqua county, where he died. Hendrick De Clercq was a native of Holland, and emigrated and settled in Cazenovia in 1800. His wife was Mary Ledyard, who came from Connecticut on horseback in 1798. Levi Burgess was another settler in 1800, and died here in 1862 at the age of ninety-one years.

Joseph Holmes, born in Munson, Mass., removed from Chesterfield, N. H., in 1801, and settled in the vicinity of New Woodstock where he died in 1859 at the age of eighty years. Caleb Van Ripper settled in the same year at the head of the lake, where he had a tannery in early years, which long since disappeared with the saw mill at that point. He died in 1845 at the age of eighty one years.

The year 1802 saw the advent of a number of pioneers, among whom

were Edward Parker and Phineas Southwell, who came originally from Massachusetts, but removed to Cazenovia from Boonville, N. Y., and settled at the head of the lake. Parker died in 1840. The Southwell farm was the site of an Indian clearing of fifteen acres, on which have been found numerous relics.

Robert Fisher and Isaac Warren settled in the town about 1803, at New Woodstock. Warren subsequently removed to and died in De Ruyter. John Savage settled at New Woodstock a little later, taking up land which included the site of the Baptist meeting house. He was a carpenter and died in 1851, aged eighty-eight years.

Samuel Thomas came from Litchfield, Conn., in 1804 and settled in Cazenovia village, where he was engaged in harness making until his death in 1861. His eldest son, Samuel, who was in company with him from about 1832, succeeded him and continued the business, with the exception of about four years, till his death in 1870, when his son took it and still continues. This is one of the oldest business industries in the county that has remained in one family.

Deacon Isaiah Dean came from Galway, Saratoga county, in 1804 and took up a farm on the west line of the town, where William Hunt resided in recent years. He died there in 1873. William Moore, born in Connecticut, was a settler in 1805, locating about three miles south of Cazenovia village, on the farm subsequently owned by his brother-in-law, Daniel Damon, who came from Western, Mass., a few years earlier. Moore afterward moved to Smithfield and thence in 1814 to Nelson, where he died in 1853. Daniel Damon married Kezia Litchfield of Cazenovia and died in 1832.

Christopher Webb, from Canterbury, Conn., settled in 1806 on lot 29; he died in 1837.

Ebenezer Knowlton of Dartmouth, N. H., took his wife and one child to Cazenovia in 1806, settling on the site of the village, where he carried on chair making and the manufacture of linseed oil. His oil mill was established in 1815 and was the first one in this section of the country. Later and to about 1848 it was operated by his eldest son, Edmond. The chair business was started at a very early day by Nehemiah White, and was discontinued with the oil mill.

Rev. Roswell Beckwith settled in Cazenovia in 1807; he was a Baptist minister and died in 1836. Bishop Tucker settled early in the southeast part of the town about two miles east of New Woodstock, and his children located on farms near by. Abiel Ainsworth, many years a deacon

and prominent member of the Baptist church, and Reuben Bryant were also early settlers; the latter located a mile east of Cazenovia village. The names and something of the lives of many other pioneers and later residents of this town will appear as we proceed and in Part II.

The inhabitants of this town, in common with those of other localities, adopted measures very soon after their homes were established, to provide their families with religious teaching. Within six years from the date of the first settlement, a religious organization was perfected, and meetings had been held almost from the first. On November 13, 1798, a meeting was held at the school house near the lake for the purpose of electing trustees for the Presbyterian congregation, at which Samuel S. Forman, Jedediah Turner, sr., Samuel Coats, sr., Asahel Jackson, Jeremiah Clark and Joseph Williams were elected, to be known as "The Trustees of the First Presbyterian Congregation of the town of Cazenovia." The trustees held their first meeting November 17, 1798, when it was resolved to circulate a subscription paper to raise funds in cash or produce, payable at John Lincklaen's mill near the lake, for the support of preaching. About a month later when the trustees again met the subscription stood as follows:

Jeremiah Clark.....	\$31.00
Samuel Forman.....	77.50
Jedediah Turner.....	19.00
Samuel R. Coats.....	39.00
Asahel Jackson.....	81.00
Joseph Williams.....	45.50
	<hr/>
	\$293.00

Samuel S. Forman was chosen treasurer. On March 2, 1799, the trustees agreed to invite Rev. Joshua Leonard "to tarry with us awhile and preach."

At a later meeting it was agreed to allow him "\$6 per Sabbath and pay all his expenses of board and horse-keeping, provided he does not settle with us." In April, 1799, after meetings had thus far been held in various places, sometimes inconveniencing many attendants, it was determined to raise a further sum of money and establish regular preaching at one place. Authority was therefore given the trustees to raise not to exceed \$400 a year for three years for this purpose. This society organized May 17, 1799, under ministration of Rev. John Leonard, with the following members: Jedediah Turner, Jacob Dannels, John Tap-

pan, Samuel Ruggles Coats, Anne Howd, Mary Dannals, Eunice Coats and Alethia Root; in the same month Mr. Leonard was engaged at a salary of \$300 a year, and he was installed June 6, 1798, at the house of Simeon Garrett. New trustees were then elected and instructed to place a pulpit and seats in the school house which then stood just across the outlet bridge, where the present street turns toward the railroad station. Pastors succeeding Mr. Leonard were Revs. John Brown, 1813-29; Charles White, 1829-32; Eleazer S. Barrows, 1833-41; James Radcliff Davenport, 1844-46; E. J. Gillett, 1847-49; George S. Boardman, 1850-65; Nathaniel P. Campfield, 1865-68; David Torrey, 1869-80; Wilton Merle Smith, 1881-84; Douglas Putney Bernie, 1885-90. The present pastor is Rev. S. E. Persons. A parsonage was built in 1816 at a cost of about \$1,000. The first church building, erected in 1809, was occupied without material change until 1834, when improvements were made costing nearly \$800. In 1841 a number of members left this society and formed a Free Congregational church, which built and worshiped in what became the Concert Hall. The session house connected with the Presbyterian church was built in 1854, and a new parsonage costing about \$5,000 was erected in 1870.

The Baptists in this town organized a society almost simultaneously with that of the Presbyterians. Among the Baptists who settled near the site of New Woodstock were a number of active, zealous young men from Woodstock, Conn. Soon after the arrival of Rev. Joshua Leonard, as before mentioned, they were favored occasionally with preaching by Elder Nathan Baker, a licentiate from Pompey. In 1800 Elder James Bacon came on from Torrington, Mass., and through his efforts a church was organized the following year. On the 18th of March of that year the little band met and, as the record says, "having conversed about articles, both as to doctrine and practice, found ourselves so far agreed that we voted to send for a council to come and look into our standing." They then numbered only ten, but six others were baptized that spring, and the sixteen were fellowshiped June 17, 1801, at the house of Isaac Morse. Elder James Bacon was an old man and was succeeded in 1804 by Rev. John Peck, who continued there thirty-one years. Among later pastors of the church were Revs. John F. Bishop, Daniel Putnam, I. K. Brownson, John Fulton, N. Mumford, B. Morley, H. Garlick, P. C. Bentley, A. Le Roy, J. N. Tolman, and the present pastor, Rev. J. J. Keyes. A small log meeting house was built by this society in 1802, which was occupied until a few years later

when the church united with the Presbyterians in building a frame edifice. This was soon outgrown and in 1815 the present building was erected; it has been much improved since that time. In 1820 a number of members of this old society withdrew to form a church in Cazenovia village. No other church was organized in this town until after the formation of the county, though services were held in early years by the Methodists.

The records of this town from its formation in 1795 to 1804 are not in existence, which deprives the historian of the lists of early officers and probably of other material of value. The oldest record found gives the proceedings of a meeting held at the house of Capt. Ebenezer Johnson on the first Tuesday in March, 1804. At this meeting Luther Waterman was chosen moderator, and it was "Resolved, to reimburse Lemuel Kingsbury, the sum of six dollars and eighteen cents for bad taxes." It was further "Resolved, that members of this meeting may wear their hats while attending said meeting, and that for the accommodation of the people, we adjourn and meet on the common Met accordingly and proceeded to choose town officers by ballot." The principal officers chosen were as follows: Supervisor, James Green; town clerk, Eliphalet S. Jackson; assessors, Ebenezer Lyon, Oliver Bugbee and Asa Dana; commissioners of highways, Isaac Morse, Asahel Jackson, Asa Dana; collector, Elisha Williams.

It was further resolved at this meeting, "that there be twenty Dollars of the town's money delivered to the town clerk for the purpose of procuring books for the use of the town, and that he be requested to draft off such of the old books as he shall think necessary, and as a compensation, he shall receive whatever it shall be judged to be worth by the Supervisor and Justices of the Peace of said town." It is a fair inference that the town clerk neglected to carry out his instructions regarding the records, which will account for their absence in the early years.

It was further resolved, "that a bounty of twenty dollars shall be given by the town of Cazenovia for each wolf which shall be killed the ensuing year by any one or more of the inhabitants of said town;" another resolution provided for shutting up hogs. Road districts and pathmasters were then named and the meeting adjourned.

A special town meeting was held June 12, 1804, at the house of Ebenezer Johnson, at which important measures were adopted relative to the perplexing question of where to locate the county seat. A com-

mittee of three was appointed to meet the commissioners appointed by the Legislature to act in the matter. The names of the committee were as follows: Dr. Isaac Lyman, Jeremiah Clark, Jeremiah Griffith.

The old records are full of data regarding the opening of new roads, building bridges and other public improvements. For example, in the year 1803 the amount paid out for repairing bridges was \$121. At the annual town meeting for 1805 it was voted to divide the town into three districts, for each of which was to be nominated an assessor and a commissioner of highways. The sum of \$20 was appropriated for maintenance of a pound, which it was voted to build in the north part.

The post office in Cazenovia has an interesting history which is, fortunately, traceable back to the beginning of its existence. It was probably opened by Mr. Lincklaen soon after his arrival and may have been partially maintained at his expense until its revenue was sufficient for the purpose. The document here inserted, which is still preserved, indicates that the office was under government control as early as January, 1800, and is of deep interest in itself:

P. O. at Cazenovia, N. Y., in Acct. current with the General D. O. from 1st Oct., 1799, to 1st Jan'y, 1800:—

Dr.

To postage of letters which remained in office last qr.....	\$ 1 56 $\frac{1}{2}$
" postage of unpaid letters received from other offices this qr.....	18.68
" postage of letters undercharged from other offices this qr.....	12 $\frac{1}{2}$
" postage of paid letters sent from this office this qr.....	33 59 $\frac{1}{2}$
	<hr/>
	\$53.96 $\frac{1}{2}$

To balance as above, being amount of postage collected on letters this qr.....	51.66 $\frac{1}{2}$
" amount of postage on newspapers and pamphlets this qr.....	96
	<hr/>
	52 62 $\frac{1}{2}$

Cr.

By postage of letters overcharged and sent this qr.....	58
" postage of letters now remaining in this office.....	1.72
" balance carried down.....	51.66 $\frac{1}{2}$
	<hr/>
	53.96 $\frac{1}{2}$

" Coms. on 51 D. 66 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. Letter Postage, at 30 per cent.....	\$15 50
" Com. on—D. 96 c. Newspaper Postage at 50 per cent.....	48
	<hr/>
	15.98

" bal. due to the General P. O. paid Mr. Lincklaen, Esq, as per receipt.....	36.64 $\frac{1}{2}$
	<hr/>

E. E. Jan'y 1, 1800.....	52.62 $\frac{1}{2}$
S. S. F., P. M.	

Rec'd Cazenovia, Dec. 31, 1800, of Samuel S. Forman, P. M., in this place, thirty dollars and ninety-two cents, being the balance due this gr. as per acct.

J. Lincklaen.

The post-office was kept in Mr. Forman's store, but was removed to the store of Jabish N. M. Hurd as early as 1803, when Mr. Hurd was postmaster. He was succeeded in 1821 by Jesse Kilbourn, who kept it nineteen years. The later postmasters have been Justin Dwinelle, about two years; William Phillips, a short period; Rensselaer Jackson, to 1853; George Brown, 1853 to 1861; Seneca Lake and C. Hyde Beckwith, the latter holding it only about six months, not being confirmed by the Senate; E. Bowen Crandall, 1867; John W. Howson, 1871 to 1883; F. M. Taylor, who was soon succeeded by Andrew Dardis; he died while in office, as also did his successor, William Crandall. John W. Howson was then again appointed in 1891 and held the office until 1896, when George W. Salisbury was appointed and is now in the office.

This town has been the site of a number of manufacturing industries of considerable importance, which, with the great changes of modern time in the production of goods of various kinds, have passed away; but, aside from the mills built by Mr. Lincklaen, before mentioned, none of the early industries was established before the erection of the county. Before that year (1806) a considerable mercantile interest had come into existence and the inhabitants could find at their doors nearly all the necessities of their households. The store opened by Mr. Forman was in a part of the first log building erected, near the foot of the lake, in close proximity to the site of the residence of L. W. Ledyard. The agreement between Mr. Lincklaen and Mr. Forman in connection with this store and other operations relative to the settlement was as follows:

Articles of agreement made and concluded on in Philadelphia this seventeenth day of March, 1793, between Mr. Jno. Lincklaen of the one part and Samuel S. Forman of the other part, viz. the said Forman engages to go with the said Lincklaen in the back parts of the State of New York, to form a settlement and take charge of all Merchandize as is assigned to him, transact the business under the directions of said Lincklaen, and in his absence said Forman to superintend generally the business to the best of his abilities.

The said Lincklaen on his part engages to pay the said Forman for his services Five hundred Spanish Milled Dollars per annum; one-half payable in six months from the commencement of the year, and the other half at the expiration thereof, in the city of New York, or the place of establishing the business, to be at the said Forman's option. Also the said Lincklaen engages to pay all expenses of said Foreman, viz.:

Travelling expenses, boarding, washing, lodging and every other expense that unavoidably accrues while in the employ of said Lincklaen, and also will further give said Forman one hundred acres of land within the township where the store and settlement is to be fixed.

This agreement to continue for one year only, commencing on the twenty-fifth day of March instant in New York—the said Forman agrees to give up the said Land if the parties herof do not agree for more than one year, or said Forman do not put a settler on it—the said Lincklaen agrees to pay said Forman's expenses back to New York (City) on the dissolution of their agreement.

In Witness whereof, the Parties have hereunto interchangeably sett their hands & seals, the day and year first above written.

Signed, sealed and
delivered in the
presence of
P. JACOB SCHWARTZE.

N. B.—The word *all* [which we have marked with an * for convenience of reference] in the twentieth line from the top on the preceding side was interlined before the signing.

J. LINCKLAEN ANZ.
SAMUEL S. FORMAN.

The store established by Mr. Forman was subsequently acquired by himself and he continued in the village as a merchant about thirty years. The last store building occupied by him stood on the southwest corner of the public square. He removed to Peterboro and later to Syracuse.

Jabish N. M. Hurd settled in the village about 1800 and was a merchant in a store that stood on the northwest corner of the square next to the site of the Presbyterian church; he continued in business until about 1827, when he removed to Albany and there died. Eliakim Roberts was in trade in the village as early as 1803, on the southeast corner of the square, on the site of the Stanton House. Jacob Ten Eyck was also in mercantile business in the village from about 1804 and conducted a large trade to about 1830. Jesse Kilbourn, from Litchfield, Conn., settled in the village in 1806 and engaged in mercantile trade which he continued to his death in 1842. He was a prominent citizen, held several offices and was elected to the Assembly in 1832.

As will be seen from the foregoing pages of this chapter, the town and village of Cazenovia in 1806, when Madison county was formed, was a stirring, prosperous, though small, community, that was rapidly increasing in numbers. Two or three lawyers were already seeking, and probably finding, business in the village, and Dr. Isaac Lyman began practice in his profession in 1799. The Masonic Order, which so closely follows in the footsteps of the pioneers in every part of the country, formed United Brethren Lodge No. 78, on the 9th of May,

1799, with Jeremiah Clark, master, and the forest was being cleared away to make room for the attractive homes that soon appeared throughout the town.

The only remaining town to be noticed, that was organized previous to the formation of the county, is De Ruyter, which was erected March 15, 1798, from Cazenovia and then included the present towns of Lincklaen, Otselic and Pitcher, which were set off at the time of the formation of Madison county, and Georgetown, set off April 7, 1815. On this date a small part of Cazenovia was annexed. The town was named from Admiral De Ruyter, of the Dutch navy, and at the suggestion of John Lincklaen, the pioneer. It is in the southwest corner of the county and bounded north by Cazenovia, east by Georgetown, south by Lincklaen, and west by Fabius and Cuyler. Its present territory lies wholly within the Gore. The surface is a hilly upland the elevations rising from 400 to 500 feet above the valleys, through which extends the valley of the upper Tioughnioga; this stream, with numerous small tributaries, flows in a general westerly direction, giving the town abundant water and drainage. The soil on the hills is sandy and gravelly loam of good quality, watered by frequently appearing pure springs, rendering it admirable for grazing. In the valleys is found a rich alluvium, well adapted to the various grains. The farmers of the town, as will be seen further on, have always given their principal attention to dairying.

The northwest part of the town is underlaid with the rocks of the Hamilton group, and in the other parts the Ithaca group comes to the surface. Neither of these rocks has been extensively quarried in this town. What is now a branch of the Lehigh Valley Railroad (formerly the Utica, Ithaca and Elmira and later the Elmira, Cortland and Northern) extended across the northern part of the town and through De Ruyter village.

Settlement was begun in De Ruyter in 1793 by Elijah and Elias Benjamin, brothers, and Eli Colegrove, the Benjamins coming from Dutchess county and locating in the northwest corner of the town on 150 acres which constitute the farm of Benjamin Merchant. Elias soon moved to the Philander Burton place a mile north of the village site. Both brought their families with teams of horses. Elijah had three sons who came with him, Elias P., David, and Elijah E., and five other children were born after his settlement. He sold his improvements in 1808 to Benjamin Merchant and removed to Cuyler. Elias

P. Benjamin married a daughter of Joseph Rich, of De Ruyter, settled on Mr. Rich's farm and operated his mills. David Benjamin married another daughter of Mr. Rich and also settled on the farm, whence he removed about 1820 to Ohio. Elijah E. Benjamin settled on his father's farm in Cuyler, but subsequently removed to De Ruyter, where he lived to a great age. He had thirteen children, one of whom was Horace Benjamin of this town. Frederick Benjamin, born in De Ruyter in 1794, was the first white child born in the town. After being twice married he removed to Belvidere, Ill., about 1836 and there died. Charles Benjamin, son of Elijah, settled in De Ruyter, followed shoemaking and died in the village.

Elias Benjamin, the other pioneer of that name, was a shoemaker and followed that occupation some years on the Burton farm; he subsequently removed to Lincklaen and thence to Truxton, where he died leaving no children.

Eli Colegrove was from Rhode Island and settled near Elijah Benjamin's homestead; he afterwards moved to another farm a little farther north and died there. His original homestead has been divided into smaller places.

A prominent settler of 1795 was Joseph Messenger, who located about a mile north of the village and built a double log house in which in 1796 he opened the first tavern in the town. For many years his house was a popular resort for the many who were seeking homes in this county and on the Military Tract, who always found there a hospitable reception. In the same year Samuel Thompson settled on the Thomas Doan place and resided there until his death at the age of ninety years. He was a crack shot and a noted hunter, which gave him the local appellation of Leather Stocking. Among his children were Langdon, Hiram who was killed by a falling tree, Jefferson, Harriet (married Epaphras Leet), Laura, and a daughter who became Mrs. Pulford. William and Thompson Burdick, brothers, were pioneers of 1795, and settled a little south of the site of the reservoir. They raised large families and were ancestors of the numerous families of that name in this vicinity. At about this time, also, Russell Walker settled in the vicinity of the Burdicks; he was grandfather of Henry S. Walker, now a merchant of De Ruyter village.

Daniel Page, Gideon Foster and Eleazer Gage were pioneers of a little later date, the former coming from Dutchess county and settling in the village, where he built the first public house in the corporation;

it was a log building, which was replaced about 1806 by a frame structure which stood until recent years. Mr. Page was a practical surveyor and did not remain long in the town, but a hotel was kept in the building he occupied at intervals until 1863. Gideon Foster died in the spring of 1796 from hernia produced by over-exertion, and was buried on the farm of Elijah Benjamin; this was the first death in the town.

Eleazer Gage brought in with him his sons Justus, Jeremiah, Ira and Ebenezer, all of whom had previously married, and settled about a mile north of the village site. Justus settled where Charles Weeks now lives and died there in 1830. Capt. Jeremiah located where Dwight F. Taylor now resides, two miles north of the village; he kept a tavern there several years, but removed to the village a few years before his death, which took place in 1844. Ebenezer settled where Horace Wells recently died. Ira was the first school teacher in the town, beginning in 1799 in a log building which stood on the farm occupied in recent years by Isaac Higley, which had been erected for a dwelling; he removed in early years to Ohio. The Gage families were once numerous in this section, and had many members who were much respected.

In about the year 1800 Jonathan Shed, from Brimfield, Mass., settled in the northeast part of the town at the corners that still bear his name. Matthew Wells settled about the same time, and Darius Benjamin and Samuel Bowen soon after. Mr. Wells was a native of Hopkinton, R. I., and removed thence to Rensselaer county, N. Y., and from there to De Ruyter, settling three miles north of the village, where he died in 1852. Darius Benjamin was a brother of the two pioneers of that name and settled within the present village corporation; his farm was subsequently divided into village lots.

Levi Wood, from Munson, Mass., lived for a time in Brimfield in that State, and came to this town in 1803; he brought in his family the following year and located on lot 55. About the same time Sylvester Crumb came on from Rhode Island and settled on what has ever since borne the name of Crumb Hill, four miles east of the village; he died there at an early day.

Joseph Rich was from Woodstock, Conn., and settled in this town about 1807, purchasing the Elias Benjamin farm, as before stated; this became the well known Burton farm. He and his wife both died there, and their two daughters (their only children) married sons of Elijah Benjamin. Mr. Rich built in 1807 a saw mill and in 1809 a grist mill

on the branch of the Tioughnioga, which flows through the farm; the site of the mills was about a mile north of the village. They were the first mills in the town. These mills were operated until the construction of the reservoir for the supply of the Erie Canal, which destroyed the privilege. The grist mill was converted into a cheese factory, elsewhere noticed, the original mill having been rebuilt in 1836; the saw mill was taken down and the frame used in building an addition to the grist mill. There was another saw mill on the site of the village, which was built soon after settlement began, on the site of which a later one was built by Joseph Crumb; there was also an early grist mill at the village.

Jonathan Bentley and Benjamin Merchant were pioneers of about the year 1808. The former was from Rhode Island originally, but removed to Washington county, N. Y., while young. When he came to De Ruyter his two sons, Hamilton S. and Zadock T., accompanied him. He located on fifty acres in the north part of the town and there died in 1841. Benjamin Merchant was from Woodstock, Conn., and purchased Elijah Benjamin's farm, where he resided a few years and died from an epidemic disease. His son Bradley succeeded to the farm and also died there. Bradley had sons, M. R. and Rollin, who lived in De Ruyter, and Warren, who moved away.

At about the date now under consideration a large number of Friends (Quakers) left the Hudson River country, Saratoga, Westchester and Dutchess counties, and settled in De Ruyter and in the adjoining towns of Cuyler and Truxton. Prominent among them were Job Webb and Benjamin Stratton, from Hudson; Abram Sutton, who became a prominent citizen and was father of Allen Sutton, and carried on a large tanning business with his sons many years; John Shepard, from Saratoga; James Hunt, father of William, Elihu, and other sons who became heads of families; Nathaniel Wright, from Saratoga county; John Pierce, from New York; Reuben Barnard, from Columbia county, who settled on Crumb Hill; John Gifford, a preacher from Troy, who settled two miles south of Crumb Hill; Ephraim Arnold, a tanner, who settled in Quaker Basin, and Beman Hoag also located in that section; Capt. Francis Bunker, who had commanded a vessel on the Hudson, settled with his family about a mile north of the village; David Wood and John Hewitt, from Saratoga county; Richard North, from Columbia county, who settled first in the village and removed to the south hill; Joseph, Thomas and Benjamin Mitchell, brothers, the latter a

clothier, from Dutchess county; Dr. Ephraim Otis, an eminent physician from Saratoga county, settled a mile south of the village; Stephen Bogardus, from Columbia county; Benjamin Wibert, from Saratoga county; Enos and Amos Peasley, brothers, Elijah Cornell, father of Ezra Cornell, founder of the great university that bears his name; Joseph and Benjamin Tripp and David Ring, from Columbia county; James Derbyshire, from Saratoga county; Joseph Underwood, from Dutchess county. All of these settled within the limits of De Ruyter town and formed a respected and useful element of citizenship. Friends' meetings were begun about 1806-7 in a log house near the north bounds of the village, and in 1815 a Friends' meeting house was built in Quaker Basin, about two miles east of the village, in which meetings were regularly held for three-quarters of a century. The original church was demolished in 1898 and the Methodist chapel built on the site. The society divided in 1827, and those who called themselves the Orthodox branch built a meeting house in 1830; but it was used only a few years, many of the sect having removed from the town.

Elder Joseph Coley was an early settler and a Baptist minister, who located a mile north of the village. He was a prominent citizen and acted in the interest of John Lincklaen in selling land to the Friends. He died near New Woodstock in 1856, aged ninety-one years. Zenas Rider came from Dutchess county and settled a little north of the village as early as 1808, and died there. Many other early settlers of the town are noticed further on and in Part II.

Two churches at least were formed in De Ruyter previous to the erection of the county in 1806. The first religious meeting of Baptists was held November 5, 1798, over which Elder Joel Butler presided, at the house of Joseph Messenger. Two were baptized and on the following Sunday two more. A few others soon united with these and on December 9 they met and organized by adopting articles of faith and practice; in the same month they were recognized by a council. At that time there were twenty-three members. In January, 1801, Nathan Baker, a licentiate, was ordained as preacher. In June, 1804, Caleb Smith was chosen deacon, a position which he occupied with great acceptance until his death in 1856. During the years 1817-18 a lot was purchased a little east of the village and a frame church erected. This was occupied until 1842, when a new and more commodious edifice was finished; it is the one still in use. Among the early pastors were Revs. Richard H. Benedict, Joseph Maltby, Lewis T. Seaman, Joseph Coley,

J. C. Holt, William Denison, Luman W. Webster, William A. Wells, J. B. Pixley, W. H. Douglas, Benjamin Crandall, Thomas Fisher, E. W. Bliss, D. Leach, and a long list of others, many of whom served only a year or less. At the present time the congregation is small and the pulpit is supplied largely by Hamilton students.

There has always been a large element of Seventh Day Baptists in this town. In 1795 William and Thompson Burdick, the pioneers already mentioned, began the so-called "Sabbath-keeping" settlement about three miles north of the village site. These were soon joined by Jonathan, Luke and Pardon Coon, Matthew Wells, and Jonathan Bentley, Sylvester Crumb and many others who located in this vicinity and in adjoining towns. By 1815 the sect here was a numerous one, and meetings were held in barns, school houses and dwellings, in which Elder David Davis and others took the lead. On September 15, 1815, a meeting was held for the purpose of organization and a covenant was signed by twelve men and thirteen women. For about ten years meetings were held alternately in De Ruyter and Lincklaen, and in 1827 the membership numbered 127. In 1831 the Lincklaen church was organized by members dismissed from this society. In 1835 the society built the substantial church edifice it has ever since occupied. Although this church has been at times without a regular pastor, meetings have usually been regularly held, and the society is still in an active and prosperous condition. Present pastor, Rev. L. R. Swinny.

Although a little out of its chronological order the early Methodist church may properly be noticed here. Meetings of members of this sect were held in the town at a very early date, and in 1817 it became a preaching station on the Cortland Circuit. In 1830 a Union church edifice was built to which this denomination contributed and meetings were held therein regularly. The church is on the Cuyler charge. The present church edifice was erected in 1884, the former one having been changed into a business building. There was a Methodist church formed in early years at Shed's Corners, which is still in existence. A Universalist society also was formed there many years ago, but it gradually declined and has gone out of existence. The building is now used for a dwelling.

The town of De Ruyter at the time of the formation of Madison county, as the foregoing pages indicate, was quite fully settled and many farms were partially cleared and supplied with comfortable homes. A few early schools were being taught, the first mills were in operation,

around which was forming the nucleus of a more numerous settlement, the household wants of whom were supplied by Samuel Bowen who opened a store soon after 1800 in a little building which stood just north of the Tabor House site. A man named Gray built the first frame store before 1805 and other merchants soon followed. The burning of the town hall destroyed the town records of De Ruyter, making it impossible to describe the public proceedings of the authorities in early years.

CHAPTER VII.

FURTHER TOWN FORMATION AND SETTLEMENT,

When the much-desired division of Chenango county was accomplished in 1806, the inhabitants of the northern part of the former great civil division felt the highest satisfaction in the knowledge that in their future they would not be compelled to travel long distances for the transaction of public business and to attend the courts, and, as we have seen, their public spirit was exhibited in their prompt attention to the establishment of a new county seat, the erection of court buildings and the inauguration of the county government.

Meanwhile, as population continued its rapid increase, the further division of the five then existing large towns became imperative, and the people did not delay action in the important work. No less than five new towns were erected in the year following the formation of the county, 1807; these were Eaton, Lebanon, and Madison, erected February 6, and Nelson and Smithfield on March 13. Settlements had already been made in all these, beginning in 1792-3, to which attention must now be given.

The town of Eaton was formed from Hamilton on February 6, 1807, is situated centrally in the county and bounded on the north by Smithfield and Stockbridge, on the east by Madison, on the south by Lebanon, and on the east by Nelson. It was named in honor of Gen. William Eaton, a Revolutionary soldier, who, after filling consular positions, returned to Brimfield, Mass., whence many families migrated to this vicinity. Its area is a little less than 28,000 acres. The Chenango

River flows across the town from the northeast corner, and its valley comprises a large part of the area, the sloping sides and level bottom lands being rich and fertile and giving variety and beauty to the scenery. In the northern part the slope is towards the north and the drainage flows to Oneida Lake. In the vicinity of Eaton village are a number of springs which are strongly impregnated with sulphur, and in all parts of the town are numerous springs of pure water, which water the pasture and meadow area and create streams which in past years turned many wheels of industry. Alder Brook rises in the town of Nelson and flows easterly through the southern part of Eaton and empties into the Chenango at Eaton village; it has numerous mill sites. Leland's Ponds and Woodman's Pond are three beautiful small bodies of water in the southern part, which were drawn upon to supply a reservoir constructed in 1836 to supply the Chenango Canal, which curves into the southeastern part of the town. The flow from Hatch's Lake and Bradley Brook Pond in the southwest corner was taken for the same purpose. These waters have always been noted for their abundance of fish and were favorite resorts of the Oneida Indians, whose trail to the Susquehanna passed the Leland's and Woodman's Ponds; the stream flowing southward from the southernmost of the ponds was known as Pine Woods Creek.

The soil of Eaton is clayey and gravelly loam on the hills, and in the valleys gravelly loam and alluvium. The region was formerly covered mainly with the hard maple tree and great quantities of excellent sugar were produced. In early years general farming was followed, but during the past half century dairying has been the principal agricultural industry. This town introduced the first cheese factory and creamery in Madison county, thus leading in a movement that revolutionized the farmer's occupation.

Eaton was Township No. 2 of the Twenty Townships and was part of the purchase made for Sir William Pultney by English agents. William Smith was the agent in the purchase of this, as well as other towns, as described in an earlier chapter, and the township was patented to him in April, 1794. When Smith subsequently resigned his agency he was succeeded by Robert Troup and in the arrangement Smith had reserved to him the tier of lots west of the center.

John and James Salisbury, brothers, who were with the first settlers in the adjoining town of Lebanon, entered the limits of Eaton, on lot 94, in the fall of 1792, and made a clearing, but the severity of the ap-

proaching winter drove them back and they never returned to their humble improvements. The first permanent settler in Eaton was Joshua Leland, a native of Sherburne, Mass., born in 1741 and migrated to this town in 1793, and began clearing a farm. He was soon joined by John H. and Benjamin Morris who aided him in his work. In the fall he went back to his former home and in the following spring took his family to the wilderness home, which had been made habitable by the Morrises during the winter. This place was on lot 94 and later became known as the Dunbar farm. The journey in was extremely difficult and when the family were within a few miles of their destination the cart sank in the mire and Mr. Leland was compelled to go and get the Morrises to help him out. The point where the cart was thus mired became the later homestead and the locality is still known as Leland's Pond. Mr. Leland kept the first public house in Eaton, his humble house supplying a welcome hostelry for many of the local pioneers; it stood on the site of the later Dunbar residence. Mr. Leland also built the first grist mill at the foot of the Leland Lake in 1795, and before the close of that year added a saw mill. To operate these mills a dam was built behind which the water overflowed a large tract of lowland, causing dissemination of malaria; this resulted in the purchase of the mills by the town within two or three years and the destruction of the dam. The heavy forests of hardwood in that region enabled the pioneers to make large quantities of potash and Mr. Leland was the first to engage in the business, the product finding a ready market and generally for cash. Mr. Leland was killed June 22, 1810, while taking a load of potash to Albany, the barrels rolling upon him while descending a hill in Cherry Valley. He left a large estate to his family. He had six sons, the first letters of whose given names were the vowels—A, E, I, O, U and Y—thus: Amasa, Ezra, Isaac, Orrison, Uriah and Yale. There was a seventh son, Joshua, and three daughters.

In 1795 Mr. Leland induced other families from Sherburne, Mass., to locate near him; these were Benjamin Morse, Simeon Gillett, Levi Bonney, Elijah Haydon and Daniel Alby. In the same year Benjamin Morse's son, Sawen, was born, the first birth in the town. The first death was that of Simeon Gillett, which took place in 1796; in the same year the first marriage was performed, uniting Mr. Gillett's daughter, Dorcas, with Lewis Wilson, who had just come from the east.

In 1796 Samuel Sinclair, Joseph Morse, William Mills, Humphrey

Palmer, Deacon McCrellis, and perhaps a few others, became settlers in the town. Mr. Sinclair succeeded Mr. Leland in keeping the tavern at the old place and became quite popular as a landlord. The Morse family soon became and have ever since remained one of the most prominent and worthy in the town. Ellis Morse, son of Joseph, born in 1789, died in 1869, was a liberally educated man of excellent business capacity, high character, and was frequently called upon in past years to fill local offices. He built the still existing fine old stone residence in 1819, where hospitality and domestic happiness were ever present. The son, Calvin, was born in 1799 and lived to become the oldest resident, retaining to a remarkable degree his active faculties. He held various public offices. A younger son of Joseph Morse went to Pennsylvania in 1826, became a large manufacturer, and died there about 1870. Eunice, daughter of Joseph, married Dr. James Pratt, the first and for a few years the only physician in Eaton. Bigelow Morse removed to Fabius, and Alpheus remained in Eaton to accumulate a fortune as a manufacturer, much of which was lost in the later failure of his woolen mill at Alderbrook. Gen. Henry B. Morse, of the Civil war, and later a resident of Hot Springs, Ark., was a grandson of the pioneer; so also were Alfred A., who fell at Cedar Creek; Walter, a member of the manufacturing firm of Wood, Taber & Morse, of Eaton; Rev. Andrew P., a Presbyterian minister; Gardner, manufacturer and miller in Eaton village, town clerk, member of assembly, etc.; Darwin, and Frank B., merchants in Eaton; Albert W., scientific farmer and inventor. Benjamin Morse, the other of the pioneer settlers, passed the remainder of his life in Eaton, but most of his descendants went west. Hezekiah Morse became a settler a little later; he was elected supervisor in 1809, was prominent in the establishment of schools and a leading citizen; he subsequently removed to Oxford.

Thaxter Dunbar settled in Eaton with his father in 1799 and lived to be almost a hundred years old. John H. and Benjamin Morris who helped Joshua Leland in building his log house, before mentioned, probably removed farther south in the year of their settlement. Their brother, Thomas Morris, settled on the site of Morrisville, purchasing land which included it, and the little settlement that gathered there was for some years known as Morris Flats. He built his first log house which occupied a part of the site of Mead's drug store and his first frame house on the site of Otis P. Granger's residence. He died April 27, 1824, and no lineal descendants now live in this vicinity.

Benjamin, Windsor, Stephen, and Ziba Coman settled in this town in 1797, near the "Center" (Eagleville), where they labored persistently to found the most important village in the town. They were compelled to see the failure of their efforts, as business was inevitably to centralize along the turnpikes, one of which passed through Morrisville and the other through Eaton. Names of this family appear frequently in the records of early times as office-holders, business men and church workers. Benjamin died in 1852, and Stephen in 1870.

Other settlers of 1797 were Rawson Harmon, Rufus Eldred, Cyrus Finney, and Dr. James Pratt; others who located perhaps a little later were William Mills, John Pratt, Lorin Pearse, Caleb Dunbar, Isaac Sage, William Hopkins, Seth Snow, Elijah Hayden, Daniel Hatch, David Gaston, Constant, Robert, and Cyrus Avery, Joseph French, Abiather Gates, and a Mr. Patterson. Rawson Harmon, Rufus Eldred and Cyrus Finney settled near the site of Eaton village. Many of these families were conspicuous for faithful and unselfish effort in the welfare of the small community previous to the beginning of the present century, and made comfortable homes for themselves and their posterity.

John and Matthew Pratt came from Vermont and settled at what became known as Pratt's Hollow, near which they built a grist mill amid many difficulties. The mill itself stood about half a mile out of Pratt's Hollow, and was soon followed by the building of a saw mill and a large distillery. They also owned several houses, built and stocked a store and erected one of the very early woolen mills in the county. The firm of Pratt Brothers was for many years favorably known over a wide extent of territory and they became quite wealthy; but in later years met with reverses. About 1806 a number of Protestant Irish families settled in the Pratt's Hollow region, among whom were the Tooke, Kern, Fearon, Tacabury, Philpot and other families.

William Hopkins was an early settler in the west part of the town, where he and his sons, Anthony, Isaac, Palmer and Harlow, cleared and cultivated an excellent farm. Seth Snow settled west of Eaton village, where he built a double log house and kept tavern. His brothers, Simeon and Eleazer, settled a little later. Elijah Hayden settled near the village, and Daniel Hatch about a mile southeast, on the Hamilton road. David Gaston settled in Morrisville and was one of the early judges.

Benjamin, Elisha, Nathan Slater, and Dr. Slater settled early in Eaton. David Bennet settled near Hatch's Lake on the north side; he

was father of Daniel and Olney. Abiel Payne was an early settler near the site of the reservoir; he was father of Stillman and Truman. Perry Burdick and Thomas Fry located before the close of the last century in the vicinity of West Eaton, and Dr. Abner Camp, Captain Whiton, Nathan King and Samuel Lewis at other points.

In 1802 Isaac Sage built the first tavern at Log City,¹ on the east side of the road to Lebanon and opposite the site of the later Exchange Hotel. There also Robert and William Henry began keeping store in 1805, and in 1804 Rufus and Zenas Eldred built the first distillery, and set up the first carding machine. B. Carter built the first tannery at Eaton village as early as 1808. Although a little out of chronological order, the settlement of Bennett Bicknell in Morrisville in 1808 may properly be mentioned here, as he began the manufacture of combs at that early date, and was prominent as a merchant and hotel keeper. He was a native of Mansfield, Conn., and carried to Morrisville with him considerable means which he freely used for his own business and the public improvements then needed. He held the office of assemblyman, State senator, member of congress, county clerk, and was a captain and major by brevet in the militia. He died in June, 1841.

David Darrow, the progenitor of the families of that name in this section, settled the same year and became one of the most successful of the farmers in the vicinity of West Eaton. He died in November, 1870. Thomas Lumbard, from Hampden county, Mass., settled in 1803 near the site of Eaton village, but removed to Smithfield after five years, where he died in April, 1813. He had a family of nine children, who became prosperous and respected. The families of other early settlers and of later prominent citizens are noted further on and in Part II.

Only one church was organized in this town previous to the formation of the county; this was the Congregational church, which was inaugurated at the house of John Mixer, Eaton Center, on the 26th of

¹ A stranger who had traveled hither, and was generously entertained by the hospitable people, was found to be the prince of good fellows and withal a wag. In the midst of their jollification, he took a flask of "good cheer," ascended one of the low-roofed log buildings, and in the presence of admiring comrades, delivered a short and witty harangue, flourished his bottle, and drank to the health of "Log City," which was answered by the waving of hats and three rousing cheers. The spirit of the occasion lingered in the feelings and was carried home by each one present, and he in turn retailed the good joke perpetrated on the settlement to his neighbor. The story grew in importance, was passed from mouth to mouth, till the name of Log City, one of the chief stopping places on the Skaneateles Turnpike, became familiar as a household word from the eastern to the western limits of New York State. Hammond's Hist. Madison County, p. 300.

June, 1805. The members were John Mixer, Thankful Mixer, Jehiel Chapin, Joshua Leland, Waitstill Leland, James Pratt, William Randall, Edward Bliss, Phineas Lucas, Polly Bement, Louisa Gates, Sarah Anderson, Lydia Avery, Polly Holt and Hannah Bliss. Here are found a few additional names of pioneers in this vicinity. The name adopted for the organization was The First Congregational Church of Eaton, and the society was admitted to the Oneida Association, September 10, 1805. Rev. Jonas Thompson was the first pastor and served twelve years, during which period the school house was used for the meetings. The first charter was obtained March 18, 1817, but was allowed to lapse, and when the second one was obtained in June, 1818, the society had changed its creed character and the name taken was The First Presbyterian Society. Three years later in September, 1821, it was decided again to be governed by Congregational doctrine and practice, but to remain in the Oneida Presbytery. The first house of worship was erected in 1817, and cost about \$1,700; it was extensively altered in 1842 and again in 1859, and was enlarged in 1871. Among early pastors of the church were Revs. Silas Parsons, Washington Thacher, Evans Beardsley, Nathaniel S. Smith, E. D. Willis, John R. Dodge, Moody Harrington, H. L. Hammond, William B. Richards, Frederick S. Jewell, Byron Bosworth, William B. Hammond, John R. Lewis, Horace F. Dudley, William Windsor, William W. Belden, D. D., and William A. Smith.

Education was early fostered in Eaton through the medium of Dr. James Pratt's school, begun in December, 1797; it was a peculiar institution, being moved from one point to another each month, thus giving its benefits to different parts of the town. It was held the first month in Eaton, at Joseph Morse's, and the next at Joshua Leland's. The first school house was built at the Center, near Dr. Pratt's residence. Fanny Forrester (Emily Chubbuck), the famous authoress, was an early teacher in this town, of which she was a native, but she did not begin until after the erection of the county. A school was taught in Eaton village, besides Dr. Pratt's, in 1804 by a Miss Osmond; the house stood on the cemetery ground and was burned about 1806. A Mr. Roberts taught the next school in a private dwelling a mile below the village.

The first town meeting in Eaton was held in the school house at the Center, on March 3, 1807. Simeon Gillett was moderator, and the following were chosen the first officers: Robert Avery, supervisor; David Gaston, clerk; Martin Roberts, collector; Josiah Wilcox, poundkeeper;

Ziba Coman, Benjamin Morse and John Hall, assessors; Hezekiah Morse and Abram Ellis, poormasters; Seth Hitchcock, John Pratt and Robert Avery, highway commissioners; Martin Roberts and Nathan Mixer, constables.

The usual resolutions were voted upon and passed, restraining hogs and rams from running at large at certain seasons, and for maintaining the simple town government in other directions. At a meeting held March 5, 1811, a resolution was adopted requiring every farmer to cut all Canada thistles on his land "in the old of the moon," in the months of June and August, under the penalty of \$10, after having received three days' notice; a similar penalty was imposed for not cutting burdocks after the same notice by the authorities.

In the town meeting of 1809 the principal topic of discussion was the so-called County Road. A vote was passed to "petition the legislature to have the County Road taken up from the first station of said road to the now dwelling house of David Gaston, and established on or near the now travelled road from the said first station to the said dwelling house of David Gaston." A petition for this purpose was circulated in the town.

In 1810 it was resolved in town meeting to adopt proper measures to have the site of the court house and jail fixed, and efforts were made in favor of this town as the county seat. The town meetings were held for a number of years in the school house "near Dr. James Pratt's," and afterwards in the court house and in the Presbyterian church in Morrisville.

In 1813 it was voted in town meeting that "any man having Canada thistles growing on his land shall mow them down twice in the summer, once in June and once in August," under penalty of \$5, on prosecution of the same, and the pathmasters were placed in charge of Ephraim Goodell to see "they performed their duty in regard to Canada thistles." Numerous resolutions appear in the town proceedings at this period regarding the then proposed half-shiring the county, against which policy this town was bitterly opposed, as indeed were most of the others. In 1814, for example, it was voted that "we are decidedly opposed to half-shiring the small county of Madison, in any place whatsoever, and we still believe the site ought in justice to be removed from Cazenovia to a just and equitable center, and likewise decidedly opposed to have any part set off from the small county of Madison for the purpose of erecting a new county or enlarging any other." All of which

indicates that the settlers in this town had their troubles many years ago, in common with humanity at large.

Thus we have seen that at the date of the county organization the town of Eaton was far advanced in its settlement with a class of inhabitants above the ordinary and numbering among them several who, with their immediate descendants, became conspicuous in various directions throughout the county. Schools were in successful operation, one church was in existence, roads were opened but were still almost impassable at certain seasons, and a small start had been made towards the founding of the numerous industries that in later years gave the town considerable importance. The town was still without a post-office, without a lawyer, but these blessings were soon to be realized.

Turning now to the adjoining town of Lebanon, we find that it was set off from Hamilton February 5, 1807, and received its name in accordance with the suggestion made in the State Legislature by Gen. Erastus Cleveland, of Madison, who championed the bill dividing the original town of Hamilton into four towns, as it was then composed of four townships, the fifth forming the town of Lebanon. It is centrally situated on the south border of the county and bounded on the north by Eaton, on the east by Hamilton, on the south by Chenango county, and on the west by Georgetown. It contains a little more than 26,000 acres, its area remaining as at first fixed. Its surface is hilly and comprises the highlands between the valleys of the Chenango and the Otselic. The Chenango valley extends into the eastern part, expanding into a mile in width, giving a considerable tract of fertile and beautifully situated land, which is bordered by steep hillsides. Numerous small streams flow through parts of the town and are tributary to the Chenango. The Hamilton group of rocks underlies most of the town, with the higher groups appearing in the western part; the latter has been quarried in a limited way for cellar walls. The soil on the hills is gravelly loam, underlaid with hardpan, and in the valleys is rich alluvium. Lebanon is almost exclusively an agricultural region, manufacturing and trade interests never having been important. In past years hop growing has been followed with profit, but not to a great extent, while dairying has for many years been the principal industry. The New York, Ontario and Western Railroad crosses the town in a southwesterly direction, with a station at Lebanon, and connects at Earlville with the Chenango Valley branch of the West Shore road, and at Smith's Valley with the Utica, Clinton and Binghamton which extends a short distance into the town in the northeast part.

Lebanon was one of the six towns patented to Col. William S. Smith in 1794, who soon afterward transferred the greater part of it to Sir William Pultney, reserving a large tract bordering on the Chenango River. This condition resulted in there being two separate agencies that were active in promoting settlements. In 1791, the year in which Mr. Smith's purchase was made but previous to its consummation, he commissioned his friend, Joshua Smith, born in Franklin, Conn., to select lands for him in the Twenty Townships. Joshua Smith visited this region in that year, making the journey on horseback, built a log house for future use a short distance south of the hamlet of Smith's Valley, and returned east to report to his superior. Mr. Smith subsequently returned to Lebanon, married and reared a family, and removed later to Monroe county.

Col. William S. Smith was graduated at Princeton College in 1774 and served as aid to Baron Steuben, receiving a colonel's commission for meritorious conduct. His wife was Abigail Adams, daughter of the second president of the United States. He was minister to England during Mr. Adams's administration. At the time of the Burr conspiracy his acts excited suspicion, which prompted him to place his landed estate in this vicinity in the hands of his brother, Justus. His suspected connection with Burr's operations brought no results and Colonel Smith returned to Smith's Valley to live. He was elected to Congress from the Seventeenth District in 1813 and was re-elected in 1815. He had three children—Baron Steuben, John Adams, and Caroline; of these John Adams studied law in the office of Judge Hubbard in Hamilton. It is said that nine brothers and sisters of the Smith family have resided at different periods in Smith's Valley. After Justus B. Smith had begun his service in the sale of the lands here, his brothers, James and John, and five sisters joined him in the settlement. Colonel Smith died at Smith's Valley in 1816, and Justus B. died in the same year; he was a bachelor and lived on the east side of the river three-fourths of a mile below Smith's Valley station.

The earliest settlement in the town, however, was made by Jonathan Bates, who came from Vermont in the fall of 1792, with Enoch Stowell, from New Hampshire, and John and James Salisbury, whose settlement in Eaton was noticed a few pages back. Bates and Stowell located on the north line of Lebanon on lot 7, Bates where Joshua Cramphin lived in recent years, now occupied by William Stringer, and Stowell where his son Horace now resides. During that fall they

cleared twenty acres of land, living meanwhile in a bark shanty. They passed the winter in Bainbridge with Vermont friends and in the spring Bates returned with his family and lived on the farm he first located until his death, in April, 1827. He was buried near the line between Lebanon and Eaton. His son Henry succeeded to the homestead and died there in 1831. David, an elder son, was a cooper and lived many years in the town. Enoch Stowell returned a little later and married a sister of Benjamin Church; Mr. Church soon followed Stowell into the settlement and located a little below him; he died in June, 1859.

Settlement in Lebanon was rapid and 1794 saw the incoming of a number of pioneers; among them were David Hartshorn, Samuel and David Felt, brothers, and probably others. Samuel Felt settled on the west side of the Chenango in the vicinity of Earlville, and died in July, 1803; David died in August, 1810, both in middle life. Samuel had sons, Jehiel, Samuel, Elam, John, Jabin, Sylvester and David, most or all of whom lived for a time in this vicinity. David Felt also had a large family.

David Hartshorn had previously prospected here and when he came to settle in 1794 brought his family of wife and one child, John; they located a little south of Wheeler's Mills, on the west bank of the Chenango a little above Smith's Valley. He kept a tavern several of the early years. John Hartshorn, the eldest son, was the first postmaster at Smith's Valley, appointed about 1817; he removed to Syracuse in 1820, and there passed the remainder of his long life. Jacob Hartshorn and Joseph Phelps, the latter a brother-in-law of David Hartshorn, settled a little later in the north part of the town.

These pioneers suffered many privations and hardships during their first season, particularly in the winter months. To get grain ground they had to make the journey to Whitestown, the path defined only by marked trees and often almost impassable. Under these circumstances boiled wheat and hulled corn were much used on the table. Samuel Felt, with much labor, made a large mortar from a section of an elm log, in which he and his neighbors pounded their grain.

In 1797 Lent Bradley settled on lot 4, on the north line of the town, where John Bennett lived in recent years, now occupied by Edward Purcel, and died there. Solomon Jones was a settler also as early as 1797. John W. Bulkley located as early as 1798; also David Shapley just north of the present stone school house, and Dunham Shapley southeast of that school house. Arunah Moseley settled west of the

reservoir about the same year. The Shapleys and Moseley were Shakers, from the Community in New Lebanon, Columbia county, and left it clandestinely with three women members whom they subsequently married. David Shapley settled about a mile below the location of Jonathan Bates, before noticed, where his son Lewis lived and now his grandson, Spencer Shapley. Dunham Shapley settled about a mile southeast of his brother's place. Moseley settled on the east side of the Campbell settlement where Palmer Kenyon resided a few years, now owned by the heirs of the late John Faucett. These three pioneers died each upon his homestead farm.

The Campbell Settlement took its name from nine families of that name who settled in that locality, all of whom came from Sterling, Conn. The names of the heads of the families were Daniel, Allen, James, Steward, Isaac, Archibald and John, many, if not all, sons of widow Patience Campbell, and John and Charles, sons of widow Nancy Campbell. Their settlement was made in the north part of the town. The two widowed mothers, who were then old women, came in with their sons, and Nancy Campbell taught the first school in her dwelling in 1801. The Campbell Settlement covered an area of several hundred acres, which was divided into the farms of these pioneers. With the exception of Steward and John (sons of Patience), and Isaac who went west, and Daniel, all these pioneers died on the farms on which they first settled. Daniel died where his grandson, Stephen B. Campbell, now lives. Morris N. Campbell, the oldest living descendant of these Campbells, descended from Patience, now resides on the farm purchased by his father in 1820, three miles northeast of Lebanon village.

The year 1798 (possibly 1797) saw the arrival in the town of two men who were to give the settlers their first mills. These were Daniel and Elisha Wheeler, brothers, who removed from Chatham, Columbia county, and located about three miles east of Lebanon village; they were practical millwrights and Elisha built a saw mill on the west side of the Chenango at Smith's Valley in 1798, and Daniel a grist mill soon afterward on the opposite side of the river about a mile above Smith's Valley. This was burned about 1804, a loss that was a calamity to the people, who had already been about five years without means of grinding grain. On the day following the fire the near-by inhabitants gathered at the site of the mill and before night arrangements were completed for its rebuilding, which was soon accomplished. The grist mill stood on the site of the Armstrong mill; the latter was occupied as a

carriage shop after the construction of the canal feeder, which substantially destroyed the water power; and later became a storehouse, and was burned. The saw mill owned in recent years by Mr. Simmons, was built on the site of the old mill, now operated by Horace Close.

Dane Ballard settled in 1800, coming from Pelham, Mass., locating just north of the Rhode Island quarter, where John B. Coe resided in recent years. In 1803 he removed to Lebanon settling on the site of the village. The village site is on lots 57 and 58, the north and south street being the dividing line. Mr. Ballard built the first saw mill there in 1804 on the site of the mill now owned by L. Ballard; this mill is idle for lack of water.

In the same year (1800) Silas Seymour, born in Hartford, Conn., in 1777, settled in Lebanon, taking up sixty acres of land on lot 24; by subsequent purchases he acquired over 200 acres, most of which ultimately passed to his son, Alfred, long and still a respected citizen of the town. Silas Seymour died on his homestead in 1845.

Elihu Bosworth was a settler as early as 1800 in the northwest part, where Le Roy Thayer now lives, where he resided until near the time of his death in 1854; he was from Guilford, Conn. Jabin Armstrong was a newcomer of about that year, married a niece of David Hartshorn and settled just below what was then known as Hartshorn's Corners, and began wagon making. Thomas Buell settled in 1800 or a little earlier, on a large tract in the southeast part of the town and by the year 1815 was with one exception (Justus B. Smith) the largest land owner; he died in 1820. Deacon Abraham Webster, a brother of the famous lexicographer, settled in town as early as 1802 in about the center of the northwest quarter, near the residence of Reuben H. Geer. Malatiah and Benjamin Hatch also were pioneers at about the beginning of the century.

Rev. Matthias Cazier, of French descent, and a soldier in the Revolutionary army for three years, was the first settled pastor in Castleton, Vt., in 1790. In 1800 he took his family to Salem, Conn., and in company with a friend explored central New York. In the same year he purchased 800 acres in Lebanon. In 1802 he removed his family to Hamilton and in 1804 to his new home in this town; he built his house on lot 22 in the northwest part of the town, where Otis Dunham now resides, and there died in 1837.

Daniel Clark was a settler of 1803 in the southeast part, where he died in 1853. Orsamus Gilbert and Francis Whitmore were pioneers of

1805, the former from Becket, Mass.; he came in with a three horse team and settled on the site of Lebanon village. There he built a dwelling which was subsequently occupied by his son-in-law, William Tompkins, and remained standing until it was the oldest house in town. He was a practical cloth dresser and established a carding machine. He died in 1843. Francis Whitmore was originally from Connecticut, but removed to Lebanon from Wilbraham, Mass., settling about five miles north of Earlville; he died in the town in 1841.

Ephraim Gray settled in Lebanon in 1807, on eighty-six acres of land a half mile east of Lebanon village, where his son, Cooley C. Gray, afterwards lived; he was from New Lebanon, Columbia county, and died in 1851. Benjamin Hewes came in about the same time and settled on lot 59 in the west part of the town where Clinton Stowell lives. Other early settlers were Thomas Hueston, Daniel Stowell, Deacon Asa Tenney, Capt. Roderick Moore, Philip Kibbie, Capt. Truman and Jabez Billings, John Sheldon, Giles Collins and Richard Taylor. Of these, Hueston came in with the Campbells, married a daughter of Archibald Campbell, and settled near them, afterwards removing to lot 57. Daniel Stowell was a brother of Enoch, the pioneer, and settled in the east part on a farm now owned by John Harmon. Deacon Tenney settled also in that vicinity, but soon removed. Captain Moore settled on lot 24 and afterwards removed to lot 41 in the west part where John Fisk now resides. Philip Kibbie kept the first tavern in the town on the river road between Earlville and Smith's Valley. The Collins, Billings and Sheldon families located on and near what has been known as Collins Hill.

The first store in this town was kept by Joshua Smith at Smith's Valley. Jonathan Thayer settled on the site of Lebanon village, manufactured potash there at an early day, established a hat making business and opened a store, the first in the place, in a building erected by him.

John Niles was a pioneer in the town of Madison, but removed early into Lebanon, whither came also his father, mother, brothers and sisters, the family becoming one of the most numerous in the town. He took up a tract in the western part of the town containing 3,000 acres, for which he paid \$3 an acre. The family located there and the locality became known as Niles Settlement. His sons were Nathan, John, Samuel, Ephraim and Calvin, who all became prosperous farmers.

Thomas Buell settled early on a large farm in the southeast quarter

and located his large family near by; the homestead was afterwards in possession of his son Chauncey, and his grandson, Philander C. Sanford Head came from Rhode Island with his father, Joseph Head, and settled in Madison in early life and was a school teacher in that town, Lebanon and others while a young man. He owned a farm of 300 acres about a mile south of Lebanon village, now owned by J. A. Head, and was influential in advancing the cause of education.

Daniel Clark came from Colchester, Conn., in 1803 and settled on a large farm in the southeast quarter about two miles from Earlville, where he cleared and tilled a large and fruitful farm. Curtis Hoppin was a prominent early settler, active in the establishment of the Congregational church and father of F. B. and B. E. Hoppin.

The foregoing brief records of the pioneers of Lebanon include mention of most of the settlers previous to, and a few later than, the formation of the county. It is a noticeable fact that in this town, more of the names of pioneer families are still retained in the community than in most localities; a spirit of loyalty to the old homes has been kept alive and still exists.

The first town meeting in Lebanon was held in the red school house, but the exact date is lost. The following officers were elected: John W. Bulkley, supervisor; Silas Seymour, clerk; Giles Collins, Josiah Lasel and Jacob Kennedy, assessors; Malatiah Hatch and Roderick Moore, overseers of the poor; Jacob Kennedy, Daniel Clark and Roderick Moore, commissioners of highways; David Hartshorn and Joseph Hitchcock, constables; Joseph Hitchcock, collector; George Morey, Walter Baker, Clark "Willecocks," Stephen James, Orsamus Gilbert, Samuel Lewis, Abraham Webster, Jacob Hartshorn, Justus B. Smith, Ezra Gates, John W. Bulkley, Elisha Wheeler, Darius Sperry, Sheldon Smith, Gardner Salsbury, Moses Pomeroy, William Taggart, James Dorrance, Roderick Moore, Archibald Campbell, David B. Hitchcock, Aaron Davies, Giles Collins, and William Sloan, overseers of highways and fenceviewers; Charles S. Campbell, poundkeeper. This list adds somewhat to the number of settlers who were in the town at its erection in 1807.

A special town meeting was held at the school house November 23, 1807 (doubtless soon after the first one), at which it was voted that "we agree to be centered," and "that the center be as near the center of the town as the ground will admit." The committee appointed to select this center were John W. Bulkley, Constant Merrick, Jacob Ken-

ned, Moses Wylie and Roderick Moore. The selection was made and the action of the committee ratified at another meeting held December 7, at which Constant Merrick, John Niles, Malatiah Hatch, William Austin and Moses Wylie were appointed a committee to "draw up subscriptions" for the purpose of building a town house 40 by 50 feet in size, two stories high. For some now unknown reason this town house was not built, and the public meetings were held mostly in the same school house until 1820, after which until 1834 they were held in the Baptist meeting house.

In the meeting of 1809 a vote was passed that dogs should "be taxed 50 cts. per head;" but this burden proved too heavy and it was rescinded in the following year. During the agitation of the matter of locating the county seat, and of dividing the county, this town took steps to make its voice heard in the councils. A meeting was held in 1810 upon the subject of "continuing the county," and delegates were appointed to meet those of other towns; these were John W. Bulkley, Dr. John Clarke and Malatiah Hatch.

Silas Seymour was the first poundkeeper in the town and was regularly elected for several years. The first legislation relative to supporting the poor as found in the records was in 1816, when it was voted that \$50 be raised for that purpose. In 1817 it was \$100; in 1819 the amount had increased to \$400, but at a later special town meeting this amount was reduced by one-half, and Amos Crocker, Samuel Sherrill, Daniel Clark, John Paddleford and Ephraim Gray were appointed a committee "to devise and digest a more economical way of supporting the poor of the town and make report thereof to the next town meeting." The record shows no report from this committee.

Among other public proceedings was the imposition of a fine of twenty shillings in March 1808, on persons permitting Canada thistles to grow on their farms. On March 5, 1811, a bounty of \$13 was voted for wolves killed; these animals were very troublesome for a number of years.

On the 1st of October, 1802, Rev. Ezra Woodworth, then pastor of the Congregational church in Hamilton, visited Lebanon in answer to a request, and on the following day the persons whose names are here given met and adopted a profession of faith and were constituted a Congregational church: Abraham Webster, Lent Bradley, John C. Wagoner, Elihu Bosworth, Isaac Campbell, Dolly Webster, Rachel Galloway, Caty Bosworth, Joanna Wagoner, Elizabeth Campbell, Sarah

Wagoner, Sophia Webster, Eunice Webster, Eunice Huston and Solomon Jones. The church records prior to 1817 are very meagre, and as far as indicated there was no settled pastor until 1825, when Rev. Preston Cummings was called; he was dismissed in February, 1827. In September, 1831, the society requested the Chenango Presbytery to ordain for them Rev. S. Scott, but it is not recorded how long he remained. Other early pastors were a Mr. Willis, Revs. Ezekiel Chapman, Nathaniel Latham, P. Field, Samuel Manning, who were probably supplies previous to 1831; Jeremiah Pomeroy, William B. Tompkins, G. W. Finney, Revs. Redfield and Copeland, Wyn Root, G. M. Smith, T. A. Wadsworth, C. Barstow, W. W. Warner, Abisha Scofield, Ovid Miner and J. D. Woodruff. A meeting house was built in 1825 a mile north of the Center, which was later removed to the village where it was ready for occupancy in 1839. Since that date the edifice has been vastly improved, the gallery taken out and otherwise modernized. The society is now prospering under the ministry of Rev. Hugh Ivey.

Justus B. Smith has already been mentioned as the first merchant on the site of Lebanon village. His goods were kept in the lower part of his house on the farm owned in recent years by Whipple Clark. Mr. Smith was succeeded in that locality by James Dorrance; but the first regular and permanent mercantile business was established by Jonathan Thayer, jr., whose father was a pioneer of 1800, on lot 61 about two miles west of the village site and where the son began trading about 1808; he soon afterward moved to the village site, which was beginning to show signs of becoming a business center. The first physician there was Joseph Stowell, who had taught school in Stowell, Mass., whence he removed to Lebanon about 1800 and settled near Earlville, where he practiced until his death about 1832. Constant Merrick, the pioneer of 1802 or 1803, was a physician and settled on Billings Hill, southeast of the village, whither he removed about 1806, and there practiced until his death in 1828. Dr. John Clarke came from Windham, Conn., where he practiced some years, but discontinued long before his death; he died about 1840 at the age of ninety-five years. Among other early physicians was Dr. Erastus B. Burroughs, who settled in the village in 1827 and who gathered about him a number of students whom he located at different points, with whom he hoped to be frequently called in consultation. Albert G. Purdy was one of these, who located in Eaton, afterwards removed to Oneida; he served two terms in the Assembly. Another was Milton Burnett, a native of Georgetown, who located in

Morrisville, practiced many years and eventually removed to Oneida; he was elected sheriff while a resident of Morrisville. Others of these students were Frederick Bradley and Ralph Shepard, both born in Georgetown, James Stewart and others. Dr. Burroughs's health failed and he died in 1843.

Dr. Lyman O. Norton, from Hamilton, settled in the village in 1843, practiced about ten years and removed to Illinois. John and Cyrus Baker, brothers and homœopathists, practiced there from about 1848 to 1853, and removed to the western part of the State. Dr. Frank D. Beebe practiced there from 1855 to 1862 and removed to Hamilton; he was succeeded by Dr. Elam Root, James Mott Throop and others.

CHAPTER VIII.

FURTHER TOWN FORMATION AND SETTLEMENT.

This chapter will be devoted to the history of the erection and settlement of three other towns that were formed in the year 1807—Nelson, Madison, and Smithfield. The town of Nelson was erected from Cazenovia on March 13, 1807, and received its name in honor of the distinguished British naval officer, Admiral Nelson. It is No. 1 of the Twenty Townships, lies a little to the southeast of the center of the county, and is bounded on the north by Fenner and Smithfield, on the east by Eaton, on the south by Georgetown, and on the west by Cazenovia. Its area is about 26,000 acres. The surface is mainly a hilly upland, broken in irregular ridges having a general north and south direction. It constitutes a part of the water shed between Oneida Lake and the Susquehanna River. The principal stream is Chittenango Creek, the northern and larger branch of which rises in Fenner, enters Nelson near the center of the north boundary and crosses the north-west part in a southwesterly direction. The smaller branch rises in the south central part, flows northwesterly and unites with the main branch near the west line of the town. The latter branch is fed by innumerable springs and with a more northerly tributary from the east forms the Erieville reservoir, which was constructed in 1857 as a feeder for the Erie Canal. The Eaton reservoir, constructed as a feeder for

the Chenango Canal, is partly in the southeastern section of this town. The underlying rocks of Nelson are the Tully limestone, the Genesee slate, and the Ithaca group; a small part of the northeast and southwest corners is underlaid with the Hamilton group. Limestone is found only in boulders and although some quarries have been opened, no desirable building stone has been taken out. The soil is generally a gravelly loam, well adapted for grazing and the production of hay. Dairying is the principal industry of the farming community. The town is at the present time largely an agricultural district.

The territory of Nelson was originally patented to Alexander Webster, June 4, 1793, and in the same year was purchased by John Lincklaen, who was the active agent in promoting early settlements.

Two public State roads were laid out in early years that crossed this town, one of these came in from Eaton across the land afterwards covered by the Eaton reservoir, passed on over the hills through Erieville to Woodstock and onward in that direction. The other road came from Morrisville and crossed the town near the center in an east and west direction. The later Skaneateles Turnpike followed substantially the course of the first named road. The Cherry Valley Turnpike, built in 1806, left Morrisville and passes in a westerly course through the northern part of the town. The Syracuse and Chenango Valley branch of the West Shore railroad crosses Nelson in the southwest part, with a station at Erieville.

In 1793 Jedediah Jackson and Joseph Yaw visited and purchased land in the north part of the town in the interest of an association of men in Vermont, and during the two succeeding years twenty six families, most of whom came from the vicinity of Pownal, and were largely related, settled on the purchase or in other parts of the town. The names of the heads of these families follow: Jedediah and Asahel Jackson, brothers, Joseph Yaw, and David, his brother, Ebenezer Lyon, Daniel Adams, Sylvanus Sayles, Oliver Alger, Daniel and Isaac Coolidge, Levi Neil, Samuel and Thomas Swift, Roger Brooks, Ethan Howard, Robert and Solomon Brown, Thomas and Jesse Tuttle, Luther Doolittle, Joseph Cary, Jesse Clark, James Green, Eliphalet Jackson, John Everton, Amos Rathbone, David Nichols and Rufus Weaver. Some of these families did not remain permanently in the town, but the larger number retained their farms which they cleared and cultivated; many of them brought with them children who lived to be prominent in the community.

Jedediah Jackson settled about a mile west of Nelson Flats, on the farm subsequently occupied by Levi Keith, and on the site of that house opened a tavern in 1794, which was the first one in the town. He had a family and was a prominent citizen. He kept the tavern many years and made it a favorite stopping place for the many prospectors and settlers who passed that way in early years. He was killed eventually by the kick of a horse; with Joseph Yaw, he had been one of the first justices of the peace. Asabel Jackson settled a little north-east of the Flats on the hill, near the site of the Methodist church.

Ebenezer Lyons, a veteran of the Revolution, born in Connecticut, married his wife at Wallingford, Vt., and thence came to Nelson and settled in the western part of the town where his grandson, Wallace Lyon, now lives. He became a prominent citizen; was the first supervisor of the town, several years justice of the peace, and an early judge of the Court of Common Pleas. He was succeeded on the homestead by his son, Eliphas, who also died there. Joseph Yaw located in the northwest part of the town near the site of the cemetery; he finally sold to Peter Morey and moved out. Daniel Adams located north of the Flats and was a prominent citizen. Roger Brooks settled in the east part of the town on the farm recently occupied by Deacon D. E. Davis; was a practical cabinet maker, and followed this trade for many years. Luther Doolittle located in the northeastern part of the town on the farm now owned by John Hughes, and there kept one of the earliest taverns in that section.

Eliphalet Jackson settled a little west of the Flats, built a log house and in it kept the first store in the town. A little later he sold goods in a frame building erected by him soon after 1800, which stood a little east of the site of Levi Keith's residence. There is a little question as to whether Jackson or Daniel Russell began trade first.

Russell Weaver lived on his home farm until 1814, when he died at the age of sixty-eight years, and was succeeded there by his youngest son, Rufus. His daughter Elizabeth became the wife of David Nichols.

Samuel Kinney was young and unmarried when he accompanied the Jacksons to their new home in 1794. The anecdote is related that on the night before they reached their destination they stopped at the western edge of Eaton. The next morning the question was discussed as to who of the party would be the first to enter the land of promise; thereupon, young Kinney and a daughter of Rufus Weaver, and Lucinda Jackson, daughter of Jedediah, settled the matter in a foot-race.

It is not recorded which won the race and perhaps the value of the story is impaired by the fact that neither Eaton nor Nelson was erected until 1807, thirteen years after the party came in. Kinney subsequently married a daughter of Sylvanus Mowry and removed to Fenner, where Mr. Mowry was an early settler.

The pioneers of Nelson were early favored with a near-by grist mill, which saved them many weary journeys and gave them better food products. James Annas was a settler before the beginning of the century, coming from Vermont and locating in the western part of the town. He was a millwright, and either brought with him a pair of mill stones, or made them from native rocks, a point which is unsettled. It was a common practice in the very early years to split out rude millstones from field boulders. He at once built on Erieville Creek, about a mile and a half north of Erieville village site, a small mill and soon had it in operation. Ere long the property passed to possession of his youngest son, Truman Annas, who sold it about 1818 to Oliver Pool. The father of this Oliver Pool, whose name also was Oliver, came from Bennington, Vt., soon after 1800 and settled a mile and a half west of the site of Erieville. He was a carpenter and combined his farm work with that vocation; he lived there until his death in 1814. The younger Oliver Pool a few years later removed the mill across the road to obtain greater fall of water, and in 1833 built a new and larger mill a little below the first one; this he operated until 1848, when the privilege was purchased by the State and the water taken for the Erieville reservoir. Pool went to Michigan to follow his trade and died there, his family remaining in Nelson. He was a prominent and popular citizen, and served as supervisor and member of assembly. James Annas in his old age went to Locke, Cayuga county, to live with his son and died there about 1829.

Levi Brown was a settler of 1796, coming from Utica in March with a sled drawn by two yoke of oxen and driving ten sheep and a number of cattle. It is related that when he reached Eaton Brook, a little below West Eaton, they found it swollen by spring flood and ice and difficult to cross. When one of the sheep refused to enter the water Mr. Brown's boy took it upon his shoulder and attempted to cross upon a log. The sheep was frightened and its struggles precipitated both into the stream, which was then of vastly larger volume than now. The situation of the drenched and freezing boy was not an enviable one, with five miles yet to travel before they would reach a fire. The boy

was Levi Brown, jr., who was then seventeen years old. Mr. Brown settled on 150 acres of land about a mile west of the site of Erieville, a part of which with the dwelling passed in later years to Thomas Riggalls. He afterwards removed to another farm half a mile south of Erieville, where he resided until his death.

The Richardson brothers, Eldad, Lemuel, Asa, Benjamin and Eri, removed to the territory of Nelson at about the time under consideration, from Keene, N. H., and settled on lands adjacent to the site of Erieville; Eldad located on lot 147, which was taken up by him and his brother Lemuel jointly. He was a popular early tavern keeper, and probably stands alone in Madison county as the father of as many as thirty-three children; only six of them lived to maturity. He died in April, 1829, at the age of fifty-nine years. Lemuel, who settled on the same lot, died in August, 1832, aged sixty-one years; he had nine children. Eri represented this county in the Assembly in 1828 and was a prominent citizen; he died in August, 1844. Benjamin died in October, 1855.

Three brothers named Wells (Gardner, Joshua and Robert), settled in Nelson in 1796, locating in the south part of the town about a mile east of the site of Erieville. Gardner and Joshua married in Rhode Island before coming west. The former was a blacksmith and probably the first one in the town. He followed this vocation until near the time of his death, and made many of the early rude plows used in this section and much of the primitive mill machinery. He had a son Gardner who was also a blacksmith. He died on his homestead in May, 1839. Frank Isbell now lives on the place.

Joshua Wells resided on the fifty acres he first took up until a short time before his death, when he went to live with his sons, Clark and Jonathan Wells: he died at the home of the latter in January, 1864, aged ninety-two years. He was twice married and had sixteen children. His first child, Palmer Wells, born June 12, 1796, was probably the first white child born on Nelson territory; he died at the age of twenty-eight years. Joshua Wells held many town offices, was one of the organizers of the Erieville Baptist church, and was a much respected citizen. Robert Wells, the third brother, lived to near the time of his death on the farm he first took up, which subsequently constituted a part of the Jeremiah Blair farm, now occupied by Frank Blair; he died in Erieville in October, 1842, aged sixty-one years.

David Wellington settled in the town in either 1796 or 1797, about

two miles east of Erieville, near the site of the reservoir, his farm becoming in later years a part of the Isaac Blair farm. He cleared an acre in his first season and sowed it with wheat; his first habitation was a log shanty roofed with bark and floored with puncheons split from soft wood logs. He then went back to his former home in Cheshire, N. H., and brought in his wife. He was father of an estimable family and late in his life went to live with his son David a mile south of Cazenovia village, where both he and his wife died. He was one of the first justices of the peace of Nelson, holding the office about twenty years, and was honored with other public stations.

Simeon Haswell was one of four brothers all of whom served in the Revolutionary army; he came from Granville, Mass., where he was born, in 1799, with his family of his wife and nine children and settled on the State road two miles southeast of Nelson Flats, on what is now known as the Ezra Booth farm. He was a practical mason and mingled that occupation with farming. His children were named Simeon, Parsons, Horace, Daison, Thomas, Leonard, Sally, Sophia, Orpha and Abigail, and many of them married and settled in this region. He had a younger son, Jabez, who was born in Nelson. The father died while living with one of his sons in Fenner, in 1846, aged eighty-nine years.

Jesse, Abner and Seth Bumpus settled in the north part of the town previous to 1800; they were brothers. Aaron Lindsley and Moses and Solomon Clark also settled just before the beginning of the century in the northeast part. Paul Griffiths, a Revolutionary soldier, Joseph, Chauncey and David Case, William Knox and David Hamilton, all located in the town about the year 1800. Griffiths was from Berkshire county, Mass., and located four miles west of Erieville; he had four children: Isaac, Otis, Abigail and Diana. After his wife died he moved to the west part of Georgetown where he died after reaching the great age of 100 years. The Cases were brothers from Simsbury, Conn., and settled in the northwest part of the town on the Cazenovia line, and each remained on the farm first taken up throughout his life. Joseph died in 1855; Chauncey in 1859; David in 1873. Lester M. Case, a prominent citizen, member of assembly in 1858, and member of the Constitutional Convention in 1867, was a son of Joseph, as also was J. Milton Case, who died in Cazenovia in 1875.

William Knox and David Hamilton were brothers-in-law and settled on farms in the northeast part of the town, the latter on the farm subsequently occupied by his son, S. W. Hamilton, and the latter where

O. D. Knox afterwards resided; Knox was a son of a brother of William named John who came into the town a little later. Hamilton died in 1858.

Jeremiah Whipple was an early settler in Cazenovia where he kept an excellent hotel many years and was the first sheriff of Madison county, holding the office a number of years. He removed to Nelson and settled at the Flats, held the office of justice of the peace, and was a merchant with his son Jeremiah, who was born in 1800; the latter removed to Fenner and died there in 1869. Another son, Hull Whipple, married a daughter of Col. Aaron Ballou, of Fenner, went South in 1832 and died there. William Whipple, a brother of Jeremiah, was an early settler in this region, located in Cazenovia, where he was a carpenter and constable. He lived on the site of the Lincklaen House, and contracted to make the brick for the first court house, built in Cazenovia.

Jeremiah Clark, who purchased the Whipple property, built a saw mill in the town soon after 1800 on the west side of the stream near his settlement; it was not long in operation. Oliver Pool built a saw mill on the east end of the same dam at a later date. Mr. Clark removed to Dryden, Tompkins county, late in his life. The first saw mill in Nelson was built in 1798-9 by Sylvanus and George Sayles, two miles southerly of Nelson Flats; on the site is the present so-called Hamilton mill. This property had been reserved by Mr. Lincklaen with the intention of donating it to any person who would build a mill.

Thomas Ackley and Benjamin Hatch, from Plainfield, Otsego county, and Jeremiah Blair, from Blandford, Mass., were settlers of the period under consideration in the west part of the town on the Cazenovia line. Ackley died at an advanced age in New Woodstock. Job Wood, Samuel Salisbury, and Benjamin Wadsworth, from Bennington, Vt., settled in the town in 1802. Wadsworth's son, John, now resides in Erieville village. Dyer Matteson, Jesse Carpenter and Robert Hazard were settlers of 1806; the former was from Rhode Island originally, but removed to Nelson from Middletown, Vt., and located about a mile north of Erieville; later he removed to a farm about a mile farther east, which was afterwards owned by Freeman Matteson; there he died in 1844. Robert Hazard was a native of Hancock, Mass., and settled on the Colonel Forman purchase of three lots in the west part of the town; he took up 100 acres of lot 146 and lived there until his death in February, 1853; he had three children.

Jesse Carpenter came from Worcester, Mass., where he was born, with his wife and two children and settled half a mile north of Erieville; he was a basket maker and followed that occupation until his death. The two children who came to Nelson were both married previous to that time, and Elijah, the son, had several children when he came in; he settled two miles southwest of Erieville on the farm subsequently occupied by William Pugh. He was a shoemaker and worked at it in connection with farming. He had eleven children.

Barna Stimson was from Blandford, Mass., and settled in 1809 in the vicinity of Erieville, where he followed coopering until his death about 1816. Among other early settlers were James Hinman, Oliver Stone, Israel Patterson, Horatio Sims, and Abner Camp. Stone was from Connecticut and settled a little to the west of the site of Erieville; later he sold fifty acres of his farm to Dr. Onesimus Mead and Silas Melvin. The latter did not come into the town until 1806; he was associated with William Fellows about 1812 in building a saw mill at the head of the reservoir, which was in operation until about 1845 when the dam was carried away in a flood. Stone subsequently sold his remaining fifty acres, but resided in the town until his death about 1830.

James Hinman settled in the north part of the town, but left this region in early years. Israel Patterson was a pioneer on a farm a little east of Erieville, where he took up 150 acres, but sold seventy-five to Joshua Wells. About 1800 he sold the remainder to Thomas Mallory, who four years later removed to Canada. A brother of Israel Patterson lived also on the same place, where two log houses were built; they came in together but left the town at an early date.

Horatio Sims, father of Clark Sims, was a pioneer and settled a mile and a half north of Erieville, where William R. Jones afterwards lived; both he and his wife died there. Abner Camp was a settler on the east line of the town south of the center, where he cleared a farm which he afterwards sold and soon after the war of 1812 removed to Richland, N. Y. He was a son of Dr. Abner Camp, a botanic physician, who settled early in Eaton on the southeast side of Hatch's Lake, which for a time was known as Camp's Pond.

Several families came in from New Jersey in 1811 and settled in that region, which is still called Jersey Bush, in the south part of the town. Among them were Thomas and William Harris, Joseph English, Phineas Hamblet, Elijah Carpenter, John S. Brown and a Mr. Abraham. Thomas Harris was grandfather of Dr. George Harris, later of George-

town. For years past the Harris family has held a reunion at Jersey Bush, the attendance numbering from 300 to 400.

The succeeding list of officers of the town, the list of supervisors given in the Gazetteer of Nelson and Part II contain many names of other pioneers who labored through their lives around the hearthstones they had laid in the wilderness, and left a richer heritage to their posterity.

The first and second town meetings in Nelson were held in the barn of Rufus Weaver on the 7th of April, 1807. At the first meeting James Green acted as moderator and Josiah Hayden, clerk; John Rice and Isaac Bumpus assisted in canvassing the votes. The following officers were there elected: Ebenezer Lyon, supervisor; John Rice, clerk; Jeremiah Clark, Simeon Marshall and Thaddeus Hazleton, assessors; Thomas Holdridge, Moses Boardman and John Knox, commissioners of highways; Day Fay and Moses Boardman, overseers of the poor; Eri Richardson, Asahel Wood, Alvan Henry and Benjamin Bumpus, constables; Alvan Henry, collector; James Bacon and John Jackson, poundkeepers; Elijah Daniels, Daniel Butler, Silas Reeves, Joseph Sims, Rufus Weaver, James Annas, Benjamin Turner, Uriah Annas, Robert Hazard, George Tibbits, Eldad Richardson, Jonathan Wellington, David Smith, Abraham Parker, Ephraim Cone, David Nichols, Daniel Coolidge, Richard Green, John Rice, Stephen Kingsley, Dyer Matteson, Francis Wood, John Knox and Warham Chapman, overseers of highways and fenceviewers.

Among the early proceedings of town meetings it is recorded that Jeremiah Clark was voted ten dollars for his services in attending the Legislature in promoting the formation of the town. In 1809 a tax of twenty-five cents was imposed upon every person who kept a dog, the proceeds to be devoted to the purchase of a Merino ram for public use. This is, perhaps, the earliest instance of the imposition of a dog tax anywhere in this vicinity, if not in the State. At the same time a bounty of \$20, in addition to the State bounty, was voted for every wolf killed. The remarkable dog tax was repealed in 1810. It was voted at an early meeting that "sheep rams shall not run on the common after the 1st day of September until the 1st day of January, on the penalty of being forfeit."

In 1807 the amount of tax collected was \$208.41; when the treasurer's and collector's fees were deducted it left \$195.90. In that year it cost \$11.50 to support the poor. Other votes were early passed for the simple government of the town.

Early in the century some small business interests were established on the site of Erieville, around which soon gathered a collection of settlers. Josiah Hayden, who settled there about 1807, built a store on the site now occupied by G. C. Moore; that building was afterwards used as a school house, where Dr. John Heffron taught certainly as early as 1810; later it was a gun shop and finally a dwelling.

The first store at Nelson Flats, as it was called (now Nelson village), was opened soon after 1800 and kept several years by Eliphalet S. Jackson, who was succeeded by his cousins, John and Salathiel Jackson. This point was in early years a place of considerable business importance, when many stage coaches passing east and west made it a stopping place.

One of the first taverns in the town was kept by Luther Doolittle in the northeast quarter, about 1800; it was known as Tog Hill tavern. Another was built by Eldad Richardson on Eagle Hill a mile east of Erieville not long afterwards; both of these were first built of logs.

Although parts of this town, particularly the northeast part, were occupied as a field of religious labor in very early years, probably before the beginning of the century, by both Baptists and Presbyterians, and by Methodists not long afterwards, no church was organized in the town until after the formation of the county. There was not a physician in the town as a resident, Dr. James Pratt coming in from Eaton to attend the sick until 1809, when Dr. John Heffron, a native of Swansea, N. H., settled at Erieville. The town in 1806, while quite fully settled, was not nearly so far advanced in its institutions, its trade operations or mercantile business, as many others, and there was not a post-office until 1822.

Turning now to the town of Madison as another of the five formed within a year after the erection of the county, we find that it was set off from Hamilton on the 6th of February, 1807, and named in honor of James Madison, president of the United States. It is situated on the east border of the county south of the center and is bounded on the north by Augusta and Stockbridge, on the south by Hamilton, on the east by Oncida county, and the west by Eaton; it was No. 3 of the Twenty Townships and contains almost 23,000 acres. The principal streams of the town are the headwaters of a branch of the Chenango River flowing south and the headwaters of a branch of Oriskany Creek flowing north; but there are numerous small spring-fed streams amply watering the town. The surface is a rolling upland, a picturesque

variety of hills and intervening valleys. There are several small ponds, the principal one of which is the Madison reservoir covering an area of 235 acres, from which a feeder leads to the old Chenango Canal. Some of the ponds, particularly those in the north part, are filled with marl; but it has not been used on account of the swampy edges and the depth of water. The town is underlaid wholly by the rocks of the Hamilton group, which are generally deeply covered with drift, making it practically impossible to quarry with success. The soil on the hills is clayey loam and in the valleys is gravelly loam, most of it fertile and adapted to mixed farming. Hop growing has for many years been the most important agricultural industry and twenty years ago the product of the town was in some years one-fourth that of the whole county. Dairying has always received considerable attention and in recent years has increased. Lumber is still cut to a considerable extent from the remaining woodlands, three steam saw mills being now in operation in the town.

Settlement in the town of Madison was early promoted by Robert Troup, who has already been mentioned as the agent of Sir William Pultney, the purchaser of immense tracts of land in this region. In association with Mr. Troup and working under his direction was Benjamin Walker, and through their efforts and fair treatment of settlers, the town rapidly filled up with an excellent class of pioneers. In 1791 prospectors entered the town and in the following year Daniel Perkins, the first permanent settler, took up two lots lying south of the pond near the site of Madison village; he was from Kennebec county, Me., and subsequently sold parcels of his land to other settlers. He located a mile east of the site of Bouckville where Theodore Spencer now resides, built a house and returned to Maine for his family, who were brought in early the next year. A little later he transferred the homestead to his son-in-law, Theodore St. Clair, with whom he resided for a time and later with his son, Solomon Perkins; the latter had left this town prior to 1806 and settled in the Black River country. Mr. St. Clair built in 1807 the hotel in Madison village which is still standing, though much changed in appearance by subsequent additions. He kept the tavern a short time.

In the same year (1793) Jesse Maynard took up a farm on lot 45 about a mile south of Madison village, now owned by the widow of Lewis W. Curtis; he remained only a short time in the town. His brothers, Amos and Moses, came in a little later, Amos about 1798, and

Moses as early as 1801. The former settled on the same lot as John, where he and his wife both died. He was the first captain of militia in the town, was a soldier of the war of 1812 and rose to the rank of colonel. Moses Maynard brought in a large family and settled on the site of Madison village where he kept an early tavern many years. He afterwards built the hotel at Bouckville, where he died in May, 1853.

At about the year under consideration the founder of Madison village came in the person of John Berry and took up land on lot 36 on which the village is situated. He settled a little to the south of the village center, where Charles Welch now resides. At an early date he sold the homestead to his son Samuel, who later sold it to Gen. Erastus Cleveland, son-in-law of the elder Berry, under an agreement that Cleveland should thenceforth care for Samuel's father and mother; Samuel Berry then went west. John Berry, who became blind, and his wife passed the remainder of their days with General Cleveland and both died in 1821.

Erastus Cleveland was one of the Madison prospectors of 1792, coming directly from Whitestown, but originally from Norwich, Conn. In the spring of 1793 he settled on Oriskany Creek in the north part of the town at what became known as Tyler's Mills, a mile below Solsville. He purchased all the mill sites on that stream and built at different times some half dozen grist mills, as many saw mills, and a woolen factory on the site of Solsville, which disappeared before 1825. All those mills have also disappeared excepting one, which is now operated by F. Fiske. This was in part due to the reduction of the water power caused by constructing the canal. General Cleveland also engaged among the very first in the manufacture of black salts, as the crude potash was called, buying ashes for the purpose about the country; in the prosecution of this business he kept a few coarse dry goods which he exchanged for ashes, thus becoming the first merchant.

General Cleveland was a man of great capacity and energy and soon made a wholesome and permanent impression upon the uninviting part of the wilderness where he had chosen his abode. He was a practical carpenter and turned his skill to excellent account in his early building operations. He built before 1794 the first saw mill, which was supplemented in the following year by a grist mill, the first one in the town; it occupied the site of the one before mentioned as now operated by Mr. Fiske. He continued in the building business until his death, which took place at the home of his son, Samuel G., January 23, 1858.

The house in which he died, on the old Berry place, was built before 1795 and was probably the first frame dwelling in the town; Jonathan Pratt built a frame house opposite in the same year. General Cleveland built, also, on the Berry farm the first brick structure of any account; he engaged early in droving, carried on distilling and brewing, and in the second decade of the century built the brick store in Madison village, where he was a merchant a few years and transferred it to his son and others of his family. In the conduct of his various business undertakings General Cleveland accumulated what was a considerable fortune for those days. For many years he was among the foremost citizens of Madison county; was elected to the Assembly in 1833, where he was prominent in securing the legislation for the construction of the Chenango Canal; was the instigator of the measures that led to the establishment of the county poor house, and was for many years county judge. In the war of 1812 he commanded a regiment at Sackett's Harbor, and later was in command of a brigade of militia which gave him his military title.

Col. Samuel Clemens settled also in 1793; he was from Massachusetts and located on the Cherry Valley Turnpike about a mile east of Madison village, where Algenas Lovejoy now resides; he opened his house for the entertainment of travelers; he, however, left the town in early years. Thomas McMullen (the spelling of this name has been changed to Mellen) settled in 1793, coming from Pelham, Mass., and locating a mile northeast of the Center on the farm now occupied by L. Morgan; he and his wife both died there. Stephen F. Blackstone and Russell Barker came westward in company in 1793 from Brantford, Conn., where they had married sisters. Blackstone settled in the southeast corner of lot 47 where Henry Fredericks now resides, and Barker on lot 48 on the old Bishop place. Mr. Blackstone was a prominent citizen and held the offices of member of assembly and county judge. His son Stephen was one of the first children born in the town. William and David Blair were brothers and settlers of that year, William at Madison Center on land known as the Coe place, where he reared a family. Brownell Tompkins, father of Sidney Tompkins, married his daughter and with him William Blair passed his last years. David Blair settled a mile southeast of the Center, where his son David afterwards resided, now occupied by Thomas Jones. James Collister, another pioneer of 1793, came from Massachusetts and settled where his grandson, Deloss Collister, subsequently lived and where James Collis-

ter, son of Deloss, now resides. Among his children was Marcena Collister, who was the first male white child born in the town; he succeeded to and died on the homestead.

Two other settlers of 1793 were Henry W. and Israel Bond, brothers and soldiers in the Revolutionary army, who located in the north part of the town, Israel on the Bond farm now occupied by Miss Pratt. Henry Bond built in 1793 on the Oriskany at Solsville, an early saw mill, which was operated some thirty years. He and Elijah Blodgett, who settled on the flats near Bouckville, kept a tavern there and were interested together in lands in the northwest quarter of the town. Henry Bond removed from the town in early years. Mr. Blodgett was a practical surveyor, the first in the town, and a man of more than ordinary ability; he held the office of justice of the peace, but he also left the town as early as 1807.

Joel Crawford settled in 1793 about two miles east of the Center on the farm now occupied by the widow of the late T. Jones. He removed to Michigan. Francis Clemens settled in the same year a little east of the site of Madison village at the foot of the hill which skirted the Cherry Valley Turnpike as it formerly ran; it has been changed in its course to make it more nearly straight; he removed from the town in early years. Seth Snow settled in 1793 on the turnpike on the Putnam place now occupied by a daughter of Samuel Putnam. He planted the first apple tree in town and also built the first brick house, a small structure. He left the town at an early date.

John Niles, from Chesterfield, Mass., came west by way of the Mohawk River, stopped one summer in Clinton and in the winter of 1793 passed down the valley and cleared an acre of land on lot 43, a half mile east of the site of Bouckville, on what has always been known as the Niles farm. The following spring he returned to Clinton and from there brought in on his way back corn, beans, and potatoes, which he planted on his clearing. He had recently married his wife in Clinton and she came in with him. In the following year a number of his relatives joined him, among them his brothers, Ephraim, Isaac, Calvin, Nathan and Samuel, and his father, Nahum, all of whom with the exception of Calvin had families, adding materially to the settlement. Isaac settled on the Solomon Root farm, which he sold to Root; Nathan on a farm adjoining John's; Nahum, then advanced in years, between John and Isaac. Ephraim did not take up land. Ephraim Partridge and Waddo Littlefield, brothers-in-law of John Niles, also came in, Partridge

settling a half mile east of Bouckville, and Littlefield lived in a log house near by but did not take up land. In 1808 John Niles sold his place to James D. Coolidge and removed to Lebanon, where the others soon afterward joined him in founding what is known as Niles Settlement and described in the history of that town.

In 1794 a considerable colony came on from Rhode Island and located in the southwest quarter of the town. This entire quarter, excepting two lots which had been sold to William and David Blair as before noticed, and also two lots in the southeast quarter, had been purchased in 1792 by agents of the Rhode Islanders, and became known as the Rhode Island quarter. Among these colonists were the Simmons families, two or three Peckham families, who have numerous descendants, some of whom still live in the town, Samuel Brownell, Joseph Manchester and Samuel Coe; these were all from Little Compton and an adjoining town, but all did not arrive in that year. The Peckhams, Charles and George, Brownell and Coe, and possibly a few others, came on in 1794 by way of the Mohawk, stopped a time at Paris Hill, where relatives had previously settled, and made the remainder of their journey with an ox team, bringing in their families, household goods, provisions and tools, following their course much of the distance by marked trees. The others of the colony came in within a few years. Brownell settled on the farm which he sold to his son-in-law, L. B. Putnam; he died in Madison village. Samuel Coe settled on the farm now occupied by the widow of Marion F. Risley; his daughter Nancy, who afterwards lived on that farm, was three years old when the family came in, and lived to a very old age.

Nicanor Brown was a settler in 1794, and Samuel Rowe came in about the same time from Farmington, Conn.; the latter located on lot 13 on the farm occupied in recent years by Matthew R. Burnham. Brown settled a mile west of Solsville on the Markham farm, and later moved a little southeast of the Center to what became known as the Collins place.

Among the settlers of 1795 was Abial Hatch who located about a mile east of the Center on the farm afterwards occupied by his grandson, Erastus T. Hatch, and now by John Henderson; his only child was Capt. Zenas Hatch, who married a daughter of Deacon Taylor, an Englishman, who settled early in the north part of the town; Zenas Hatch succeeded to the homestead, but removed to Madison village and there died.

Elijah Thompson, a Revolutionary soldier, and Israel Rice, both from Massachusetts, the former from Charlestown and the latter from Worcester, came in 1795, Thompson settling on land bought of William Blair and Rice on lot 32 on the farm now occupied by Francis Rice. James and Alexander White, brothers, from Northampton, Mass., also were pioneers of that year, and were joined the next year by their brother John, who purchased 100 acres of Samuel Clemens. In the winter of 1797 John and his brothers Samuel and Thomas brought in their families with ox teams and sled; the sleds were rough, wood-shod vehicles and so much bare ground was found that they frequently were compelled to stop and renew the runners.

Abizar and David Richmond, brothers, were originally from Massachusetts, but came into Madison from Fairfield, Herkimer county, Abizar settling where his son Merrick afterwards lived and where Pliny Richmond, son of Merrick now lives, and David in the southwest part. William McClenathan settled in the northeast part on what has been known as McClenathan Hill.

Dr. Jonathan and James and Daniel Pratt, brothers, were from Belchertown, Mass., whence they came as early as 1796 and settled near the Center. Dr. Pratt was the first physician in the town and practiced until his death in 1839; he was prominent in the formation and support of the First Congregational church, and accumulated a considerable property which was mostly spent in litigation over a church matter.¹ Dr. Pratt's brothers were young unmarried men and studied medicine with him. James married a daughter of James Eaton, the pioneer settler of Eaton village, and there settled as the first physician and school teacher, continuing until his death. Daniel settled in Fenner where he was one of the early physicians. David Pratt, father of these brothers, served in the Revolutionary war; he was father of twenty children, sixteen of whom lived to maturity and all but three here named settled in New England.

¹ It was customary in those early days to sit in church during singing and stand during prayer. Some sixty years ago the evangelist, Finney, who was for a time president of Oberlin College, established the reverse of this practice, a course which Dr. Pratt opposed through his whole life. His will bequeathed a considerable portion of his property to the church of which he was a member, provided it would establish itself on "gospel grounds" by conforming to the old practice. The society, however, continued to follow the practice introduced by Finney, and at the same time sued the Pratt estate in Chancery after his death to recover under his will. After about twenty years of litigation the court decided that the church was not on gospel grounds according to Dr. Pratt's meaning. The estate was squandered in defending the will and the church impoverished in trying to break it. The case was discussed with a view of reopening it as late as twenty years ago.

Nathaniel Johnson, from Worcester, Mass., became a settler here in 1797, and Gideon Lowell about that year. Among others who came in the period from 1795 to 1797 were the Simmons families, William Sanford, Judson W. Lewis, Nehemiah Thompson, Peter Tyler and Thomas Dick. Zarah Simmons and his sons George and Thomas; Benjamin Simmons and his sons Benjamin and Cornelius, and Gideon Simmons, who was a cousin of Benjamin, members of the Rhode Island colony before mentioned, were from Newport and settled in the Rhode Island quarter. William Sanford, Judson W. Lewis and Nehemiah Thompson were from Stratford, Conn. Sanford settled in the southwest part, Lewis on lot 19, and Thompson on lot 17. Peter Tyler also located on lot 17, where the widow of Hon. J. W. Lippett now resides. Thomas Dick was from Pelham, Mass., and settled a mile east of the Center; he had prospected in the town in 1791.

Joseph Head, a Quaker and a member of the Rhode Island colony, settled in 1798 a half mile southwest of the Center and died there in 1837. In that year Joseph Curtis came from Stratford, Conn., and settled on the north line of the town on lot 3; Robert, Samuel and Timothy Curtis came from the same town about the same time. Robert located on land purchased of Nehemiah Thompson on lot 17, and Samuel and Timothy on Stratford street.

Gilbert Stebbins, from Wilbraham, Mass., settled in 1799 in the southeast part of the town; Reuben Brigham, from Sudbury, Mass., in the north part on the road from Solsville to Augusta Center, on what has been known as the Daniel Richards farm, which was purchased of Abner Bellows; Agur Gilbert from Stratford, Conn., settled at Solsville and died there in 1840; his son, Deacon John Gilbert, succeeded to the farm and died there in 1870. Joseph Manchester, who probably came in in 1799, settled in the southwest part on the Hamilton line; and Job Manchester, another member of the Rhode Island colony, located in the Rhode Island quarter on lot 57, where he was succeeded by his son William and his grandson, L. B. Manchester.

A number of prominent pioneers located in the year 1800 and performed their allotted parts in building up the community. Abijah Parker settled about a mile west of Bouckville; his son Zadock was a physician and the first one in the west part of the town. Paul Hazzard came in that year from Paris, whither he had removed from Albany; he settled at the Center and found remunerative employment at his trade of carpenter. In 1801 he built the Baptist church and in the

next year the Congregational church. Jared and Samuel Wickwire, natives of Cornwall, Conn., settled in 1800 on 500 acres in the south part of the town. Jared a few years later returned to Connecticut and married, and came back to Madison with his brothers, Samuel, Nathan and Hiram, all locating on the land previously taken up, Jared on the farm now occupied by Truman Chase. Hiram settled in Georgetown, and Nathan a little way south of Log City (Eaton), on what became the poorhouse farm, which he sold to the county and moved to the west part of the State. Nehemiah Fairchild, another pioneer of 1800, settled on five acres at the Center; he was a tailor, probably the first in the town, and died about 1812.

Paul Greenwood came from Massachusetts about 1800 and settled at the Indian opening a little northeast of the site of Madison village. Later he removed to Lebanon and thence to Smith's Valley where he and his wife both died. They had ten children, one of whom was Dr. Levi P. Greenwood, a well known physician of Erieville.

A prominent and respected citizen of the town was Joseph Banton, who came from Wilbraham, Mass., in 1801 and lived to the age of ninety years, dying in 1871. Moses Phelps came from Saratoga county about the same time and settled at Solsville and died there. John Edgarton came from Shirley, Mass., soon after 1800 and was the first settler on lot 39, on which is situated the village of Bouckville; he had previously lived a short time about a mile farther north and made brick on the Abijah Parker farm, before noticed.

Eli Bancroft and Abner Burnham come from Hartford, Conn., in the spring of 1804 and purchased land of Jeremiah Mack on Water street, and in the fall brought on their families and occupied a double log house previously built by Mack. Luther Rice came from Worthington, Mass., about 1804-05, while young and unmarried and learned blacksmithing with his brother Joseph, who had settled a few years earlier as the pioneer blacksmith of the town. Joseph located at the Center where Henry Thomas now lives and followed his business there many years.

Dr. Samuel McClure settled at Bouckville about 1805 and opened a tavern. David Peebles from Pelham, Mass., settled in the northeast quarter as early as 1805.

James D. Coolidge was from Stower, Mass., and came on westward in 1806, the year of the formation of the county, and in 1808, as before stated, purchased of John Niles a large and partly improved farm on

lot 43, half a mile east of Bouckville, where the widow of Charles Z. Brockett now resides. He died there in April, 1844, having increased his farm to about 500 acres. Mr. Coolidge was one of the early and chief promoters of the hop-growing industry in this region, and had the first hop field in this part of the State. Solomon Root from Chesterfield, Mass., settled in the same year on a farm adjoining that of Mr. Coolidge on the south, and soon engaged in hop-growing; these two men took the lead in this business, which soon extended throughout the county. Mr. Coolidge was father of five children, one of whom was James, who lived to nearly a century near the homestead at Bouckville. Mr. Root settled on the farm afterward owned by his son-in-law, Henry Lewis.

Capt. Gilbert Tompkins was one of the prospecting agents of the Rhode Island colony who came here in 1792; at that time he selected lot 84 in the south part of the town, east of the reservoir, with the intention of bringing on his family in the following year; but being the owner of a coasting vessel he found it advisable to again go to sea until 1808, when he settled on his land in this town. He built the dwelling subsequently owned by his son, Deacon Philip Tompkins, and died there at the age of eighty-two years.

Among other pioneers who left their impress upon this town a few deserve brief mention. Solomon Alcott settled before the beginning of the century on the site of Solsville, which took its name from him. At that time there was nothing on the site of the village except a small tavern kept by William Lewis, and a saw mill which had been built and was then operated by Daniel Rymple; this mill was rendered useless by the Chenango Canal. Daniel Holbrook was an early tavern keeper a mile west of Solsville. Ralph Tanner kept an early tavern at Madison village, which was built by Major St. Clair about 1800 and was kept by him several years; it was the first public house in the place. Samuel Goodwin, father of Daniel B. Goodwin, was also one of the most prominent of the early residents of the town as noted further on.

Lockhart Berry was a pioneer and long a prominent citizen of this town. He kept the so-called McClure tavern at Bouckville and afterwards the tavern at Madison village. He was a Democrat of the old Bucktail stamp and was frequently a candidate for public office. On one occasion he made a creditable run for sheriff. He was prominent in the Universalist church and liberally contributed to the erection of the edifice. A daughter of his married the father of Theodore L.

Spencer, now a resident of the town. The elder Mr. Spencer held a command as colonel of a mounted company receiving his commission from Governor Clinton. He was conspicuous, as also was his wife, in the Methodist church and a much respected citizen. Theodore L. Spencer has also been prominent in that church, his membership going back to 1844.

As has been shown in the few preceding pages, the pioneers of this town were almost wholly from Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island. They were, moreover, an exceptionally reputable class of settlers, men of strong character and commendable principles, whose labor in founding their homes and establishing the institutions of the community has given their descendants and others the best blessings of civilization.

Several years ago the great mistake was made of disposing of the early town records of Madison, and Erastus Hatch, who had been a faithful town clerk a number of years and appreciated the value of the books, bought them at auction for twenty-five cents. These records are now in possession of his daughter, Mrs. J. A. Henderson, of Madison village, and by her have been brought down to date. The first town meeting for the town was held March 3, 1807, presumably at the "Center meeting house." The following officers were elected: Erastus Cleveland, supervisor; Samuel Berry, clerk; Seth Blair, Stephen F. Blackstone and Levi Morton, assessors; Elijah Thompson and Jonathan Pratt, overseers of the poor; John White, Israel Rice and Ephraim Blodgett, commissioners of highways; Silas Patrick, constable and collector; Jonathan Pratt, William Blair, William Manchester, Moses Phelps, Calvin Whitcomb, Giles Peckham, Abial Hatch, Samuel Jones, Stephen Thompson, Robert McCune, Elijah Herrick, William Dix, John Camp, Joseph Manchester, Abial Perry, Abijah Markham, John Clough, John Pattison, John Swain, David Blair, Samuel Lewis, Erastus Edgarton, Solomon Root, William Brown and Ezra Pierce, pathmasters; Joseph Curtis, poundkeeper.

The records tell us that at the town meeting of 1808, Levi Dick and Edward B. Colton were appointed grave-diggers, and Isaac Coe to clean the meeting house, for which services these men were to be paid in the same manner as other town officers. In connection with grave-digging there were further proceedings a little later. At the annual meeting of 1814 it was resolved, "That the money remaining in the Supervisor's hands be paid for opening graves;" that "the grave-digger

procure slate stones to be set up at the graves;" and that "any person living in this town that has a grave opened in any adjoining town, be paid by this town." In one year the town resolved to pay \$1.25 for "opening" graves. The grave-digger considered this inadequate pay and after digging a grave, refused to fill it, saying he had "opened" it. A special meeting was thereupon called, the wording of the resolution changed and the pay raised to \$1.75. Another amusing bit of legislation is found in the case of the tailoress, Keziah Roe, who was an invalid, well known throughout the town. It was voted in regular town meeting to appropriate the sum of \$40 "to send Keziah Roe to the seashore for the benefit of her health."

In November, 1813, the town was divided into fourteen school districts and John White, Levi Morton and William Manchester were chosen school commissioners. The town meetings down to and including 1827, with the exception of 1824, when they were held in the village meeting house, were held at the Center meeting house. Subsequently and down to the time of building the Military Hall in 1861, the meetings were held in dwellings.

The following report of a census of the town is found in the record books, written by Truman Stafford, and explains itself:

The following table shows the number of acres of improved land, of horses, of cattle, sheep, and also the number of yards of cloth manufactured in the domestic way within the town of Madison during the year ending June, 1821, and is inserted in the town book, not as an official record, but as a matter of fact interesting to those who may hereafter enquire into the profits of agriculture, of the useful arts and of industry in general. The territory at this time is about six miles square—been inhabited about twenty-five years and contains a population of about 3000.

ABSTRACT.

Acres of Imp. Land	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Fulled Woolen Cloth.	Flannel yds.	Cotton Linen yds.
12,111	566	2,660	5,593	4,464	7,422	15,779
			Signed,		TRUMAN STAFFORD.	

Mercantile operations were begun on the site of Madison village before 1800 by John Lucas, who opened his store at the so called "Opening," which was a small Indian clearing adjacent to the little body of water that has been called Madison Lake, lying a little north-west of the village. At that point the early business interests gathered. When the Cherry Valley Turnpike was constructed in 1807 it attracted trade and settlements along its line and gave Madison village its incep-

tion. Mr. Lucas accordingly removed his store to what became known as the Corners and located it on the corner where the present store of Louis Fuess is situated; there he carried on a successful business many years, retiring at an advanced age. The business passed to his son, John S. Lucas, who conducted it until his death in 1879. With him was associated Alanson Coe for many years, and Robert B. Lane was his partner for a time.

The next merchant at that point, who began business about the date of the formation of the county, was Truman Stafford, who traded in a building which stood on the site of the block of stores built in later years by Henry Hull and Lyman Root, where he continued until his death. His clerk, Erastus Barry, was his partner towards the last and continued the business a short time after Stafford's death. Gen. Erastus Cleveland and Dr. Benjamin F. Cleveland were early in trade here, and E. F. Gaylord, son-in-law of General Cleveland, was also in trade many years, until he removed to Cleveland.

The first post-office was established at a very early day at the "Opening." Dr. Asa B. Sizer was the first postmaster; he was succeeded by Ralph Tanner, who was one of the first tavern keepers. The first physician was Dr. Jonathan Pratt, who has been mentioned, and Dr. Zadock Parker practiced from an early date until his death in 1816.

On the site of Bouckville the first merchant was Dr. Samuel McClure, who came on from Vermont with his wife and eight children in 1805 or 1806 and purchased a farm which included the site of the village, on lot 2. He built a small frame store, but continued business only about a year when he removed to Erie county. The early mill, built on the site of Solsville before 1810 by Gen. Erastus Cleveland, and his other industries have been described. At that point there came into existence a thriving business center; but the opening of the canal and other causes have taken away its industrial importance in recent years.

Two churches were founded in this town before the formation of the county. The Congregational church of Madison was organized on September 6, 1796, with ten members, by Rev. Eliphalet Steele, then of Paris. The first pastor was Rev. Ezra Woodworth. Meetings were held during the first six years in John Berry's barn. In 1802 a meeting house was built at the Center. About twenty years later it was taken down and rebuilt nearly opposite the former site; in 1856 it was again demolished and rebuilt on its present site in Madison village. The society has ever since had a prosperous existence. The church has been entirely remodeled in the last decade.

The First Baptist Church in the Town of Madison was organized with about twenty members, by Rev. Joel Butler, as The Second Baptist Church of Hamilton, on December 20, 1798; the title was not formally changed to the present form until 1861. On February 16, 1799, a committee was appointed to invite Rev. Joel Butler to preach and he accepted the invitation. The incomplete records indicate that he served about two years, receiving for his first year \$32.50, and for the second, \$35. The society was admitted to the Otsego Association in August, 1799. In 1801 a meeting house was built at the "Opening" and on August 18 of that year the society was incorporated under its original name. The trustees were then Thomas Leach, Levi Morton and Chauncey Butler. Other early pastors of the church were Revs. Salmon Morton, the second one, Eliphalet M. Spencer, John Blair, Richard Clark, P. P. Brown, S. S. Wheeler, Nelson Palmer, L. C. Bates, Carlos Swift, E. S. Davis, G. W. Barnes. The present church was built in 1833 and has been improved at times. The first parsonage was superseded by one purchased in 1835, which has recently been sold and a new one erected.

This chapter will be closed with an account of the early history of the town of Smithfield, the last of the five towns erected in the year 1807. This town was set off from Cazenovia on the 13th of March of the year named, and derives its name from Peter Smith, who at the time of the organization owned all the territory of the town, excepting a few farms which he had sold to settlers, and a strip one mile wide across the northern end. The town contains nearly 16,000 acres, over three-fourths of which are improved. It is centrally situated in the county and is bounded on the north by Lenox and Stockbridge, on the east by Stockbridge, on the south by Eaton and Nelson, and on the west by Fenner. At the time of its formation Smithfield included the territory of the present Fenner, which was set off in 1823.

The surface of the town is rolling, with a large cedar swamp extending through it north and south which in some places is nearly two miles wide; most of this is unimproved, and is underlaid with marl which is covered with a thick deposit of muck. The soil on the uplands is sandy and gravelly. The drainage is by streams flowing mainly northward, the principal ones of which are the Chittenango and the Cowasselon Creeks; in the southern part the Chenango receives a part of the drainage.

Smithfield was founded by Peter Smith, who was born at or near

Tappan, Rockland county, N. Y., in 1767. In his youth he resided in New York city and there formed the acquaintance of a fellow clerk with whom he engaged in the fur trade; this partner was John Jacob Astor, founder of the noted millionaire family of that name. Mr. Smith's part in the business took him into the interior in quest of furs, while Astor remained in New York to attend to the sales. The partnership continued ten years, after which Mr. Smith sought out and purchased largely of the best lands he could find in central New York. In 1794 he leased from the Oneida Indians for 999 years a tract containing over 50,000 acres, which included nearly all of Smithfield and Fenner as at present constituted, that part of Cazenovia lying north of the Gore, a part of Stockbridge and a large portion of Augusta in Oneida county. Smith had made warm friends among the Oneidas, particularly of the Chief Skenandoah, through whom he was enabled to perfect his valuable lease. But the pagan section of the nation revolted against a transaction which took from them this immensely valuable territory for a trifling return and made more or less opposing trouble when a survey was attempted. In the following year, however, the land passed to the possession of the State by treaty purchase and Mr. Smith was given the opportunity of securing title to his purchase upon payment of \$350. Strange as it may now appear he hesitated for a time, but in 1798 finally accepted the proposal and was allowed \$1.50 an acre for his expenses in surveying, etc. In 1799 he began selling farms at auction, mainly in tracts of fifty acres each, and none larger than 200 acres; the price received varied from \$6 to \$15 an acre, and mortgages were taken for unpaid moneys which were turned over to the State on the original purchase. This land became known as the New Petersburg Tract, was confirmed and settlement rapidly progressed. Mr. Smith did not then become a resident on his purchase, but sent on in 1795 Jasper Aylesworth, a native of Rhode Island, born August 7, 1773; he walked from Utica, carrying most of the distance a heavy iron kettle. Arriving on the site of the village of Peterboro he began a clearing of two acres which now constitutes the public square. This he planted with corn and then cleared the site of the Gerrit Smith mansion. In the spring of 1797 he married Polly, daughter of John Taft, who had come into the town as a settler; this was the first marriage in the town, and their child, named Safety, born March 14, 1798, was the first white child born in the town. She passed her whole life in Peterboro and died there in 1872. Their second child

was Hiram, born June 5, 1800, and there had been then no other birth in the town. The other children of Mr. Aylesworth were Oran, Loren, Henry, John, Adaline, George, Eliphalet, Van Ranssville and Sophronia. Members of the family remained in Smithfield many years, Eliphalet being the last of these children in the town.

Oliver Trumbull came on west in 1798 and bought fifty acres a half mile south of Aylesworth, where he reared a family, members of which and their descendants have lived honorable and useful lives in this and other towns.

From 1797 to 1799 other settlers came in, among them the large Bump family; the first of these to arrive was Ithamar and afterwards his father, Ichabod, and his brothers, Moses, Nathan, David, Jonathan, Gideon, Jacob, and a sister, Hannah, who married Ebenezer Bronson; she was mother of Greene C. Bronson. Several members of this family remained permanently in the town and occupied prominent positions in the community.

The following particulars regarding the early settlers of Smithfield were furnished to the Madison County Directory of 1868-9 and are worthy of preservation here :

“ The Trumbulls and Griffins had families, and all of them located on lot 33, Second Allotment, being the first lot south of No. 26, on which is Peterboro. Aylesworth was unmarried and came as the hired man of Judge Smith, and in that capacity felled the forest trees on the village plat, then an untouched wilderness which had never before been made to echo to the sound of the axman's blows and the hourly crashing of falling trees. How long he continued in Judge Smith's employ is not known, but in an early day in the history of the town he married a daughter of John Taft, esq., another early settler who lived in town. Mr. Aylesworth endured the privations incident to the early settlers. On one occasion he brought a five-pail kettle on his back from Utica, to make maple sugar. Some of his first supplies and provisions he brought from Utica in the same manner. He became a permanent resident of the town and was an enterprising and successful farmer.

“ Ithamar Bump settled on lot 41 in 1797, where he continued to reside until removed by death, August 14, 1815. Soon after his first settlement in town he was joined by his father, Ichabod Bump, and in the course of a few years, Moses, Nathan, David, Jonathan, Gideon and Jacob, brothers of Ithamar, and a sister named Hannah, the wife of Ebenezer Bronson, all became residents of the town. In their physical

characteristics this was a peerless family. The brothers were all large, well-developed men, averaging six feet in height, with great muscular power, and as wrestlers and for personal prowess (qualities highly prized in those days) were a terror to the athletes of the county. Some of them were enterprising and successful farmers, among them Ithamar, especially, was an industrious, upright and esteemed citizen. His descendants to the third generation still live in the town, and include some prominent business men. Ichabod, the old father, died December 22, 1823, at the age of ninety years.

“Capt. Joseph Black came in about the year 1798. Where he first located is not certainly known, but in the fall of 1802 he was on lot 59, N. P., Second Allotment, and in 1803 or 1804 he became a prominent contractor for the construction of a large section of the old ‘Oneida Turnpike,’ which was made under his immediate supervision. He was proverbially upright and reliable, insomuch that to this day the question is sometimes asked by those who knew him and still remember him, whether this generation furnishes any specimens of such unswerving integrity. His memory is precious, and ‘though dead he yet speaketh.’

“Between the years 1798 and 1805 many valuable men came in and settled as farmers in different parts of the town, but chiefly on the two southern tiers of lots on the Mile Strip Tract. On this Mile Strip Tract and contiguous thereto were Jacob and Samuel Walker, Allen Bill, David Shipman, Solomon Merrill, sen., and sons, Robert Streeter, Gideon Wright, Jabez Lyon, Shadrach Hardy, David Tuttle, Ezra Chaffee, Mrs. Moody and her sons David and Samuel, Mrs. Matteson and her sons John, Abraham, Eli and Nathan, Barzillai and Amos Northrup, Sylvanus Mathewson and sons Winchester and Stephen, Stephen Risley, Moses Howe, Salmon Howard and Francis Dodge. On the two southern tiers of lots were Edward Bliss, Wright Brigham, John Lucas, Rodman Spencer and sons, David Blodgett, Alpheus Thompson, John Ford, Reuben Fitch, Andress Loveland, and others. Most of these, with many more not named in the list, settled permanently, became prosperous farmers and valuable men and citizens.”

Elder John Pray, a Six Principle Baptist minister, bought the John Taft farm when its first owner died and died there in 1830, leaving numerous descendants. Stephen Risley, above mentioned, came from East Hartford, Conn., in 1801, and was in many of the battles of the Revolution. Daniel Petrie was an early settler, learned the Indian lan-

guage and became useful to many of the inhabitants in dealing with the natives, and a prominent business man.

James Livingston opened a store at Peterboro in 1801, the first one in the town; he was a brother of Peter Smith's wife. His store stood at the east end of the public green; it was the first frame building of the village, was built in 1800, and stood until recent years. Livingston kept a tavern in that building, and it continued to be occupied as such until 1850 under various proprietors, and finally passed to Eliphalet Aylesworth, who occupied it as a dwelling. The old town meetings were held in this house and there also the Indian girl murderess, elsewhere noticed, was confined on the night before her execution in 1813.

In 1801 Daniel Petrie came from Herkimer and opened a second store. Other early merchants were William Solon and Myron Taylor, Elisha Carrington, Royal and Dorman Cooper, Asa Raymond, Charles H. Cook, Peter Skenandoah Smith, Samuel Forman, Dunham & Clink, Harry Curtis, J. G. Curtis, Eliphalet Aylesworth, Ives & Woodbury, Dr. N. C. Powers, Andrew S. Douglass, Dr. A. C. Baum, James R. Barnett, Charles Cutler, John A. Campbell, William T. Marcey, W. C. Ives and Charles N. Snow. Daniel Petrie was the first postmaster in the place.

Dr. Elijah Pratt settled in Peterboro in 1801 and was the only physician during a number of years; he also taught an early private school, and was sheriff of the county in 1813, but removed west in 1814. Dr. Phineas Lucas came to the town in 1804 and died in 1806 when only thirty-two years old. He was followed by Dr. John Dorrance who continued in practice until his death in 1855. Dr. R. Nash took up his residence in Peterboro in 1807. While there is at the present time no lawyer in Smithfield, there were in former years a number who were prominent in their profession, among them Nehemiah Huntington, Greene C. Bronson, A. C. Stone, Harmonias Van Vleck, William Stone and Gerrit Smith.

Smithfield is isolated from railroads and canals and such manufactures as flourished in early years have almost wholly passed out of existence, leaving an agricultural district. Far back near the beginning of the century, in just what year no one knows, but certainly before 1809, a glass factory was established in the town; it is believed by many to have been erected in 1808 by Peter Skenandoah Smith with money supplied by his father. An old account book of 1809 contains entries of "whiskey for the glass blowers." In 1811 the factory was

operated by Smith & Solon, and it was afterward owned by a company, the principal members of which were Peter S. Smith, William Solon, Daniel Petrie and O. S. Wilcoxon. The sand used, or a part of it, came from the beach of Oneida Lake. When wood near the factory became scarce, another factory was built two miles distant and both were operated in making window glass, which was sold in Albany and elsewhere. Both factories employed more than one hundred hands. In 1818 the property passed to Backus & Fenn (W. H. Backus and Dr. Fenn) who continued the business on a smaller scale until about 1830. The business was never prosperous, owing mainly to its inconvenient location.

A distillery, which industry was usually one of the first in every town, was started in 1802 by a company composed of Daniel Petrie, Oliver S. Wilcoxon, John Downer, Peter Webber and Elisha Carrington; the building stood a little south of the site of the Smith residence, and the business ceased before 1813. Another was built the next year by Elisha Carrington, which was operated about fifteen years.

About 1802 a small saw mill and grist mill were built by William Sayles at Peterboro; this was owned by Peter Smith and was operated until within a few years of the building of the present mill in 1850 by Gerrit Smith. Other early industries came into existence not long after the erection of the county which are described further on.

Settlement in the Siloam vicinity was made early and in 1804 or a little earlier a tavern was built there by Joseph Black, who was a large contractor in the construction of the turnpike, mainly to accommodate his laborers. The Cowasselon Creek flows through this place and formerly supplied good water power. John Black, son of Joseph, and Samuel Ellinwood built a larger house in 1808 to succeed the first tavern and kept it many years. In 1810 Jeremiah Ellinwood and Elijah Manly built a grist mill and in the same year Ellinwood and David Coe built a saw mill there. Black and Alexander Ostrander built a store at an early date and a post-office was opened which continued until after 1856. Samuel Ellinwood catered to the universal demand for whisky by early establishing a distillery, to which he added a brewery. Between 1824 to 1830, during the construction of the Chenango Canal, there were three distilleries and two breweries in that vicinity, to supply the increased demand for beverages.

In the year following the erection of the county (1807) Samuel Stranahan purchased the right to build a dam across the stream at Peterboro and erected a fulling mill the same year. This he sold in 1816 to Perry

G. Palmer and Walcott Skidmore; Mr. Palmer two years later acquired the whole property and finding the business unprofitable, took down the building and erected a little lower down a shingle mill and saw mill which he operated more than twenty years. Other early industries of this place were several cooper shops, a small machine shop run by George Peck a little north from the village, where he invented in 1836 the machine for cutting staves, and the usual blacksmith, shoe and other small shops.

The earliest school of which there is definite knowledge was a private institution kept at Peterboro by Miss Tabitha Havens about 1800. A Miss Ambler also taught a very early private school and later a Miss Webster, a cousin of Noah Webster. In 1822 a Mr. Johnson taught a private school in the Aylesworth residence, and in 1815 Elizabeth Kelly had a school in a dwelling. The first district school house was built about 1807, which was superseded by a larger one in 1836.

Peter Smith did not become a permanent resident in the town until 1806 when he removed from Utica and soon after his arrival began the erection of the old mansion, a plain wood structure, three stories in height without cornice or ornament. This building retained its original appearance until 1854, when Gerrit Smith remodeled it to some extent. Mr. Smith's great landed possessions, from which he made rapid sales, gave him great wealth and prominence in the community. Entering promptly into manufacturing and trade, he was soon proprietor, or part owner, of all the industries in that region. He was elected supervisor in 1807 and in June of the same year was elected associate judge of the Court of Common Pleas, which office he held until 1821. While he was not liberally educated, he possessed natural traits and qualifications that enabled him to exert a strong influence upon all with whom he came in immediate contact. He was able to grasp large undertakings and to a great extent foresee their results. In the region where he dwelt he handled in all 500,000 acres of land. He was close in his dealings, but above all was honest; highly emotional in temperament, he frequently found it impossible to control himself under excitement. For the laws of religious institutions he had little regard; he would swear fluently under provocation, while at the same time he would implicitly obey the dictates of his own conscience. His son, Peter Skenandoah Smith, was somewhat reckless in expenditure and gave his father great anxiety and trouble; and in 1819 he transferred all of his property in Madison county to his other and more honored son,

Gerrit Smith, and removed to Schenectady in 1825. There he again entered upon the accumulation of landed property, at the same time devoting much time to religious duties, the distribution of tracts, and exhortations to persons with whom he came in contact. His peculiarities in these respects became widely known. On his journeys through the northern counties he would carry large stores of religious tracts and papers, and upon entering a village or town, would call public attention to his coming by ringing a bell. In this work he acted as agent for the American Tract Society. His death took place in Schenectady April 13, 1837. His remains were removed to Peterboro some years later and were buried in the family lot in the cemetery.

The first town meeting for Smithfield was held April 7, 1807, "in the school house near David Cook's." This was in the territory that afterwards became the town of Fenner. It proved to be a very lively contest. There was a strong sectional feeling between the people in the east part of the town and those in the west, and two official tickets were nominated, the candidates for supervisor being Peter Smith in the east and David Cook in the west. A heavy snow storm just previous to the date of the town meetings left a body of four feet of snow on the ground, making travel almost impossible. The inhabitants of the west part feared an adjournment of the meeting to Peterboro, where they knew the friends of Mr. Smith would elect him; while if the storm should prevent the voters from getting out in the east part, Mr. Cook would succeed. But by energetic work at snow shoveling and road-breaking the voters in Mr. Smith's section made it possible to attend the meeting and their candidates were elected. The polls were open three days, whisky flowed freely, and many votes were challenged on the property test. The following officers were chosen at the meeting: Supervisor, Peter Smith; clerk, Daniel Petrie.

For some years after that the town meetings were held alternately at Fenner Corners and Peterboro.

The customary regulations for the new town were voted and soon the simple machinery of its government was in working order. When the subject of dividing the county into half shires was agitated in 1813, Smithfield adopted the following:

Resolved, That we do highly disapprove measures taken to half shire this county.

Two churches were organized in Smithfield which must be noticed in this chapter, one in 1806 and the other in 1807. The Presbyterian

Church of Smithfield was organized in 1806, under the direction of Rev. Joshua Johnson, a school teacher in Peterboro. He remained with the church many years and the society prospered to such an extent that the membership was at one period about 200. Meetings were held in the school house until about 1812 when a small session house was built and occupied. In 1819 Peter Smith donated to the society a lot and other gifts and the edifice afterwards used for an academy was erected. The church began its decline about 1840 and was disbanded in 1870.

The Baptist Church of Smithfield was organized February 14, 1807, by a council; there were originally nine members. Samuel Barnum and Joseph Black were chosen deacons in 1809, and in 1810 Elder Roswell Beckwith became the first settled pastor. Meetings were held in the school house until 1820, when a church was built on land donated by Peter Smith in 1819. The anti-Masonic controversy almost destroyed the society, but with aid from sister churches the breach was healed and the church attained a membership of 250. But a period of decline began about 1840 and in 1866 the society was dissolved. The old cemetery adjoining the property of this church was laid out in 1805.

Smithfield and Peterboro enjoy the distinction of being the home of the first newspaper published in Madison county. This was the Madison Freeholder, established in 1808 by Peter Smith, and edited by Jonathan Punce.

CHAPTER IX.

SETTLEMENT AND ORGANIZATION OF LENOX, FENNER, AND
GEORGETOWN.

There were still four other towns to be organized in this county to complete its subdivision as it remained until 1896.¹ These are Lenox, (1809), Georgetown (1815), Fenner (1823) and Stockbridge (1836). The early history of the settlement and organization of the last named town has already been treated, from the fact that its pioneers were among the very first to locate and make permanent homes within the limits of the present Madison county.

The first of the remaining three towns, in respect to date of formation is Lenox. This was, until its recent subdivision into three towns, the largest in area in the county and also the most important in a commercial sense, and contained the greatest number of inhabitants, with the largest villages in the county. While this is true and while it is a fact that its territory was first settled within two years of the date when the first Madison county pioneer built his log house in the wilderness, it is also true that the greater part of the commercial and manufacturing growth of the town has taken place since the county was erected, receiving much of its impetus from the construction and operation of the Erie Canal and of the great railroads that traverse its territory.

Lenox was set off from Sullivan on March 3, 1809, and retained its original area until 1836, when a part was taken off in the formation of Stockbridge. It was, previous to the division of 1896, the northeastern town in the county, and was bounded on the north by Oneida county, from which it is separated by Oneida Lake and Creek; on the east by Oneida county and the town of Stockbridge, on the south by Stockbridge and Smithfield, and on the west by Sullivan. Its area after taking a small part for Stockbridge was about 50,000 acres. The surface is level and swampy along the Sullivan line, excepting in the

¹As the town of Lenox remained almost throughout its long existence as at first organized, it is deemed advisable to treat its history as a whole, describing its very recent subdivision at the close.

southern part, while in the north part it is dry and gravelly. In the southern part the land becomes rolling. Oneida Creek, which constitutes a part of the eastern boundary, takes a large part of the drainage of that section, while the more central part is drained by Cowasselon Creek, both flowing to Oneida Lake. These streams and the lake have always been favorite resorts of fishermen. Gypsum is found in the town to some extent, and salt and iron in small quantity. A salt spring was found in the marsh near Canastota and in 1818 a boring was made nearly 200 feet deep, but the brine developed was too weak to be profitable in making salt. Another attempt was made in 1844 with a similar result, and again in 1855 a company was formed with a capital of \$100,000, and further experiments were made, but without any profitable success. In 1863 a second company with the smaller capital of \$25,000, to which \$5,000 was added by the State, made the final and still unsuccessful effort to profitably manufacture salt in this town.

Lenox was first settled to a considerable extent by representatives of the early Dutch pioneers of the Mohawk valley, some of whom had passed through this immediate region while prisoners of Sir John Johnson in his memorable campaign of 1780, and then noted the fertility and beauty of the land. As early as 1790, as related in a preceding chapter, some of the pioneers passed through the territory of Lenox to locate upon the inviting lands of Sullivan. In the year 1792 Conrad Klock and his sons Joseph, John, and Conrad, settled on Lenox territory as the first pioneers, locating on the Cowasselon Creek on the site of Clockville, which took its name from them. To that vicinity also came in the Snyder, Moot, Forbes, Tuttle, Bruyca, Kilt, and Betsinger families, names that are still familiar in the town and represented by descendants of these sturdy settlers. Before 1800 Angel De Ferriere, a native of France, born in 1769, came to this country and married a daughter of Louis Dennie, a prominent family of the Oneidas living near Canaseraga, and traveled to Cazenovia with John Lincklaen, whose acquaintance he had made. He purchased land, and afterwards greatly added to his possessions until at one time he was owner of about 3,000 acres of the best of the Lenox lands. He presented his wife's brother, Jonathan Dennie, a fine farm near the site of Wampsville. His homestead was situated a little east of the Cowasselon Creek, on the Seneca Turnpike. He built a tavern, a saw mill and grist mill, a distillery and a brewery, and in many ways advanced the welfare of the early settlers in his vicinity. The creek at that point is crossed by

a bridge substantially built of stone, on which is a tablet bearing the following inscription: "S. R. Co. Erected 1817. John Young, Superintendent. R. Wilcox & Sons, Builders. De Ferriere's Bridge." The tavern mentioned was kept by a Dr. Stockton and the grist mill was operated by a Mr. McCollum, a Scotchman; it stood on the site of the later McLougall mill. De Ferriere also started a blacksmith in business, and a shoemaker, and opened a small store. In later years he sold much of his land to other settlers.

According to the authority of the late Judge Thomas Barlow, in 1802 there were no dwellings on the north side of the turnpike from Wampsville westward to Quality Hill,¹ and nearly all was woodland, with only one road opened southward between those two points. There was considerable settlement near Federal Hill and westward along the turnpike, of which Quality Hill was the nucleus. Sylvanus Smalley was one of the prominent pioneers in that locality and kept a popular tavern at Quality Hill during a number of years; it was the first public house in the place and was constructed of logs, with a frame front. He subsequently built a good frame residence on that site and lived there many years. He held the office of judge. John P. Webb kept the tavern after Judge Smalley. In 1802 there were living on the Hill, Dr. Asahel Prior, David Barnard, Aaron Francis, Abiel Fuller, David Barnard, jr., Dea. Ebenezer Cadwell, Isaac Senate, Samuel Louder, Nehemiah Smalley, Selah Hills, Job Lockwood, Nash Mitchell, Ichabod Buell, Dr. Harris, and a Mr. Tucker. Mr. Mitchell was a tanner and currier.

Jason Powell settled at the Hill in 1801, and worked in a brick yard that had been established on the flat not far away. He boarded with a Mr. Handy and finally married his daughter, Lovina. A distillery was, of course, one of the first business institutions there. On the south side of the road toward Federal Hill was in the early years a tavern kept by Joseph Phelps, while on Federal Hill on the south side of the road, Thomas Menzie settled and sold goods, trading mostly with the Indians.

¹ According to Mrs. Hammond, the name Quality Hill was bestowed by Miss Lucinda Harris, daughter of Dr. Harris, who resided in a log house on the site of the Sylvanus Stroud residence. She regarded the women on the hill as somewhat superior to their neighbors in other parts of the town, and with the enjoyment of greater advantages, past and present, and therefore applied this term of distinction to the locality.

Another version is to the effect that the title grew out of the local political situation. The dominant parties were in early years the Democrats and Federals, corresponding to Republicans and Democrats of the present day. The Democrats it was thought arrogated to themselves superiority over their political opponents. The Bruce family were prominent in that party, and hence the locality of their residence was given the title; while the eastern hill, where the Spencers and others of the Federal party resided, was named Federal Hill.

In 1802 there was no other dwelling from that point to Wampsville. West from Quality Hill, on the turnpike, settlers came in early and in 1802 considerable land had been cleared. "Squire" Ebenezer Calkins, then a young man, lived in a log house where he later built a frame residence. Col. Zebulon Douglass was keeping tavern on his farm west of Colonel Calkins. Reuben Hale lived on the hill nearly south of what became the Culver home, and Gen. Ichabod S. Spencer lived on the flat between Hale and where Col. Stephen Lee afterwards resided. Opposite Colonel Lee's place, Col. Thomas W. Phelps worked at harness making, and a Mr. Pettibone kept a tavern near there before 1802, which was subsequently burned. Settlers in that vicinity soon after 1802 included Harvey G. Morse, Edward Lewis, Thomas W. Phelps, William I. Hopkins, Joseph Bruce, and Squire Wager. Dr. Thomas Spencer and his brother Joshua A., both of whom were brothers of Ichabod S., were early residents of Quality Hill. It may be inferred that these names of men of exceptionally strong character, some of whom became eminent, formed plausible ground for the quaint title of the Hill.

The first actual and permanent settlement at Quality Hill was made in 1806 by Joseph Bruce, who came from New Hartford, Oneida county, and Dr. Nathaniel Hall, from Litchfield county, Conn. Of these two Mr. Bruce was a native of Boston where he was born in 1781. His mother settled at New Hartford, Oneida county, while he was still a young boy, and in 1806, as stated, when he was twenty-four years old, he located on the Hill. He was father of five children named Benjamin Franklin, Edom N., H. K. W., Nancy A., and Joseph W. Bruce. He was a prominent man in the community and was chosen to fill the offices of justice of the peace, under sheriff, postmaster, and for many years he was president of the Bank of Whitestown. He held a commission as lieutenant in the army in the war of 1812, and in the absence of his captain on sick leave, commanded the company during its term of service. Later he was promoted to captain and to major. He died in 1872, at the age of eighty-three years. Gen. Benjamin F. Bruce, son of Joseph, was also a prominent citizen. He was born in 1812 and during his long life remained a resident of Quality Hill. He became a leader in politics in the Whig and Republican parties and was honored with several positions of influence and trust. He was inspector-general of the State, canal commissioner, a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1846, and member of assembly. He was an eloquent ora-

tor and a man of broad views and extensive and varied information. Among his children is Gen. Dwight H. Bruce, present postmaster of Syracuse.

South and southwest from Quality Hill, on the Clockville and Canaseraga road, Walter, Sylvester, Hezekiah and Linus Beecher were pioneers of an early date. Walter and Sylvester held the office of judge of the County Court. Deacon John Hall settled on Oak Hill in 1806, coming from Guilford, Conn. Deacon Nathaniel Hall and Dr. Nathaniel Hall, his son, came on in 1807, and located in the Beecher neighborhood. Dr. Hall lived near Quality Hill and there practiced his profession many years. Dr. Thomas Spencer began practice in the same year, and Dr. Asahel Prior, before mentioned, was contemporary with him at the same place.

Other early settlers in that region were Everard Van Epps, John Hills, Gift Hills, Martin Vrooman, Willard Cotton and Benjamin Smith; the latter kept an early tavern. The first store was opened on Quality Hill by Capt. William Jennings. Very soon afterward Maj. Joseph Bruce established a second store and had as a partner Dr. Hall in the sale of drugs and general merchandise. Other merchants of a little later date were Harvey C. Morse, Fiske & Mowland, Curtis C. Baldwin and Jarvis Langdon, the last to engage in the business; the latter removed to Elmira many years ago and became a prominent and very wealthy citizen of that city. The first post-office in this part of Madison county was opened at Quality Hill, and for many years Major Bruce was in charge. When the Federals came into power he was turned out and Harvey C. Morse appointed to the place. John P. Webb was the next incumbent, and was followed by Major Bruce when his party was again in the ascendant. The office was maintained until comparatively recent years, but was finally abolished.

A school was established at the Hill in the early years of settlement and the few children received such advantages for obtaining education as the meagre facilities then offered. It is not known when the first school house was erected, but a new one was built in 1814, when Joseph W. Palmer taught.

Gen. Ichabod S. Spencer, whose settlement in 1802 has been mentioned, was the first lawyer in Lenox, his practice dating from 1808. Joshua A., his brother, also began his practice in this town. Both served their country in the war of 1812.

Succeeding the first tavern kept at the Hill by Sylvanus Smalley was

the Stage House, kept for many years by Col. John P. Webb, who made it a favorite stopping place. Oliver Clarke also kept an early public house, the two houses being well patronized in the days of stage travel over the turnpike. There has been no public house on Quality Hill in many years, and the business importance of the locality has passed away, with the later development of Oneida and Canastota. But for a number of years the community of Quality Hill, with its quota of strong men, exerted a large influence politically, socially and financially in the county. The courts were held alternately in Hamilton and Lenox up to 1810, and Sylvanus Smalley was judge. The courts in Lenox were held mostly in the "school house near David Barnard's." The first murder trial in Madison county, that of Hitchcock of Madison, for poisoning his wife, as elsewhere described, was held in Judge Smalley's barn, in order to provide larger accommodations for the many who desired to hear the proceedings. Judge Van Ness of Utica presided at the trial.

Among the few other pioneers of this town who made settlements before or very soon after the formation of the county was Thomas Lawrence, who moved to Clockville in 1806, built a stone house near the hamlet, was prominent in the construction of roads in the vicinity and built the first plaster mill. He died in May, 1866, aged eighty-four years. Little is known of the early storekeepers at that point. Peleg Card was the first postmaster and was succeeded by Col. Stephen Chapman and he by his son, B. Franklin Chapman.

Thomas Y. Kneiss was a settler of 1806 on Federal Hill and became quite prominent. He was a man of ability and unblemished integrity. He was an early justice of the peace and held other town offices. Capt. Daniel Lewis, who settled on Quality Hill in 1806, had previously lived with his parents in Vernon and later at Oneida Castle, where they were among the first settlers. Later Mr. Lewis purchased lot 78 of the Canastota Tract, and part of lot 82. He became a prominent citizen through his own endeavor; worked on the canal and was appointed superintendent of this division, and later was in the employ of the Syracuse and Utica Railroad Company and the Hudson River road in responsible positions.

It is exceptional that in the early history of this town, which was of such importance as a subdivision of the county, there was no regular church organization until more than fifteen years after the town was erected. That religious services were held before that is without ques-

tion, but no records of them exist and the details of their proceedings are lost. The first church organized in the town was the Congregational of Quality Hill; but this was not accomplished until 1809, and its history, with that of other churches, must therefore be left for a later chapter.

It will be seen from the foregoing few pages that the principal part of the growth of this large town has taken place during a period of comparatively recent years, as will be more fully shown in subsequent pages. It is well remembered that the village of Canastota suffered severely in 1873 from fires. At that time the town records and many other valuable documents were destroyed, making it impossible to give the proceedings of early meetings and lists complete of officials, as well as greatly curtailing the sources of general information.

Shifting now the scene of the story of settlements in Madison county to the southern part, we will trace the record of Georgetown, leaving only the town of Fenner to complete the early history. Georgetown was set off from De Ruyter on the 7th of April, 1815, just three months after General Jackson struck the closing blow of the last war with Great Britain at New Orleans. The inhabitants of Georgetown territory wished to have their town named Washington, but the present name was applied at a suggestion made in the Legislature. Georgetown is one of the southern border towns of the county, lies west of the center and is bounded on the north by Nelson, on the east by Lebanon, on the south by Chenango county, and on the west by De Ruyter. It contains nearly 24,000 acres, of which more than two-thirds is improved. The surface is hilly upland, consisting of two ridges extending north and south, with the deep valley of the Otselic Creek intervening; the summits of the hills rise from 400 to 500 feet above the bottom of the valley. The Otselic Creek flows in a southerly direction through the eastern part of the town, which with its numerous small tributaries forms the principal drainage. The headwaters of the Tioughnioga River touch the northwest part of the town. The soil on the hills is a yellow loam and in the valleys a gravelly alluvium. At the present time the principal farming interest is dairying and hop-growing, the latter industry having in recent years declined from its former prominence. The manufacture of cheese in factories was taken up early in the period of greatest activity in that method and has continued in the town to the present time, though not to so great an extent as formerly. There are only two factories at the present

time. Georgetown is No. 6 of the Twenty Townships and was patented to Thomas Ludlow, jr., of New York city, in March, 1793. The proprietor caused a survey to be made in 1802 and settlement began in 1804, by Ezra Sexton, who came on from Litchfield, Conn., in the summer and settled near the Otselic, on lot 58, a little south of the site of the railroad station, where the widow of Barnett Wagoner now resides. Mr. Sexton gained some local prominence and was an early justice of the peace, and a captain in the militia. In the next year he cleared ten acres of land on the Lebanon road east of his dwelling place, which was the first opening made in the forests of Georgetown. That road was opened at about that time, and another passed north and south through the town substantially parallel with the Otselic. It began on the then well-travelled road between Eaton and Erieville, on Eagle Hill, and entered Georgetown near the northeast corner of lot 9, crossed lots 22 and 34 where there has not been a highway in half a century, and then struck the old stage route between Eaton and Georgetown, and on down the valley of the Otselic. Mr. Sexton had a family of children, but they removed from the town in early years. The cemetery near the railroad in the east part is on what was some of his land and was given for that purpose when one of his children died; this is said by some to have been the first death in the town, but French's Gazetteer of 1860, a generally reliable work, states that the death of Mrs. Sexton in 1807 was the first.

In that year (1804) John C. Payne removed from Hamilton, where he had married a daughter of Benjamin Pierce, and settled on lot 115 about a mile and a quarter south of the site of Georgetown village, where Herbert J. Brown, son of Loren Brown, now resides. Payne sold out to Elijah Brown in 1812 and returned to Hamilton. Apollon Drake settled in Hamilton about the same time with Mr. Payne; but three years later removed to Westford, Otsego county, and thence in 1804 to Georgetown, where he took up fifty acres; this tract was subsequently owned by his son, Theron O. Drake, and is now owned by Allen Drake. The pioneer made a small clearing and built a log house that fall; there were at that time only three log houses in the town—those of Mr. Payne, Ezra Sexton and Elijah Olmstead. Mr. Drake and his wife died on the homestead; four of their children were born in this town. Theron O. succeeded to the homestead; Laura married William Brown, and Sophia married Russell Niles, and most of the others, excepting one daughter who died in infancy, removed to Ohio.

Elijah Olmstead, before mentioned, was a settler of 1804, but soon sold to Josiah Purdy, a blacksmith from Sherburne, who located about a mile south of the village and died there. Joseph Bishop and Eleazer Hunt, the latter from Stafford, Conn., settled on the site of the village in 1804, and were probably the first to locate at that point. In 1807 they built the first saw mill in the town, on the site of a later one which was burned in 1875. The mill stones used, as well as those in the second mill, were from the native rocks of the town. Nathan Smith built a mill on that site not far from 1825, which subsequently passed to Benjamin Kinney. The privilege is now owned by Judge Irving G. Vann, of Syracuse. Messrs. Bishop and Hunt built also, in 1807, on the same privilege, the first saw mill in the town and operated it many years; these early mills were a source of great convenience and benefit to the pioneers, giving them lumber for a better class of dwellings, which soon displaced the log houses, as well as grinding their grain near by their homes. Mr. Hunt was a practical carpenter and cabinet maker, and established a chair factory in which he did a large business for those times. Bishop moved from the town early, and later Hunt went to Hamilton where he died. He was father of Sherebiah Hunt, a large cheese manufacturer of East Hamilton.

Bethel Hurd settled in 1804 on lot 69, a mile and a half north of the village site, on the farm now owned by William Trask; he died there in 1817. His five sons settled on the same road between his place and the village and lived there many years. Ezra and Benjamin died here; Daniel removed to Erie county, and David and Stephen moved to western New York. A man named Truesdale kept the first store in the town in Mr. Hurd's house. Olmstead Brown settled also in 1804, on fifty acres which he purchased of John C. Payne, on lot 115.

The little community received several additions in 1805, among them Mitchell Atwood, who came from Litchfield county, Conn., and located two and a half miles north of the village site on the farm subsequently owned by Mitchell Sanford and now by Charles Wilcox. He resided there until his death in 1874 at the age of ninety-seven. He built in that vicinity the saw mill which is believed by some to have been the first in the town; it was replaced by him in 1820 with another which he operated until it fell into decay. The third mill was built there by Hiram N. Atwood, son of the pioneer. Matthew Hollenbeck settled also in 1805 in the north part of the town on the farm subsequently owned by Austin Hawks and now by Charles Brown; he died on that

place. Bailey Carter came in in that year and settled adjoining the John C. Payne farm, but left the town early. William Payne, from Connecticut, settled in the north part on lot 45, where John Marris formerly lived and his son, Thomas Marris, now resides. He had sons Bradford and Weston H. Payne, who settled and died in this town. Weston H. Payne was the first white child born in Georgetown territory; the year was 1805; he died in 1843. Hannah, daughter of William Payne, married Daniel Harrison, both of whom passed their lives here. Joseph P. Harrison settled in 1805 in the north part on the farm now owned by Oscar M. Stewart. Harrison's son, Daniel, followed him on that place; the elder Harrison died there in 1814, at the early age of thirty-five years. Calvin Cross, another pioneer of 1805, settled in the northwest part, removing from Hamilton, where he had settled in 1795.

At about this date Capt. Samuel White settled in the northwest part where his grandson, Zelotes A. White, recently resided. Elijah Brown also came in about the time under consideration; he was a son of the Samuel Brown who bought the John C. Payne improvements and came in about the date of that purchase; the father did not settle here. Alfred, brother of the son Elijah, came in a few years later and both they and their wives died on that farm, which is now owned by Herbert Brown. They reared families, some members of which were prominent in later years in this section.

Among other early settlers was Ebenezer Hall, who located where Charles Wagoner now lives. He removed into the village late in his life and for a time kept the hotel which he built.

David Parker and Asa West, who came together from Massachusetts in 1808, took up a lot in the north part of the town, and later Parker removed to the village and kept a tavern; he died in 1824. Philetus Stewart also settled early in the north part, where his son Sanford succeeded him, and was in turn succeeded by Philetus, son of Sanford. Zadock Hawks settled in 1815 two miles north of the village where Charles Brown now resides, and where Austin Hawks formerly lived. He was a tanner and shoemaker and worked at the latter trade. There were eight children in the family, four of whom settled in this town and the remainder in the western part of the State. Horace, a son, succeeded to the homestead and died there in 1876. He held the office of member of assembly. Dr. Smith settled on the line between this town and Lebanon, where Luman Fisk and Per Lee Fisk afterwards

lived, now owned by Scoville Upham. He was a carpenter and mason and worked at those trades in connection with farming. Benjamin Bonney, from Connecticut, settled also on the east line of the town, opposite the Dr. Smith farm, where his son, Loren Bonney, now lives. Reuben Buckingham, a native of Connecticut, settled in Georgetown in 1806, on the south line on a farm of 160 acres, and died there in 1828. This farm was recently occupied by the late George Pease and now by his family.

In this connection and at this point it becomes necessary to refer to the so-called Muller mansion in Georgetown and its somewhat mysterious occupant, though the subject has already been substantially exhausted. In 1808 a French refugee of high rank, named Louis Anathe Muller, came to this country, amply supplied with money, and purchased a large tract of wild land in the western part of Georgetown. According to statements made by Rev. Matthias Cazier, an educated French minister of Lebanon, this man was the Duke du Barry, and that the name by which he was known here was assumed. Other and probably less reliable authorities believed he was Louis Philippe; others "cousin of the Duke of Angoulême." This point will probably never be definitely settled. He was a fine looking man, with graceful manners and a martial bearing. That he stood in fear of the ascendancy of Bonaparte, even to the conquest of America, is true, and he sought the secluded hills of Georgetown as a refuge. He was always armed and usually accompanied in his short journeys about his home by servants. He had a beautiful young woman towards whom he was gallant and dutiful, and two little sons.

Settling his family in Hamilton he proceeded to establish his home. Selecting three hundred acres about three miles west of Georgetown village and near the center of his great estate he cleared the tract and began the erection of his mansion. The building, which is still standing, was 70 by 30 feet in size, the frame built very heavy of hewn cherry timbers so put together as to form almost a solid wall. The inside finish was good; seven fireplaces were provided; the rooms were large and very richly furnished. The homestead is situated on lots 75, 76, 87, 88, and 89. To the east of his mansion he opened a road running nearly north and south and along the stream which flows in that locality. He bought a part of lot 126 of James McElwain, whereon is a fall ample for water power and there built a grist mill, which long ago disappeared. On the road opened by him and about a mile south-

easterly from his mansion he founded a small village, where his many workmen and other families resided. He donated land to any person who would erect buildings. A storehouse was built and two stores, with other needed buildings. The first store was opened by two men who came over with Muller, named John Passon Bronder and Modeste del Campo; a little later James C. Winter opened the second store.



THE MULLER MANSION.

About two miles east of the homestead Muller built a saw mill which has wholly disappeared. Besides all this improvement, the refugee entered extensively into farming operations, of the methods of which he was quite ignorant. When the mansion was completed he removed his family thither and settled down to domestic life. To the needy or afflicted the family were benevolent and kind, and many stories have been told of their generous acts, as well as of jokes and mild impositions that were perpetrated by the neighbors and their boys at the expense of his ignorance of American life, farming, and business customs. Muller established a large deer park and there confined many deer, rabbits and other animals. To obtain rabbits he paid the boys of the

vicinity for catching them for his use. After a large number had been caught and impounded, the supply from the boys regularly increased. Muller became suspicious, and marked some of the rabbits for identification, and soon found that he was repurchasing his own rabbits in a ruinous manner. It is said also that he was once induced to scour the neighborhood in an effort to buy a bushel of turnip seed, which a neighbor had told him he would require to sow an acre of ground.

Upon the opening of Bonaparte's Russian campaign Muller foresaw the downfall of the great general and made preparation to return to his native country. In 1814, when Bonaparte was a prisoner, he took his family to New York and leaving them there he sailed for France. His Georgetown property was left in charge of an agent. Returning to this country two years later he found that his agent had sold almost everything movable on the place and fled. Disheartened and sad over the wreck of his wilderness home, he sold the estate in 1816 to Abijah Weston, a New York merchant, for \$10,000 and returned to his native land. The Muller mansion, which is all that is left of the once princely domain, is now the property of G. and F. Shaw.¹

On the site of the village of Georgetown the first merchants were Messrs. Dudley and Bemis, who began trading soon after the first settlement, in the lower story of a building which stood opposite the Methodist church site. They did not continue long, and in 1817 John F. Fairchild came from Sherburne and opened a store on the northwest village corner, now owned by Dr. E. F. Lamb; he also kept a tavern on the site of the present hotel, and was probably the first postmaster. The first physician did not arrive until 1810, in the person of Dr. Epaphroditus Whitmore, who practiced here until his death at an advanced age.

The first town meeting for Georgetown was held at the house of John Holmes, on the 5th of March, 1816, where the following officers were elected: William Payne, supervisor; Epaphroditus Whitmore, town clerk; Ebenezer Hall, Daniel Alvord and Pitt Lawrence, assessors; Daniel Hitchcock, collector; Elijah Brown and Hanford Nichols,

¹ The Hamilton Republican has recently published a short series of articles on the Muller history from the pen of Henry C. Maine, which the reader will find deeply interesting. These articles are condensed from a former article in the Magazine of American History, by the same writer.

Mr. Robert F. Hubbard, of Cazenovia, whose father was attorney for Mr. Muller, has recently made extended researches in this matter, and embodied the results of his investigations in a paper which he read before the Oneida Historical Society. He finds much tending to prove that the mysterious stranger was in reality the Duke de Berri.

overseers of the poor; Alfred Brown, Asa West and Alexander McElwain, commissioners of highways; Daniel Hitchcock and Royce Colliester, constables; Robert Benedict, Ira Allen and Samuel White, commissioners of schools; Robert Benedict, Epaphroditus Whitmore, Daniel Hitchcock, Amos Gere, Elijah Jackson, Menoris Williams, Aaron Shepard, Nathan Benedict, Gad Taylor, Bradley Ladd, John Gipson (Gibson?), John Alderman and Apollos Drake, overseers of highways and fenceviewers.

From the old records of the town it is learned that at the first town meeting it was voted "that hogs that are permitted to run at large in the highway shall be yoked or Wrung." Also, "that rams that are permitted to run at large between the 10th of September and the 10th of November shall be forfeit." The supervisor was authorized to "take charge of the pound money and put it out at interest." It was voted "that cattle, horses and sheep shall not be permitted to run at large from the 1st day of December to the last day of April within 100 rods of any mill, tavern or store, or any place of public meeting on the Sabbath Day, upon penalty of 50 cents." A bounty of fifty cents was voted "for every grown fox caught in the town."

The second town meeting was held at the same place March 4, 1817, and it was resolved, among other proceedings, "that the school agent for the town shall be empowered to sell our school land if he can get two dollars per acre by his taking full and ample security." Restrictions on stock running at large were continued and under increased penalties, as a rule. A bounty of \$2.50 was offered for dead wolves. Ten votes were cast in that year for De Witt Clinton for governor.

On March 3, 1818, \$200 was levied for the purpose of improving the roads of the town. The supervisor was directed to levy such sum for the support of the poor as he and the overseers of poor should deem sufficient. There were evidently only very few persons in the town at that time who were incapable of supporting themselves, for in 1820 the sum voted for the poor was only \$15, and in 1830 there was an overplus of poor money in the hands of the overseer of over \$900. This was applied to general town expenses. In 1830 the school money amounted to \$285.68.

Only one church was organized in Georgetown in very early years, and that probably not until after the erection of the county, the date as well as the identity of the organization being lost. It was of the Presbyterian faith, and the meeting house of the society built in 1824

about half a mile north of the village was the first one in the town; it was subsequently removed to the village and in 1874 was sold to Timothy Brown and made an addition to his famous Free Hall, which is described further on.

We turn now to the consideration of the settlement and formation of Fenner, the last town organized in the county, excepting Stockbridge, and the two created by the division of Lenox in 1896. Fenner is the smallest town in the county in population, and its business interests of late years, aside from farming, are unimportant.

Fenner was set off from Smithfield and Cazenovia on April 22, 1823, and received its name at the suggestion of Col. Arnold Ballou, in honor of Gov. James Fenner of Rhode Island. It lies a little northwest of the center of the county and is bounded on the north by Lincoln and Sullivan, on the east by Smithfield, on the south by Nelson, and on the west by Cazenovia. It contains about 19,000 acres of land and its present population, as shown by the census of 1892, is 999; the census reports show a gradual decline in the number of inhabitants during many past years.

The surface of the town is mainly a rolling upland, and comprises a part of the ridge that separates the northerly and southerly flowing waters of the county. A branch of Chittenango Creek rises in the eastern part and after a long detour to the southward, flows northerly and forms part of the west boundary of the town. The headwaters of the Canaseraga Creek and a small branch of the Cowasselon find their sources in the north part. These streams are fed by innumerable little springs and brooks which beautify and make productive the slopes of the hills. The beautiful Perryville Falls are situated on the Canaseraga a few rods north of the railroad station at Perryville. The water there falls 150 feet in a succession of sloping descents into a chasm or great basin which the action of the water in past ages has worn in the rock; this basin is partly filled with drift and surface washings, sufficient to support the growth of small trees. Below these falls a beautiful valley spreads away northward into the town of Sullivan.

The soil is gravelly and clayey loam, fertile and well adapted to mixed farming. Dairying has for many years been an important industry and at one period there were five cheese factories in the town, none of which is now in operation. Hop growing has been followed to a less extent in proportion to area than in many other towns in the county. The Erie, Cortland and Northern Railroad, now a branch of

the Lehigh Valley, runs through the west part of the town, passing through Perryville.

The New Petersburg Tract, purchased by Peter Smith, as before described, included most of the territory of this town, and settlements of a permanent character were probably not made until subsequent to 1794, in which year the lease of the Indians to Peter Smith was executed. Jonathan Munger was a soldier of the Revolution and came here from Connecticut with his son James, locating a mile north of the site of Fenner Corners, on the place subsequently occupied by his grandson, William C. Munger, who was a son of Chauncey; the latter was born in the town in 1802. James Munger married and settled in the town, but in his late life removed to Verona, where he died. Horace Munger, son of James, was a soldier of the war of 1812, and settled in Fenner, but later removed to Wisconsin. Jonathan Munger's settlement was made about 1795, and in 1800 he built the first framed barn in the town. Dr. George B. Munger of Perryville was a grandson of the pioneer.

Alpheus Twist, from Connecticut, settled about the same time with the Mungers, a mile south of Fenner Corners, on land now owned and occupied by Orlando Allen; he kept an early tavern there. His children were three sons and a daughter, Salem, Alpheus, Charles and Clementine. Mr. Twist's wife was the first person to die in the town. None of the family remains here.

John Needham made a journey into this region and purchased a farm upon which he settled about 1798, coming from Ingham, Mass. The farm is situated about a mile west of Fenner Corners, where Aaron Hyatt lived in recent years, now occupied by Frank Hyatt. He had seven children, all of whom were born there. His son John married a daughter of Samuel Root of Farmington, Conn., settled first in Fenner, and removed to Cazenovia and died there in 1852. Bela C. married a sister of John's wife and settled on a farm adjoining the homestead, to which he succeeded when his father died; he subsequently removed to Lowell, Mich. George married and lived with his father for a time, and removed to Kansas.

Thomas Cushing and his sons Enos and Hawks settled near John Needham's place; the father was a surveyor and followed that vocation until his death. David Cook came in from Rhode Island about 1798 with an ox team, bringing his wife and nine children, two of whom were sons. He settled a half mile north of Fenner Corners, his farm

of 213 acres including all of the site of the Corners lying north of the east and west road. Soon after their arrival his son David opened the first tavern in the town in his father's log house. Mr. Cook was a prominent citizen for many years and, as will be remembered, was the unsuccessful candidate in 1807 for supervisor against Peter Smith; he held also the office of justice of the peace, and in 1806 was appointed one of the associate judges.

Seneca Robinson, a pioneer of about 1799, was a son of Dr. Isaac Robinson, of Stamford, Vt. He brought with him his family of wife and three children—Clark, Orpha, and Francis K. He settled about two miles southeast of Perryville on the farm owned in recent years by Alvin Wells. He cleared in the first year three acres of heavily timbered land and sowed wheat. In 1800 he sold his place to Enos Wells, purchased 600 acres on the south line of Lenox, which he sold to various persons, excepting fifty acres.

Lient. David Hutchinson, a Revolutionary soldier from Connecticut, settled on the farm now owned and occupied by William Farnham, taking up 120 acres; he kept an early tavern there and reared a family of seven children. Late in his life he went to reside with his son Loring, in Fenner village, and later still lived with his grandson, David Hutchinson, dying in 1853 at the age of eighty-nine years. Most of his children married and settled in Fenner and here passed their useful lives.

John Barber removed from Worcester, Mass., to Oneida, and in 1799, to Fenner, settling on 142 acres on lot 23. In that year he married Lavina Thompson, whose parents had settled in the town of Madison. With the exception of ten years in Cazenovia, he lived on the homestead until his death and was succeeded by his son, Darlin Barber. Mr. Barber was one of the first to manufacture crude potash in his ashery in this section.

Prominent among the pioneers of Fenner were William, Arnold and George Ballou, brothers, who came here in 1800 from Smithfield, R. I. William married and settled a little north of the present residence of Melvin Woodworth, where he and his wife died. Arnold married Nancy, daughter of David Cook, before mentioned, settled with his brother William, and together they built on the Canaseraga the first saw mill in the town. Arnold afterwards removed to a place about a mile north of Fenner Corners where he died in 1833. He kept an early tavern among his several occupations. George Ballou married a sister of his brother

Arnold's wife and settled in the south edge of Lenox; later he removed to Quality Hill where both died.

Enos Wells was from Williamstown, Mass., and came on in 1800 with his wife and two children, to settle on lot 6 of the New Petersburg Tract, a mile and a half northeast of Fenner Corners, where his son Alvin afterwards resided. James Cameron, a native Scotchman, settled in Fenner in 1800, on the eastern edge of the town; the homestead subsequently passed to Groton Howard, who married his daughter Catharine. John Douglass, another Scotch citizen, came into Fenner in 1801 and settled in the southeast part, where he took up 110 acres; this farm was divided between himself and his brother Daniel. The two farms were later occupied by John Campbell and Neil Eastman respectively. John Douglass was father of thirteen children, eleven of whom lived to maturity, and married and settled in that locality. Daniel had nine children, all of whom were born in Fenner. There were a number of other Scotch families who settled in that region, among whom was that of John Robertson, who located on the farm afterwards occupied by his grandson of the same name; his son Robert, father of the grandson John, succeeded to the homestead. Robert Stewart settled adjoining John Robertson on the south, and resided there until his death.

Guy Hatch, a native of New London, Conn., came on with his brother-in-law, William Parsons, in 1801, and each bought seventy-five acres of Peter Smith, in the southwest part of the town; Hatch's farm was in recent years occupied by his son Leroy. The two pioneers made a small clearing and returned in the fall to Massachusetts. In the next spring they came to their settlement and built a log house on the clearing, and soon afterwards Hatch's family of wife and two children, William and Mary, joined him in the Fenner forest. They had six other children born to them in this town, five of whom were sons. Hatch's father-in-law, Gideon Parsons, came with Mr. Hatch in the fall of 1802, bringing his wife and three sons, Gideon, Walter, and Festus. Two of these children subsequently removed to Cicero, N. Y., and died there.

Joel Downer came on from Pownall, Vt., in 1801, when he was twenty-one years old and in the following year purchased a farm in the east part of the town. He married in 1806 Lavina, daughter of Stephen Risley, a pioneer of Smithfield. He died in 1864. Samuel Nichols, who had located in Cazenovia in 1793, removed in 1802 to a large

farm on the Mile Strip, where he and his sons successfully tilled the land. Silas Ballou was a cousin of the families of that name, before mentioned, and settled in the town about 1803, in the east part.

The fertility of the soil in Fenner, its natural attractiveness to the eye, its convenient water power, and other causes were sufficient to call in settlers more rapidly after the beginning of the century than in many of the towns of the county. Fenner Corners, being situated near the center of the town, and many of the prominent pioneers having located there, it was easily considered a foregone conclusion that a considerable village would eventually come into being at that point. This expectation, as will be learned, was not realized, although considerable business centered there in early years. As late as 1810 there was little else there than a hemlock forest.

Daniel M. Gillet, from Lyme, Conn., settled early half a mile east of the Corners, where he built and operated an ashery and for a time carried on a store in company with his brother Martin in district No. 5. He was a man of ability, energy and integrity; served several years as justice of the peace, supervisor, and was elected to the Assembly.

David Baldwin was a settler from Worcester, Mass., coming about 1804; he located about two miles southeast of Perryville on the farm now occupied by William Munger, where he resided until his death. He was crippled by the loss of a leg, and his youngest son, Aaron, worked the farm, while the father employed himself in making rakes. Other children of David were John and David, who soon followed their father hither. The latter brought with him seven children, arriving about 1806. About 1812 he located on his father's farm in Fenner and resided there until his death. He was father of twelve children, all but one of whom lived to maturity and part of whom settled in this county. A daughter, Susan, married Phineas Town, who came with his brothers, Abel and Asa, from Massachusetts and jointly with Abel took up a farm afterwards occupied by the son and daughter of Phineas; Asa settled in the same vicinity and died on his homestead.

A prominent settler a little prior to 1815 was Paul R. Main (the name being now spelled with a final "e") who came from Stonington, Conn., just after his marriage to Lydia Randall, and bringing with him a little money earned in teaching school. He settled on lot 60 of the Mile Strip. He was a lifelong farmer, took a deep and active interest in educational and religious affairs, and was prominent in founding the Baptist church and the early schools. His children were Paul P., de-

ceased; Franklin P., who died in the town of Sullivan; Asa R., who died in Fenner in 1863; Phoebe M. and Elon G., the latter still living in Fenner. Asa R. Maine was a farmer and a man of prominence in the community. He held the office of inspector of schools, was supervisor two years, and at the time of his death was internal revenue assessor. He had five children, two of whom were sons. Frank L., one of the sons, is publisher of the *Manlius Eagle*. Paul S. Maine, born in December, 1847, was educated in Cazenovia Seminary, remained at home until 1872, when he was appointed school commissioner to fill a vacancy, and was elected to that office. He purchased a store in Perryville and has ever since conducted the business. He was postmaster there seven years and resigned; was again appointed in 1898. He was supervisor twelve years, two of which he was chairman, and resigned to take the office of county clerk, in which he is now serving.

J. D. Turner was an early settler in the southwest part of the town; he was father of George and Robert. Thomas Wilson settled a mile west of Fenner Corners and died there in 1822. Erastus Woodworth came from Rensselaer county and settled a mile east of Fenner Corners and later removed to a farm a mile and a half west of the Corners, now occupied by Mrs. Philip Dwyer. Benjamin Woodworth settled about two miles northeast of the Corners, where his son, Major George Woodworth, subsequently resided. Col. Elisha Farnham, a native of Hampton, Conn., was a settler in the south part of the town in 1797 and died in 1848. Ithuriel Flower, Amos Webster, and others, settled in the south part, and Samuel and Zattu Payne in the east part. Timothy Foster, who located on a farm adjoining the Thomas Wilson place on the south, was early killed by a falling tree. Russell Ransom and Drake Sellick came in early, and from about 1810 to 1830 the population increased rapidly.

Other names found among those of early settlers were John Miles, Daniel Torrey, Jared Merrills, Joseph Maynard, David Foskett, Hiram Roberts, James Walker, Truman Beeman, Lot Pickens, Solomon Field, Hezekiah Hyatt, Daniel R. Baxter, Seth Smith, 2d, Oliver Brownson, Seba and Linus Ensign and Jonathan Bump. The names of Hungerford, Cushing, Dickinson, Eddy, Faulkner, Gordon, Hess, Hill, Jones, Keeler, Loundsbury, Laird, Stafford, Sayles, Stoddard and Wilbur are also conspicuous among the families who have been instrumental in building up the town and its institutions.

The first town meeting for Fenner was held in the school house

“near David Cook, Jr.’s,” on May 6, 1823, and the following officers elected: Daniel M. Gillet, supervisor; Sardis Dana, clerk; John Needham, William Esselstyne, and Ralph J. Gates, assessors; John F. Hicks, collector; John Needham and Samuel Nichols, overseers of the poor; Samuel Ives, Amasa Ives, jr., and Noah Blakelee, commissioners of highways; John F. Hicks and William Nichols, constables; Sardis Dana, William Doolittle and Daniel Pratt, commissioners of common schools; John Needham, jr., Federal Dana and Erastus E. Park, inspectors of schools; David Cook, poundmaster

The first trade operations in Fenner were begun, as before indicated, at the Corners, where it was generally believed a village would be founded. The earliest merchants were Martin and Daniel M. Gillet. They were succeeded ere long by Charles F. Kellogg, who came from Cazenovia and opened a store in the building in which the Gillets had traded. Hiram Preston, also from Cazenovia, and Martin Woodworth were merchants of many years ago. The post-office was not established until after 1820.

The first physician in the town was Dr. Daniel Pratt, who came from Belchertown, Mass., where he was born, in company with his brothers, Jonathan and James, the former of whom has been noticed as the first physician in Madison, and the latter in Eaton. Daniel studied medicine with his brother Jonathan, returned to his native town in 1804 and settled in Fenner in 1814.

There were no business interests of any kind at Perryville until long after the county organization, with the exception of the old mills, the original of which was erected by Richard Card soon after 1800, to be succeeded in 1824 by the second one, built by Enoch Dykeman. A tannery was established there at a very early date, to which Oren S. Avery succeeded in 1817 and added an extensive boot and shoe manufacturing business. There was no physician there until about 1809, when Dr. John Didama came from Germany and settled for many years of practice; he was father of the now venerable and honored Dr. Henry D. Didama, of Syracuse.

Only one church was formed in this town previous to the organization of the county. This was the Fenner Baptist church, organized August 23, 1801, as the Third Baptist Church of Christ in Cazenovia. When the town of Smithfield was set off, the title was changed to The Baptist Church in Smithfield. The original membership numbered seven persons, all but one of whom had recently been baptized. The first

pastor was not called until January, 1803, when Elder Nathan Baker began preaching every two weeks; he was voted "\$1.50 for the six Sabbaths on which he has served us." Meetings were held in dwellings and school houses until 1820, when a meeting house was built. Jacob Crapsey preached in 1804-5, and for many years the changes were frequent and cannot be followed here. The meeting house was greatly improved at a cost of \$3,000 in 1879, and the society is still in active existence.

The first school taught in Fenner, as far as known, was in an old ashery in what became district No. 9. When the first school house was erected is not known. Joel G. Downer, many years a merchant in Bridgeport, who removed to California many years ago, was the first native of that district who engaged in teaching. In Mrs. Hammond's work on this county she credits that old school with educating three physicians, Drs. Welcome Pray, Federal C. Gibbs and Andrew S. Douglass; a lawyer, Lewis Pray; and a minister, William B. Downer. Also Robert Stewart, later president of the National Bank in Chittanooga, and his brother, Daniel Stewart, president of the Morrisville Bank.

This completes the story of the settlement and organization of all of the old towns of Madison county, and traces their simple history down to about the date of the formation of the county. Enough has here been already written to show beyond question not only that this region was fortunate in the conditions surrounding the opening of the lands to settlers, but also in the class of men and women that was attracted hither by those conditions and the natural features of the locality. No limited section of this State, we may freely assert, ever had more broad-minded, fair-dealing and energetic proprietors to open territory to the pioneer than John Lincklaen, Peter Smith Col. William S. Smith and Justus B. Smith, under whose auspices, as we have seen, most of this county was settled. As a consequence, the best of the old families of Connecticut, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Vermont halted on Madison county lands, instead of following the westward flowing tide of migration to the Genesee country or elsewhere. Here they found fertile soil, beautiful lakes and streams, a varied land surface, and the towering old forests that supplied them with lumber and wood. That those sturdy, God-fearing pioneers fulfilled their purpose in coming hither is seen to-day in every village, hamlet and neighborhood in the county.

CHAPTER X.

GENERAL PROGRESS IN THE COUNTY.

During the half century that succeeded the date of the organization of Madison county events of the greatest importance took place in this country in which every community was directly interested to a greater or less extent. Among these significant occurrences were the war of 1812-15, the construction of the Erie Canal, the inception and building of the early railroads, the construction of the Chenango and other canals, the introduction of plank roads and their construction in all parts of the State, the introduction of the magnetic telegraph, all betokening in an astonishing degree material advancement and intellectual progress, and the rapidly incoming triumphs of peaceful civilization. On the other hand, during the period in question the country passed through two dark seasons of financial calamity and distress, the evil influences of which extended to every business center, were reflected to the rural districts and caused prolonged depression in all trade and industrial operations. Moreover, just as the last of these periods of financial stress was approaching its close, the black clouds of war hovered on the country's horizon, from which a terrific storm was soon to burst.

If the inhabitants of Madison county, because of their geographical situation, did not share so generously as some other localities in the fruits of the long series of events that brought in their train innumerable blessings, neither did they, for similar reasons, suffer to so great an extent from the widespread financial and business depression and disaster just mentioned. Progress in this county as a whole, though always gradual, has at the same time been sure and in the main satisfactory. Earnest and persistent labor has here found its adequate reward, good citizenship has been respected and in many cases highly honored, and home-loving contentment has prevailed on every hand.

The conditions surrounding the erection of Madison county, its extensive subdivision in the year following its organization, and particularly the location of the county seat at Cazenovia in 1810, caused much

dissatisfaction and repeated efforts were made between that date and 1815 to divide the county into two, or to remove the county seat to some other point. The feeling of dissatisfaction had its origin largely, as would be naturally inferred, in the inconvenience to the settlers in traveling to the most distant part of the county for the transaction of public business. It was not that the inhabitants of outside towns believed their own localities any better for a county seat than Cazenovia, but that they wanted it located in a more central part; and it was a most reasonable desire. The agitation of the matter was active and prolonged, its chief promoters being prominent residents of those towns that could reasonably claim their own merits for the purpose in view. The records regarding the location of the first county seat are meagre. The subject of dividing Chenango county and creating Madison county was undoubtedly agitated during the few years prior to 1806, and there is an existing record of the holding of a special town meeting in the then large town of Cazenovia on June 12, 1804, two years before the county was formed, at which a committee was appointed to meet the commissioners appointed by the Legislature to consider this subject. The committee were Dr. Isaac Lyman, Jeremiah Clark and Jeremiah Griffith. When Madison county was erected the town of Sullivan was made a half-shire, with Hamilton, which had previously been a half-shire of Chenango county, and the courts were held alternately in these two towns until 1812. Later attempts were made to create two half-shire towns in Madison county, as will be seen. Following is a verbatim record of the proceedings of the first meeting of the Madison county Board of Supervisors:

Oct. 7, 1806. Met in school house near James Shethers (2) in the town of Sullivan

Present—Erastus Cleveland, Hamilton,

Steven Hoxie, Brookfield,

Lemuel Kingsbury, Cazenovia,

Jacob Patrick, Sullivan,

Jeremiah Gage, De Ruyter, Esqs.

The Bord chose Erastus Cleveland, Esqr. President for the present year and Thomas W. Phelps Clerk.

Resolved, That this Bord allow five Dollars for full grown Wolves and Panthers, Whelps half price.

Resolved, That each Collector retain his Collection fees for the money he pays the Supervisors out of the same.

Resolved, That Lemuel Kingsbury be the Treasurer of said County during the pleasure of the Bord of Supervisors.

Resolved, That the Treasurer procure sufficient Bail to the amount of Five Thousand Dollars for the faithful performance of his duty.

Resolved, That the Board appoint Jacob Patrick to Determine as to Bail to be obtained of Lemuel Kingsbury, County Treasurer.

Aside from this brief record, measures were adopted for the equitable division of the money in the treasury of Chenango county. The "Town Contingencies," so called, for the first year were \$1,435.75; "County Contingencies," \$671 38. The valuation was placed at \$1,343,001.

From this time until 1810 the county seat question, and occasionally the division of the new county, were before the people in some of the towns. For example, in 1809, a meeting was held in Lebanon to consider the subject of "centering the county," and delegates were appointed to meet those of some of the other towns; the Lebanon delegates were John W. Bulkley, Dr. John Clarke, and Malatiah Hatch, all prominent citizens. In this same direction the people of other towns chose delegates to meet and settle this important matter, which, in the records, is always spoken of as "centering the county." Arnold Ballou and Asa Dana were two of the delegates from Smithfield and with Nehemiah Huntington were pledged to the policy of "not locating the County Seat at present;" the meeting was held July 13, 1810. All through the agitation of this question Smithfield was an active and persistent rival of Cazenovia, advancing the argument that the town was more centrally situated than Cazenovia, Hamilton, and other towns. It is presumed from what is found in the records that Cazenovia, Smithfield, Eaton and Hamilton were the towns that were actively favored for the county seat, the others, as a rule, merely expressing their preference for one of the four. The vexed question was finally settled in favor of Cazenovia, and an act of the Legislature dated April 2, 1810, ordered the building of a court house and jail under certain limitations. The commissioners to superintend the erection of the buildings were John Lincklaen and Eliphalet S. Jackson; but for some unexplained reason the Board of Supervisors at their meeting in 1810 adopted the following:

Resolved, That new commissioners be appointed and chosen by Ballot, for superintending the building a Court House and Gaol and after balloting it appeared that the following Gentlemen had a majority of votes—to wit, Hon. Peter Smith, Hon. John Lincklaen, and Eliphalet S. Jackson, Esq., Therefore,

Resolved, That they be Commissioners for the purpose aforesaid.

Progress on the building was not very rapid, for it was not completed until 1813. In the mean time, on the 14th of October, 1812, a committee was appointed by the supervisors from their number to examine

the accounts of the building commissioners, and they reported at that time that \$3,507 had been paid out, and that \$2,000 had been received of the treasurer. Although little appears in the public records to show it, this selection of the county seat was satisfactory to only a limited number of the inhabitants of the county outside of Cazenovia, and the question of its removal to some other point was not permitted to rest until a change was accomplished. The first court house was built of brick, and preparatory to the change proposals were received in 1815 by the supervisors for its purchase. Benjamin Coman offered \$1,500 for it; Job Kilbourn \$1,200, and Joseph Burr the same. It was not then sold, and a resolution was adopted that it be sold at auction in the following February. This was not carried out, and in October, 1817, the supervisors appointed Nehemiah Huntington, John Knowles, and Amos Crocker a committee to sell the building for not less than \$1,500. They were not successful until the beginning of the following year. A special meeting of the supervisors was held February 3, 1818, when the offer of Benajah Williams, Frederick Wilcox, jr., Martin Keeler, William Andrews, Lewis Stanley, John Daniels, Jonathan Clough, John Rowling, and Isaac Pierson of \$1,800 was accepted; this sum was to be paid in three annual payments. As elsewhere described, the building became a part of the Cazenovia Seminary structure.

While these proceedings were in progress, an act was passed by the Legislature on the 17th of March, 1815, by the provisions of which the act of 1810 establishing the county seat at Cazenovia was repealed and providing "that the court-house and gaol in and for the county of Madison shall be erected on the third great turnpike road, within one-half mile of the dwelling house of Thomas Morris, of the town of Eaton." The act also provided for the raising by tax of the sum of \$2,000 at the second ensuing meeting of the Board of Supervisors and a like sum at the third meeting. Another act was passed April 16, 1816, directing that the courts be held at Cazenovia "until the said court shall be adjourned to the court house to be erected in Eaton." Still another act was passed April 17, 1818, requiring the supervisors at the next meeting to collect and pay into the county treasury, the sum of \$2,000, and at their second meeting the same amount, "for the purpose of erecting and completing a gaol in said county." Thomas Greenly, David Gaston and John Matteson were appointed as building commissioners. These public buildings and others are further referred to in another chapter.

During this period and while the inhabitants of Madison county were thus busily engaged in the settlement of their own difficulties and the establishment of their own institutions and industries, the country at large approached and passed through its second struggle at arms with Great Britain. No extended account of that conflict is needed here; it is found described in all general histories of the country, and its only direct connection with this county was through the participation of a considerable number of its inhabitants on the battlefields, the prevailing anxiety caused by the proximity of some of the important events of the struggle at Oswego and Sackett's Harbor, and the effect upon business and industry of all kinds.

Early in the century began the acts on the part of England that finally culminated in a declaration of war by Congress. Through orders issued by the British government and decrees made by Emperor Napoleon, all American commerce in neutral ships with either of these nations was suspended. American sailors, claimed as British subjects, were seized on American vessels, and the right to board American vessels for this unjust purpose was one of the claims set up by Great Britain. These and other outrages continued until further forbearance was impossible. Late in October, 1807, Congress inaugurated opposition by laying an embargo on all vessels in American harbors. This measure, necessary as it may have appeared as a general policy, was disastrous to the mercantile and shipping interests of the whole country. The embargo act was supported by a large part of the Democratic party, but was strenuously opposed by the Federalists. These parties were not very unequally represented in Madison county in 1807-8. Judges Peter Smith and Oliver Brown were both ardent Federalists in 1807 and supported Governor Lewis in opposition to Daniel D. Tompkins. In the year named Sylvanus Smalley, Democrat, and John W. Bulkley, Federalist, were elected to the Assembly. The war measures, which were bitterly denounced and opposed along the seaboard, and with good reason, found many supporters in this vicinity.

A militia brigade was formed in Chenango county previous to 1806, in which year the following Madison county citizens held commissions: Capt. Noyes Palmer (afterwards major-general); Capt. David Matthews of Sullivan; Lieut. Ethan Clark, of Leonardsville; Ensign Oliver Clark, of Lenox; Ensign Peter Chappell, of Hamilton, and Lieut. Oliver Babcock and Adjutant Phineas Babcock, brothers, of Clarksville.

On June 1, 1812, President Madison sent a confidential message to Congress, in which he reviewed the causes of complaint against Great Britain and asked for a decision as to what course should be pursued under the circumstances. It was well known that the president favored open retaliation. By one of the great political parties he was urged by ridicule as well as threats to declare war, while the other, in which were many whose personal interests were already suffering, persistently opposed such a course. Madison's message was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations which, on June 3d, made a report favoring the president's views and accompanied by a bill declaring war against Great Britain. An attempt was made to include France in the declaration, which failed. After much debate and amid the greatest excitement throughout the country, Congress passed the bill on July 18, and on the 19th the president issued a proclamation announcing the fact and appealing to the people of the country to support the government in its war policy.

Military operations were promptly inaugurated in all parts of the country. On the northern frontier and in near proximity to Madison county, steps were taken in 1812 for placing a naval squadron on Lake Ontario, at each end of which there was an important gateway through which the enemy operating from Canada could send expeditions to act on land or water. Numerous craft were purchased by the government and added to the Oneida, which was then the only armed vessel on the lake. Commodore Isaac Chauncey made his headquarters at Sackett's Harbor in the fall of 1812 and soon blockaded Kingston harbor with several vessels until the ice closed it in. Late in the autumn, in anticipation of an attack upon Ogdensburg, Gen. Jacob Brown was sent thither, where he arrived on October 1. He was none too early, for on the next day a flotilla of British vessels with about 750 men from Prescott, attacked the place, but they were soon repulsed. During the year 1813 the march of military events was rapid. Sackett's harbor was the chief depot of military and naval supplies on the northern frontier, and presented a tempting prize to the enemy. About noon of May 28, 1813, Sir James L. Yeo, commanding the British squadron, arrived off Sackett's Harbor from Kingston, with six armed vessels and forty bateaux carrying more than 1,000 troops. The harbor was feebly protected and a prompt assault would have resulted in its capture; but the appearance of a few American gunboats, transporting a regiment to the harbor frightened away the enemy. An attack was made on the next

day, and the Americans, believing the port would be taken, burned stores worth \$500,000. The British at the same time seeing the hurrying to and fro of the Americans, fled in disorder to their vessels and the whole squadron sailed away. Sackett's Harbor was not again molested, but was kept garrisoned throughout the conflict.

In June of that year an attack was made on Oswego by armed vessels, but their fire was sharply returned from the fort batteries and from the Growler, an armed vessel then in the harbor, and the enemy retired.

The principal military event of 1813 in the north was Perry's memorable victory over the British squadron on Lake Erie on the 10th of September, killing 200 and capturing 600 of the enemy and winning for himself undying fame. Operations were active also on the Niagara frontier that year, and culminated on the last day of December in the burning of Buffalo and Black Rock, a deed which the British justified by the previous burning of Newark on the Canada side by the Americans.

Early in 1814 it became apparent that the British intended a more vigorous prosecution of the war. The victories of the allies over Napoleon had relieved thousands of English soldiers and early in the summer 15,000 of Wellington's bronzed veterans were sent over to Canada. The inhabitants of central New York, as well as elsewhere, received the news with deep concern. During the winter and spring the forces on either side of the St. Lawrence and the lakes made preparations for a determined struggle for the future control of Lake Ontario. Commodore Chauncey added largely to his fleet at Sackett's Harbor, which was finally armed and provisioned from Albany by way of the Mohawk, Oneida Lake, Oswego River and Lake Ontario. With him awaiting these stores, a large quantity of which were accumulated at Oswego, an auspicious opportunity was presented for a British attack upon that port. As soon as the ice left the lake at Kingston, Sir James Yeo sailed out with eight war vessels and about 3,000 men, and on the 5th of May appeared off Oswego. Fort Ontario had meanwhile been somewhat strengthened by five artillery companies under Colonel Mitchell, and the schooner Growler still lay in the river. Mitchell acted promptly when the British fleet made its appearance. He sent horsemen through the surrounding country calling on the militia to come to the aid of the garrison; the Growler was sunk in the middle of the river, and the crew and officers joined Mitchell at the fort. An old

twelve-pounder cannon, was also sent down near to the shore a little west of the fort, to prevent an anticipated landing at that point. When the fleet had anchored, fifteen boats put off for the shore under protection of a heavy cannonade from the vessels, to which Mitchell replied from the fort. But the old twelve-pounder was the decisive factor in the affair, for when the boats had approached quite near, the gun was fired directly among them with disastrous and demoralizing effect. Several boats were shattered and many of their crews were killed or wounded. A few more shots from the old gun, and the flotilla rowed hastily to the fleet which soon sailed away.

Militia was now arriving from Onondaga, Oneida, Madison and other counties, but unfortunately most of the troops were too late to save Oswego. The British returned on the following day, effected a landing in spite of the old twelve-pounder, and outnumbering Mitchell's forces two to one, the place was captured, Mitchell retreated up the river, the enemy fortunately not pursuing him. Six killed, thirty-eight wounded and five prisoners carried away to Canada is the record of American casualties. Strange as it may appear, under the circumstances, the British did not occupy Fort Ontario, and it remained without a garrison until 1838.

The news of this battle spread rapidly and caused great anxiety throughout the territory with which we are here interested, which did not subside until the close of the war. Most of the militia, which had arrived too late to be of material assistance, returned home, carrying the news of the disaster. The stores of Oswego were soon afterward safely transported to Sackett's Harbor, after a desperate attempt to capture the flotilla of boats in Big Sandy Creek by the British, in which they were gallantly defeated, losing eighteen killed, fifty wounded and 170 prisoners. In this engagement, as well as during the whole journey between Oswego and Sackett's Harbor, the Oneida Indians performed valuable service, marching abreast of the boats along the shore.

Other principal military operations of the year 1814, ending with the final victory of General Jackson at New Orleans on January 8, 1815, were those of Fort Erie, opposite Buffalo, July 3 and August 13-15; at Lundy's Lane, July 25; on Lake Champlain and at Plattsburg September 11; at Chippewa October 15, and the brilliant and victorious achievements of Decatur and other commanders on the sea. A treaty of peace was agreed upon at Ghent on December 24, 1814, which was

ratified at Washington, February 17, 1815. The reception of the news of the close of the war was received with rejoicing throughout the country. No one is living and no records exist to tell us what took place on that occasion in the little villages of Madison county when the cheering news drifted slowly northward; but we may well believe that in proportion to numbers of population the joy of the peace-loving inhabitants of the county was exhibited with the same enthusiasm elsewhere displayed.

It is practically impossible at this late day and in the absence of local records to learn in detail of the part taken by men of Madison county in the war of 1812-15. Situated, as it is, near to the northern frontier, and having, in common with other counties at that time, a regular militia organization, it is quite certain that the people of the county responded to the call to arms with the same patriotic readiness shown in other localities. The records in Albany show that the brigade in existenee here in 1807 contained the following officers, many of whose names have already become familiar to the reader and whose descendants are still living in this section. Brigadier-General Nathaniel King of Hamilton; Lieutenant-Colonels Zebulon Douglass of Sullivan, and Nathaniel Collins; Majors Amos Maynard and Erastus Cleveland, of Madison; Captains Daniel Petrie of Smithfield, William Hallock of Sullivan, Jacob Balcom, Nathan Crandall and Gaylord Stevens; Lieutenants Daniel Olin, Roswell Hutchins, Ambrose Andrews, Timothy Brown, Nicholas Woolaver, Benjamin Wilber, Seth Miner, Charles Huntington, William Bradley, Jabez Lyon, Daniel Jones, Stephen Lee, Samuel Rawson, Asa Randall, Oliver Clark and Sylvester Clark; Ensigns Pardon Barnard, Martin Lamb, William Abercrombie, Gilbert Reed, Albert Beecher, Jonathan Nye, John Chambers, Elishu Foote, Stephen Clark, jr., and Thomas Wylie; Adjutant Moses H. Cook; Surgeon Dr. Asahel Prior.

The election of 1809, after the establishment of the embargo, demonstrated that in Madison county there was a very strong Federal element and that opposition to war measures was active and commanding. The county was then one of the important grain-producing districts, which industry promptly felt the effects of the blow upon domestic commerce. The Federal party succeeded in the State in that election, as well as in this county, where Daniel Van Horne, John W. Bulkley and Amos B. Fuller, all Federalists, were sent to the Assembly.

Only brief records of comparatively few of those who went to the field in this war are now available. Gen. Nathaniel King, before named,

served in that high rank at Sackett's Harbor and was distinguished in his military career. Joseph Bruce of Lenox, the ancestor of the distinguished family of that name, was a lieutenant of a light artillery company when war was declared. His next superior officer was Captain Jennings, who was ill, and as a consequence Lieutenant Bruce assumed command of the company, which he held throughout its term of service. He was successively promoted to captain and to major.

Gen. Ichabod S. Spencer, the earliest settled lawyer in Lenox, where he located in 1802, and his eminent brother, Joshua A., both served on the frontier in this war, and the former rose to the rank of brigadier-general. The artillery company before mentioned was raised in the town of Lenox, which was at that time quite a center of military activity. The other principal officers of the company were Second Lieut. Argelus Cady, Cornet David Beecher and Orderly Sergeant J. Austin Spencer. The 75th Regiment had its headquarters at Quality Hill; of this organization Zebulon Douglass was the first colonel and was followed by Thomas W. Phelps, and he by Stephen Lee. In this immediate neighborhood the embargo had a remarkable effect in one direction. The embargo excluded the Nova Scotia gypsum plaster from the markets of the country, making an opportunity for the development of the immense beds in Madison and Onondaga counties. Thousands of tons were quarried in this locality, most extensively in the vicinity of Canaseraga.

Horace Munger, of the town of Fenner, son of Jonathan, who was a soldier of the Revolutionary army, inherited his father's patriotism and fought in the war of 1812. In the same town Col. Arnold Ballou was one of the pioneers and prominent citizens. He held the rank of colonel in the militia and participated in the war. Jeremiah Blair, of the town of Nelson, son of Enoch, one of the pioneers of that locality, enlisted in the army and served at Sackett's Harbor. Curtis Hoppin, a prominent citizen of the town of Lebanon, was an officer in the militia early in the century and was ordered to Sackett's Harbor in 1814. Joseph Clark, one of the nine children brought by their parents, Capt. Samuel Clark and his wife Chloe, in 1801, to Clarkville in the town of Brookfield, served on the northern frontier as ensign and later rose to the rank of colonel. He was one of the most prominent citizens of that town, held the office of postmaster about thirty-five years, and many other positions of honor and trust.

Amos Maynard was a pioneer and the first militia captain in the town

of Madison, served in the army in the war of 1812, and rose to the rank of colonel. Erastus Cleveland, for many years the leading citizen of Madison and one of the foremost men of the county, commanded a regiment at Sackett's Harbor and later was commissioned brigadier-general of militia.

Charles Stebbins, of Cazenovia, a graduate of Williams College, and later an attorney of prominence, served in the war on the staff of General Hurd. Doubtless there were many others who lived for longer or shorter periods in this county, whose services were freely given to the country in its last struggle with Great Britain, of whose part in the war it is now difficult to learn. Within a few years after the close of the war, in the organization of the State militia a brigade was formed which included the counties of Madison and Chenango; this organization continued many years, during which Gen. Ichabod S. Spencer, before mentioned, was in its command. It was the 35th in number and comprised two regiments.

During the progress of the war immigration into this county was almost wholly checked, and public civil affairs were to a great extent neglected. Considerable legislation was enacted relating to projects bearing more or less local interest, particularly with the object of promoting and improving facilities for transportation and communication within and through the State; some of this has been noticed. Previous to the spring of 1813 there had been 180 turnpike companies incorporated in this State, a number of which were for the purpose of constructing roads that were important to Madison county, and have been noticed in an earlier chapter; but these were subordinate in importance to the early efforts to improve navigation across the State by various waterways, natural and artificial. The first of these was the Western Inland Lock Navigation Company, incorporated March 30, 1792, at the instigation of Gov. George Clinton, which has been described in Chapter III.

Many important highways were opened early in the century, besides those already noticed. The Cherry Valley Turnpike probably exerted a greater influence upon the prosperity of this county than any other road; it was known also as the Third Great Western Turnpike, and was completed in 1806. Many Madison county men, and particularly citizens of Cazenovia were prominent in promoting this enterprise. This, and the other great turnpike which followed the old Indian trail entering the county from the east at Oneida Castle and passing through

Lenox, by way of Wampsville and Quality Hill, through Sullivan by Canaseraga and Chittenango, and leaving this county at Deep Spring, were supremely important thoroughfares in early years, the latter being improved under the incorporation of the Seneca Road Company after 1801. The Skaneateles Turnpike was finished about the beginning of the century, across the southern part of the county. In this connection a word should be written regarding the old and nearly forgotten State Road, which came into the county in the southwestern part, entered the town of Eaton near the Leland Ponds, passed on over the hills in a northwesterly direction to the village of Morrisville; there passing between the mill pond and the Cherry Valley Turnpike, it passed over the west hill and on through the towns of Nelson and Cazenovia. At some points this road's course was identical with that of the turnpike, while at others it was departed from for miles.

The Peterboro Turnpike, so called, extending from Vernon through Peterboro to Cazenovia, was constructed about 1804 by a company incorporated in that year. The so-called Peterboro road was laid out in 1812 and constructed by county aid; the road extends from Hamilton to Canastota almost directly through the center of the county, and was subsequently laid with plank as one of the many plank roads, and still later covered with stone. Other highways of less importance to the inhabitants were laid out as necessity demanded. In the legislation concerning roads is found an act of April 8, 1808, under which Robert Avery, David Tuttle, and David Barnard were appointed commissioners to lay out a road four rods wide "beginning near More's mills, in the town of Eaton, in the county of Madison, thence running northwardly to intersect the Seneca turnpike road in the town of Sullivan, in said county, at or near the place where the courts are now holden."

Again on April 11, 1811, the Madison County Turnpike Company was incorporated by eighteen men, among whom were Peter S. and Gerrit Smith of Smithfield, for "the purpose of making a good and sufficient turnpike road to commence on the Third Great Western Turnpike in the town of Eaton, in the valley east of the great hill, known as Gates' hill, and running from thence by the most direct and convenient route in a northwesterly direction, passing by the inn of Elijah Pratt, in Peterboro, and to intersect the Seneca turnpike at such point as may be found eligible, between the foot of the great Chittenango hill and the inn of Benjamin Drake in Sullivan." The stock of this company was divided into 800 shares of \$20 each. Two toll gates were

permitted, neither of which could be situated within three miles of Peterboro.

In this same year (1811) under date of April 9, a law was passed under the provisions of which Madison county was paid \$1,600 out of \$2,300 raised by the sale of State lands for the repair of bridges. The money was paid to Sylvanus Smalley and Zebulon Douglass. These same men were directed by act of April 13, 1813, to build a bridge across Oneida Creek in the town of Lenox and were authorized "to take the timber necessary for building the said bridge from any of the land belonging to the people of the State."

Two other turnpike companies were incorporated before 1820 in which the people of this county were interested. An act dated April 17, 1816, incorporated the Madison County South Branch Turnpike Company, naming as among the incorporators John Matteson, Windsor Coman, David Gaston, Thomas Morris, and Aroswell Lamb, with authority to construct a road "to begin where the Sherburne and Lebanon salt spring turnpike ends or intersects the Hamilton and Skaneateles turnpike; thence running on the most eligible and direct route to Morris flats, near the house of Thomas Morris, in the town of Eaton, and thence on until it intersects the Madison county turnpike road, in the village of Peterboro." The stock of this company was constituted of 1,200 shares of \$20 each, and they had five years in which to complete the road.

The other company mentioned was the Cazenovia and Chittenango Turnpike Company, which was incorporated April 10, 1818, by William K. Fuller, Samuel Sizer, jr., Elisha Carey and others, to construct a road beginning at Cazenovia and running thence on the west side of Chittenango creek to the Seneca turnpike in Sullivan; the capital stock was only \$1,600.

The building and maintenance of roads in early years was the principal public business in every community, and the duties of the large boards of highway commissioners were onerous. On the care and condition of the highways depended the possibility of all business and social intercourse between points separated by a few miles or more. When from any cause they were impassable, settlers in their homes and the small communities that gathered about the mill, the store and the shop, were absolutely isolated; but when in favorable seasons of the year the principal highways were dry, smooth and hard, the farmer drove his team to market with a cheery heart; the inland merchant or

shopkeeper transported his goods and produce to and from his place of business with comparative ease and expedition, and over the long turnpike reaches the old stage bowled along, the bordering forests echoing to the crack of the driver's whip or the loud sallies of the outside passengers.

Among other public improvements of early days was the attempt to drain and reclaim portions of the large swampy tract in the northern part of the county in the towns of Sullivan and Lenox. That low region was not only a waste as far as agriculture was concerned, but was also a cause of serious sickness in the vicinity. On the 18th of March, 1814, an act was passed by the Legislature providing that the actual settlers in the town of Sullivan, on account of loss of "crops for several years past, and of the sickness which has been prevalent amongst them, occasioned by the stagnant waters in the vicinity and the lowness of the country they inhabit," should have their payments of interest remitted. On the 12th of April, 1816, an act was passed "for draining the great swamp and marsh, on the Canaseraga creek, in the towns of Sullivan and Lenox." The act made it lawful for the proprietors of lands overflowed to drain them by cutting "ditches or canals from said creek or marsh, by the most direct or convenient route or course, into Oneida Lake." Three commissioners were to be appointed by the Court of Common Pleas to direct the work, which was to be paid for by assessment upon the lands improved. Under this authority a ditch was cut through the ridge between the great morass and the lake and made to form the channel of the Cowasselon and Canaseraga Creeks which join in the central part of the swamp, the latter stream having thus been diverted from its natural channel. By this improvement large tracts were reclaimed and the condition for tillage improved at many different points in that section.

Meanwhile an attempt was made in 1813, which is surprising in the light of the present day, except as it indicates the relative importance of the town of Lenox, particularly in the vicinity of Quality Hill and Federal Hill in the first quarter of the century, as already alluded to in preceding pages. On the 6th of April, 1813, an act was passed by the Legislature incorporating the Lenox Water Company, by which Moses Cook and others were given the necessary authority for "supplying that part of the town of Lenox in the county of Madison, situated on the Seneca turnpike road, called Federal Hill, with pure and wholesome water, for the use of such of the inhabitants thereof, and others" who

might desire it. The incorporators were authorized to hold \$500 worth of real estate.

The time had now arrived when popular protest against the permanent location of the county seat in Cazenovia was sufficiently powerful to cause its removal. While the change was not made until the latter part of 1817, the subject had been agitated and proceedings preparatory to the removal were in progress long before that time, as indicated by the offer for sale of the old court house as early as 1815, to which reference was made a few pages back. The new court house was in process of erection in 1816, the supervisors of that year adopting a resolution that the sum of \$2,000 "be raised for building a court house at Morris's Flats." In the same year Elisha Carrington was allowed \$85 for services on the court house. Joseph Morris, Capt. Eliphalet Jackson and Elisha Carrington were appointed to superintend the erection of the building; but at a later date and before it was finished, the names of the building commissioners found in the proceedings of the supervisors are Nehemiah Huntington, R. Barker and Isaac Lewis. The first court was held in the new building on the 7th of October, 1817. This court house was in use until 1847.

Although it takes us a little out of chronological order, it is proper to here notice the removal of the county clerk's office also. In the Board of Supervisors in 1818 a resolution was adopted that the Legislature be petitioned for authority to "remove the clerk's office to Morris Flat;" that a room be fitted up for its reception in the court house, or, to build a fire proof clerk's office. This project was much delayed and no record is found of the petition being drawn until 1820, while the resolution of the supervisors directing the erection of a building was not adopted until February 10, 1824. The building was erected in that year, by Andrew P. Lord, at a cost of \$674. The question of a site for the clerk's office caused considerable discussion and was settled in the Board of Supervisors on the 19th of February by ballot.

The first jail was a wooden structure which stood contiguous to the court house and was erected in 1817, at a cost of \$4,523.51. David Gaston and Thomas Greenly were the commissioners. Although it was a homely and inadequate structure for the purpose, it sufficed for the needs of the county, with such improvements as could be made, until 1872, when the present handsome brick jail and residence were built, as described further on.

Meanwhile another road of considerable importance was ordered con-

structed across the Oneida Indian Reservation "from Oneida Creek to Chittenango Creek," the act being passed April 14, 1817. John Joslin was appointed to do the work at \$1.50 per day. On the same date an act made it the duty "of the supervisors at the next annual meeting to levy and raise by tax on the freeholders and inhabitants of the town of Cazenovia, \$1,500 to be paid to the Commissioners of Highways for building a bridge across the mill pond in Cazenovia village."

CHAPTER XI.

THE CANAL AND EARLY RAILROAD ERA.

During and soon after the period to which the preceding chapter is devoted a project of magnificent possibilities was undertaken and carried to successful completion, which for a time revolutionized travel and transportation across this State, widened the markets for every product of Madison and other counties, increased the tide of western travel beyond the most sanguine expectations of those days, and became a pre-eminent and ruling factor of the political field. This great undertaking was the inception and construction of the Erie Canal.

It is uncertain who first originated the idea of a canal across the State of New York,¹ nor is it a question that needs consideration here. It is well known that such master minds as De Witt Clinton, Myron Holley, Benjamin Wright, Joshua Forman, James Geddes, Stephen Van Rensselaer, Joseph Ellicott, and others who might be named, were in the front ranks of those who believed in the practicability and success of the great waterway, in the face of thousands of other men, great and small, who condemned, ridiculed, and in every way opposed it from first to last.

The general history of the Erie Canal is quite well known. A resolution passed the State Legislature, under direction of Joshua Forman of Onondaga, in February, 1808, ordering a survey and appropriating \$600 for the purpose and appointing Simeon De Witt to superintend

¹ Judge Jonas Pratt, of Oneida county, who was a State senator from 1810 to 1814, said: "As to the merit of the first design of a canal from Lake Erie to the Hudson, it belongs in my opinion exclusively to no person. It was gradually developed to the minds of many who were early acquainted with the geography and topography of the western part of the State."

the work. The survey was made by James Geddes and Benjamin Wright, who reported favorably upon the project. This was the first legislative action on the subject. In 1810 commissioners were appointed by the Legislature to further explore the entire route for the proposed canal, and on June 19, 1812, the canal commissioners were authorized to borrow \$5,000,000 and proceed with the work. The events of the war of 1812-15 suspended the undertaking; but on the return of peace the matter was revived with greater ardor than ever, and intense opposition was manifested in all parts of the State, particularly in the rural districts and far from the line of the waterway. Governor Clinton, Joshua Forman, Mr. Geddes, Jonas Platt and others were most active in promoting the project, and it became known among the opposition as Clinton's big ditch. In 1816 a Board of Canal Commissioners was created by act of Legislature and in the following spring the law was passed ordering the prosecution of the work. The act passed the Assembly on April 15, the last day of the session, and the contract for the middle section, from Utica to Seneca River, was let in June to John Richardson of Cayuga county, and the first work on the great waterway was begun at Rome on the 4th of July. The work went forward rapidly and in Governor Clinton's message of 1820 he reported ninety-four miles completed on the middle section, with a lateral branch at Salina. On October 26, 1825, the whole work was finished. The first packet boat was called the Oneida Chief; it left Montezuma on the 21st of July, 1820, and past eastward to Utica. Her captain was George Perry of the town of Sullivan. Crowds had gathered at the various villages along the route, in which was mingled the usual contingent of doubters, ready, if not anxious, to witness the failure of the enterprise. But when the boat came floating along smoothly and rapidly all adverse opinion disappeared like a wraith and expressions of ridicule were changed to shouts of exultation. This boat made three trips a week, each occupying two days, and the fare, including board, was \$4. On the 1st of June of that year we are informed in an advertisement that "boats for the accommodation of passengers 100 miles on the canal are now in operation by the Erie Canal Navigation Company. They sail every Monday and Thursday morning from Utica at 9 o'clock and arrive at Canastota at 7 P. M.; proceed next day at 2 P. M. and arrive at Montezuma at 7 P. M. Price of passage, including provisions, \$4." This company's headquarters were in Utica. To the first packet boats the second of which was the Montezuma, were soon added freight craft

and many companies and individuals were engaged in the business. An Albany paper of the spring of 1823 contained the following:

The whole course of the great work from Utica to Rochester exhibits the bustle and stir of business. The amount and variety of productions which are constantly passing and repassing upon it fill the mind with astonishment. It is the flux and reflux of the great tide of Western wealth and Western enterprise.

The water was let into the completed canal at Black Rock, near Buffalo, on the 26th of October, 1825, and the event was enthusiastically celebrated along the whole line. A flotilla of boats, having on board the governor and his staff and many other prominent men, started eastward, its progress being signaled at regular intervals by the firing of a cannon. Stops were made at all important points where celebrations of some kind were held. The completion of the waterway was a source of congratulation throughout the State; medals were struck commemorating the event, canal scenes were imprinted on crockery ware, handkerchiefs, etc., and an era of hopefulness superseded the general hard times brought on by the war.

As an evidence of the rapidity with which the canal was brought into use, and of the great change in transportation wrought by it, particularly as regards freight, it may be stated that the number of canal boats which arrived in Albany during the season of 1823 was 1,329; in 1824 it was 2,687; in 1825 it was 3,336; and in 1826 it was about 7,000. The rate for transportation on the turnpike in 1826 was one and one-half cents per mile; on the canal it was five mills. It should not, however, be inferred that all passengers deserted the stages for the packets. Canal passage was still tedious beside land travel, and was chosen mainly by those who wished to lessen the fatigue of a journey; it was avoided where saving of time was important. Merchants, bankers, and tradesmen bound to or from the metropolis, lawyers going to court, and all who must needs travel in haste, still made use of the stages. The old coaches held a large measure of their early popularity, even after the advent of the oncoming railroads, when the rivalry between the three modes of conveyance was intense during several years. The Seneca Turnpike Company, which had feared a large reduction in their passenger traffic through canal competition, was, on the contrary, able to declare a surplus dividend in April, 1823. In explanation of this act the company made the following public statement:

The experiment of operating their road parallel with the canal has proved the canal to be very beneficial to the interest of the road company. The heavy teams

with six or eight horses are now mostly removed from the road in consequence of the reduced price of transportation, and the light travel increased by the natural increase of business produced by the facility of intercourse with New York.

Other changes wrought by the canal were no less important in Madison county than elsewhere along the line. The growth of villages already founded and which were touched by the waterway, received a remarkable impetus, while at other convenient points new hamlets sprang into existence and drew around their shipping warehouses the population and trade previously bestowed upon other hitherto busy places off the canal line. With a very large portion of the territory of Madison county situated south of the line, the effect in this respect was not so marked as in some other localities; but the present important villages of Oneida, Canastota and Chittenango received much of their initial impetus from the business of the canal, soon thereafter to be further developed by the railroads, while other settlements suffered in proportion.

The marked success of the Erie Canal led to the projection of numerous similar undertakings, most of which never went further than the preliminary legislation. The proposed routes of some of these will cause the reader of to day to smile. One was from Skaneateles Lake to the Erie Canal; another from Syracuse to Auburn; another from Camillus to Onondaga Lake; another from Onondaga Valley to the Chenango River; another from Salina to the Susquehanna River; another from Syracuse to Oswego, which was constructed, and finally the Chenango Canal, which for many years exerted a powerful influence upon the territory through which it passed, including that of Madison county. This undertaking received earnest attention soon after work was begun on the Erie Canal. Judge Elisha Smith was among its earliest prominent advocates, and others were Governor Bouck, Henry Seymour, Rufus Bacon, James B. Eldridge, John G. Stower, Sands Higginbotham, Moses Maynard, Lot Clark, Julius Pond and Thomas Wylie, all men of prominence in central New York. Ten years before the construction of the canal was authorized the Oxford Gazette contained the following:

“Few counties can approach the Erie canal with so much ease and facility as Chenango, that are situated so far from it. We may, therefore, justly consider Chenango as destined, at some future period, to become an important branch of that vast inland navigation which secures to New York a proud pre-eminence among the States of the Un-

ion. The Chenango river can be made boatable to its source and by a short canal, the expense of which would be comparatively trifling, may be united with the waters of the Oneida Creek, which leads directly into the Erie canal. This has been pronounced by competent judges practicable and safe; and at no distant day will engage the attention of our enterprising citizens."

The reader will see in this early extract a reflection of the public feeling in this State on the subject of internal navigation; the people were canal crazy. The project of the Chenango Canal as it was finally constructed began to assume definite shape about 1824, when Assemblyman John F. Hubbard presented a legislative memorial setting forth the plans and public sentiment. A committee, to whom the matter was referred, reported favorably, but no action was then taken. In the following year a survey was made under legislative sanction and in 1826 a bill was introduced for the beginning of construction; but the legislature rejected it, fearing that a sufficiently careful survey had not been made. In that year the inhabitants of the Chenango valley employed a surveyor to lay out a route through the valley and connecting with the Erie Canal, and furnish an estimate of the cost of construction; he died before the completion of his task. In 1827 a bill authorizing the work passed the Assembly and was rejected in the Senate. During the summer of that year the citizens procured another survey at large expense. The surveyor estimated the cost of the canal at something less than a million dollars; other experts concurred in this conclusion. In 1828 a second bill was introduced in the Legislature, only to meet the same fate as its predecessor. In 1829 the Legislature directed the Canal Commissioners to make a survey and begin work on the canal if they were assured of a sufficient supply of water; that the cost would not exceed one million; that when completed it would bring revenue to the State in connection with the increased tolls on the Erie, for the first ten years after its construction, in tolls amounting to as much as the interest on its cost, together with the cost of repairs and the expense of attendance. If the commissioners found the reverse on either of these points, they were to report their surveys and estimates to the next Legislature. The report was made on January 21, 1830, and was adverse; its conclusions were, in brief, that while an adequate supply of water might be procured from reservoirs for the summit level, without taking any of the water of Oriskany and Sauquoit Creeks, the cost would exceed a million dollars and that the tolls would not "equal

the interest of its cost and the expense of its repairs and superintendence, or of either of them."

During the four succeeding years Assemblyman John H. Hubbard kept the subject constantly before the Legislature, earnestly advocating the immediate prosecution of the work. In 1831, while he was a member of the committee on canals, he prepared an extended report in opposition to that of the commissioners made in 1830. Finally, on the 23d day of February, 1833, the Legislature took the necessary action for the beginning of the work, the route to extend from Utica to Binghamton, a distance of ninety-seven miles. Work was commenced in July, 1834, and the canal was finished in October, 1836, at a cost of \$4,542,107, more than double the amount of the engineer's estimate.

Both the beginning and the completion of the canal were made to serve as events for popular celebration at various points along the line and in Utica and Binghamton. It also, like the Erie, had its effect in developing the business interests of many places at the expense of others; in Madison county, Hamilton and Earlville felt this influence to a considerable degree. The canal was for a number of years of vital importance to the farmers and tradesmen of the southern part of the county; but its existence was doomed from the first. Its revenue was not sufficient to pay the current expenses and for years it was a financial burden upon the people of the State and was finally in 1876 abandoned, after forty years of existence. Under a law of 1877, amended in 1878, it was advertised for sale April 8, 1879, the sale to take place in July; but it was postponed.

On the 6th of March, 1818, an act of Legislature incorporated the Chittenango Canal Company, naming John B. Yates, William K. Fuller, Elisha Carey, John Knowles, and Peter Smith as incorporators, who were given authority to "construct a canal from Chittenango village to the Great Western [Erie] canal." The capital was not to exceed \$30,000. This company, the inspiring mind of which was John B. Yates, constructed the lateral canal, which was of considerable importance, but which long since lapsed into disuse.

One effect of the opening of these canals, particularly in early years, was the inauguration of a marked change in the agricultural industries of the county. Prior to this wheat and other grains had been grown in large quantities and found a market at satisfactory prices; but the rapidly increased shipments eastward of the product of the great grain fields farther west, caused the farmers of this county to turn their at-

tention more to dairying and the raising of crops that were not so much affected by western competition, among them the one for which Madison has become noted throughout the country. Fruit-growing also began to assume greater importance and gradually advanced to its present condition.

While these great internal movements were in progress, ideas born in England were transplanted to this country, where, in the active soil of American invention and enterprise, they thrived and became the prime source of a giant industry that was to again revolutionize travel and transportation and permanently scotch the wheels of canal development everywhere. The large traffic of the Erie Canal convinced far-seeing men as soon as that waterway was completed, that more rapid means of transportation across the State would soon be required and that the most available route was along the line of the canal. In 1826 a charter was granted, the first in the United States for a company to do a general transportation business, to the Mohawk and Hudson River Railroad Company, to construct a railroad from Albany to Schenectady.

Three years later, on the 17th of April, 1829, the Madison County Railroad Company was incorporated, with authority to "construct a single or double railroad or way, from the village of Chittenango to the village of Cazenovia, in the county of Madison, with the privilege of extending the same southerly to any water communication between the Susquehanna and the Erie canal." The road was to be operated for a general transportation business and ten years were allowed for its construction. The capital stock was \$70,000, and such men as Perry G. Childs, Robert Riddell, Jonathan D. Ledyard, John Knowles, and George K. Fuller were on the commission. Of course this road was never built, but the incorporation of the company at that early date shows the trend of popular enterprise in the direction of improved methods of transportation and that Madison county was not behind other localities in these important undertakings. Ten companies were incorporated in 1828, with termini in this State.

On May 1, 1834, the Auburn and Syracuse Railroad Company was incorporated and a primitive road constructed on which the cars were run for a time by horses. The rails were of wood. In 1839 the first steam locomotive was put in use and soon railroad excitement was awakened throughout the State. The element of time was becoming a large factor in every man's business and influential on his profits and losses. Hence many busy brains were speculating upon ways and

means and possible results of introducing the young railway which might at least divide the canal traffic as well as the stage business and prove a profitable investment. A charter for a railroad from Utica to Schenectady, where it would connect with the before-mentioned line, was granted in 1833. This road was completed in August, 1836. These pioneer roads paid from the first and led to the projection of many others. In 1835-6 many men were elected to the Legislature because it was known that they would favor railroad extension, and the Legislature of 1836 was besieged with petitions for charters. Among them was one for a road from Utica to Syracuse, which was granted on May 11; the capital stock was \$800,000. The company was directed to pay the Seneca Turnpike Company for any damages sustained by the turnpike in constructing the railroad and to pay a certain toll to the Canal Commissioners on all freight carried by the railroad, excepting passengers' baggage, during the canal season. The original charter of the Utica and Schenectady company prohibited it from carrying any freight whatever, a restriction which was not removed until 1844. Prior to this date freight was carried from Schenectady to Utica in winter on sleighs and thence westward by rail.

The opening and the operation of these roads, the last of which extended through the northern part of Madison county and is now a part of the great New York Central system, was of vast moment to the region through which they passed. While for a period rivalry between them and the canal and the stages was active, they received a large and profitable share of the business from the first and were indirectly influential in stimulating industrial and commercial activity and enterprise in all directions. They were also instrumental in hastening and augmenting the approaching financial crisis of 1836-38. Further railroad extension in which this county was directly involved did not take place until 1866.

The principal public improvement of a strictly local character made during the period under treatment in this chapter, other than those before described, was the establishment of a county poorhouse and farm. After considerable discussion the Board of Supervisors in 1825 adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That a County Poor House be erected or purchased, as may be deemed most advisable, and that not less than fifty nor more than one hundred acres of land be purchased for the use of said establishment.

Resolved, That a fund of not exceeding \$3,000 be raised for the above object.

Another resolution appointed as a committee to carry out the foregoing resolutions, E. S. Jackson, Ellis Morse, Erastus Cleveland, Nehemiah Huntington, and Pardon Burnard. These proceedings resulted in the purchase of a farm on which was a stone dwelling, situated in the town of Eaton about five miles southeast of Morrisville. The old buildings were used until 1878, when the present structure was erected. It is a two-story wooden building, with a high stone basement, which is used for kitchen and dining room. The central part of the building is occupied for the keeper's residence, while the two sexes of inmates are placed one on either side in the wings. The farm now contains 159 acres, and the buildings are commodious and well adapted to their purpose.

In early years each town cared for its own poor in various ways that were all objectionable; especially so was the prevailing plan of letting out their support to the lowest bidder, the evils of which are too self-evident to need description. On the 9th of February, 1821, an act was passed by the Legislature, making it unlawful for the supervisors to contract with persons to keep the poor who were chargeable to the county "at some one or more places in said county," and "to raise such sums of money by a tax on the freeholders and inhabitants of said county as shall be necessary for the performance of any contract that shall be made by virtue of this act." The supervisors were directed to "superintend the poor at least once in each month," and to watch over the manner in which they were being treated. This was doubtless an improvement over earlier methods; but it soon gave place to the county house and farm, as above noticed.

The highway question was still an important one during the first half of the century and many new thoroughfares were opened within or passing through this county, a number of which were constructed by incorporated companies and, of course, were toll roads. For example, on February 27, 1824, Beach Ufford, Jeremiah Whipple, and Ichabod S. Spencer were appointed commissioners under an act of the Legislature, to lay out a road "from the village of Canastota on the Erie canal, in the county of Madison, on the nearest and most eligible route to or near the house of Alpheus Twist, in the town of Fenner, thence to or near the house of Timothy J. Dawson in the town of Nelson," and on southward to intersect the Geneganset Turnpike in the town of Cincinnatus, in Cortland county.

On the 12th of April, 1823, Timothy Hunt, of Chenango county, and

John Foote and James B. Eldridge, of Madison county, were appointed commissioners to lay 'out a road from Norwich through Madison county, "to intersect the Erie canal in the town of Lenox, at or near the Oneida creek."

On May 26, 1836, Elisha Litchfield, John Holmes, and Isaac Morse, were made commissioners to open a road from Luther Corbin's house in Cazenovia to near the house of John Holmes in Pompey. In the same year an act was passed designating Sands Higinbotham, James F. Chamberlain, and Matthew Pratt, as commissioners to lay out a road from the Seneca Turnpike at Oneida Castle, up the valley of the creek to Pratt's Hollow and thence to the Cherry Valley Turnpike "at some point between the intersection of the Madison County Turnpike and Bouckville on the Chenango canal."

The reader will notice as we proceed that many of the important highways of the period from 1820 to 1840 were opened wholly or partly to enable the inhabitants of various localities more or less distant from the canals, to reach those waterways by shorter routes and over better roads. It is almost impossible to realize in these days of numerous and rapid railroad connections, the enthusiasm inspired and the local changes wrought by the canals after their success was once assured. Another improvement that bore its relation to the Erie Canal was that made under an act of April 11, 1836, which established a ferry from Forgar's Point, at the termination of the road laid out by the town of Sullivan from Chittenango Landing on the canal, straight to Oneida Lake and the village of Cleveland, to be called "Gifford's Ferry." Paul Gifford, Henry W. Gifford, Daniel A. Haskins, and Alexander Smith were named in the act to establish the ferry. Three years later, in 1839, the Seneca Turnpike Company was authorized by the Legislature to abandon "that part of their road, commencing at the intersection of the north and south branches of the road in the village of Chittenango, . . . and running through Manlius, Onondaga Hollow, Marcellus and on to the west bounds of the village of Auburn."

An act passed by the Legislature in 1826 gave this county three members of assembly in the apportionment made that year, the same number provided by the preceding apportionments of 1808, 1815, and 1822; previous to 1808 the county had only two members. The apportionment of 1836 continued the same number, but the acts of March 8, 1846, April 13, 1857, and April 16, 1866, reduced the number to two. Under the act of June 29, 1832, Madison county was joined with Onon-

daga county to form the 23d Congressional District; in 1808 this county and Oneida constituted the 11th District, and four years later, in 1812, Madison and Herkimer were made the 17th District. This arrangement continued until 1822, when Madison and Cortland were made the 22d District.

In 1832 Madison and Onondaga were made the 23d District. In 1842 Madison and Oswego were made the 23d District. In 1851 the number of this district was changed to the 22d, which continued until 1873, when the number became the 24th. In 1883 Madison, Chenango, Broome and Tioga were made the 26th District. In 1892 Madison and Onondaga became the 27th District.

The second quarter of the present century was characterized by rapid growth and prosperity throughout Central New York, in which this county shared. Much of this was due, as before intimated, to the canal and the young railroads. Some villages that previously had little prospect of importance, became active and growing business centers, and the general tendency of the inhabitants of rural districts to settle in such communities began and has never since ceased. During this period De Ruyter was incorporated in April, 1833, and Morrisville in the same month; Brookfield (Clarkville) followed in May, 1834, and Canastota in 1835. On March 14, 1831, the Madison County Bank was incorporated in Cazenovia, with a capital of \$100,000, the first bank in Madison county, and five years later, on March 23, 1836, the Madison County Mutual Insurance Company was incorporated by Charles Stebbins, John Williams, Lemuel White, Jonathan D. Ledyard, Ezekiel Carpenter, Simon C. Hitchcock, Rufus Allen, Benjamin T. Clarke, David B. Johnson, Jacob Ten Eyck, Lucien D. Cowan, Rensselaer Jackson. From these a board of nine directors was chosen.

The assessed value of the real estate of the county in 1820 was \$3,836,690, and the personal estate was \$156,728; the school fund in that year was \$2,240.09. During the next decade there was a large increase particularly in the value of personal estate, indicating the advancement in individual wealth which would naturally be looked for in a prosperous community. The real estate valuation in 1830 was \$3,912,180; the personal estate, \$327,529; the school fund shows little change, it being \$2,205.19, and \$1,000 was appropriated for support of the poor, a sum which was doubled in 1835.

The next decade showed an immense increase in valuation, both real and personal, the former reaching the sum of \$5,549,217; the personal

was \$796,043, while the school fund was more than double that of 1830, or \$5,641.41, and the poor fund was \$3,000. In 1850 the valuation of real estate had increased to \$5,960,279, and of personal to \$1,006,773; the assessment was \$40,647. At the close of the next decade, to which time this chapter comes down, we find the valuation of real estate again almost doubled, reaching \$9,189,722, an amount that has about doubled since that date; the personal valuation was in 1860, \$2,302,680, and the total assessment was \$83,495.58. The amount of the regular poor fund remained at \$3,000 in 1842, in which year \$300 was added for the erection of a building for the sick of the institution. In 1850 there was raised by the Board of Supervisors for the poor, \$9,748; for the care of the insane, \$900; for courts and juries, \$1,500; the county charges were \$3,712.94; the one-half mill tax amounted to \$3,483.52, and the school fund was \$4,485.25; the contingent fund was \$1,538.24. In 1860 these comparative figures were—for State tax, \$42,445.63; county charges allowed, \$7,435.46; lunatic fund, \$1,156; poor fund, \$16,000; court and jurors, \$1,500; for idiot asylums, \$80; contingent fund, \$1,800; for the deaf and dumb, \$60. There were in the county in 1850 three incorporated companies only—the Eaton Cotton and Woolen Manufacturing Company, with assessed valuation of \$2,800; the Lenox Iron Company, valuation, \$25,700; and the Hamilton and Lebanon Manufacturing Company, with a valuation of \$3,000. This does not include several plank road companies noticed a little further on.

One of the most interesting features of the industries of Madison county that came into prominence during the period under consideration, was the production of silk. The industry was taken up about 1840, and so confident were the public authorities of its success that the Board of Supervisors authorized the payment of certain percentages, or bounties, to producers, according to the number of cocoons and quantity of reel silk produced. In the proceedings of the board for 1842 is found the following list of awards:

C. C. Huston, Lebanon, 66 cocoons reported and allowed.....	\$ 9.90
Jesse Watson, Cazenovia, 38 8-16 cocoons reported and allowed.	5.32
Willard Colton, Lenox, 40 do do	6.00
Harriet P. Coburn, Stockbridge, 15 3-4 cocoons reported and allowed.....	2.36
Mary Storms, Sullivan, 7 1-16 cocoons reported and allowed....	1.06
John Lucas, Madison, 17 3-4 cocoons and 1 1-16 reel silk, reported and allowed.....	3.25

William Doolittle, Fenner, 75 cocoons and 7 1-4 reel silk, reported and allowed.....	14.95
Clark Avery, Fenner, 56 cocoons and 4 1-2 reel silk, reported and allowed	10.65
David Irish, Fenner, 49 14-16 and 7 7-16 reel silk, reported and allowed.....	9.71
David Lindsley, Lebanon, 8 cocoons reported and allowed.....	1.20
John W. Avery, Eaton, 72 3-4 do do	14.03

It need scarcely be stated that this industry in such a climate did not meet anticipations, and no further bounty was paid in this county.

Meanwhile, in 1832, a most unwelcome visitor came across the Atlantic, entered the seaboard cities, crept along the Hudson and St. Lawrence Rivers, followed the Erie Canal westward and fell like a scourge upon the cities of Syracuse, Rochester and Buffalo, and with less severity upon some of the large villages. This was the advent of the Asiatic cholera, then, as it is now, a deadly and mysterious malady, baffling to physicians and terrorizing every community where it gained a foothold. This scourge, which made one or two later though less severe visitations to our shores, needs little attention in these pages, for this county almost or wholly escaped its ravages. Indeed, as far as records go, there is nothing to indicate that it affected this immediate region excepting as a hideous story of deaths and midnight burials in other places. The disease disappeared from the country in the fall of the year, and the people again turned their attention to more agreeable and profitable matters.

Before the present century was half expired the court house erected in 1817-18 had become almost uninhabitable. At a special meeting of the supervisors held in 1848 action was taken to temporarily repair the building so that it would stand another year, and at the same time petition the Legislature for authority to build a new one. On the 11th of April, of that year, an act was passed which authorized the comptroller to loan Madison county \$5,000 from the surplus of the State school fund, and directed the supervisors to proceed with the erection of the building. In the following year the loan was increased by the amount of \$3,700, and the court house was finished and occupied until it was burned in the fall of 1865, when the present one was built.

The only serious check to general prosperity in the county, State and nation in the period under consideration were the financial panics of 1836-38 and 1857. In the fall of 1833 President Jackson withdrew

from the United States Bank the deposit of national funds, amounting to \$10,000,000, and the bank was finally closed, with consequences that were far-reaching in finance and politics. The New York Legislature, then strongly Democratic, passed a resolution early in 1834 endorsing the president's course. Numerous State banks were chartered, frequently under insufficient guarantees, and the national funds were deposited with them. It was argued that the placing of a large sum of money in widely-separated State banks would be of great benefit to all business interests, through the facility with which loans could be obtained. While this was to a certain extent true, there was at the same time founded an immense credit system and an era of speculation opened which was soon to bring financial disaster upon the country. Money became plenty and business of every kind was abnormally active. No new enterprise could be put forward but men and money were forthcoming to promote it. Real estate, particularly in large communities, made rapid advances in price and an unhealthy fever of speculation reigned which should have foretold a coming downfall. By the close of 1836 the beginning of the end was in sight. Higher rates of interest began to prevail and soon those who could command cash reaped a harvest of usury. From three to five per cent. a month was paid in some near-by cities, and even at those figures there was a heavy demand. Finally, the issue of President Jackson's famous specie circular precipitated the financial crash and the whole stupendous speculative fabric, founded on credit and held together for a time by dazzling expectations, came tumbling down, burying many in the ruins. Banks contracted their accommodations, a general suspension of specie payments followed and bankruptcy was present on all sides.

On the 16th of May, 1837, State laws were passed relieving all banks from such acts as refusal to pay their notes in specie, which would have otherwise made them liable to forfeiture of charters; this provision continued in force one year. About the middle of May, 1837, the New York banks resumed specie payments and recovery from the hard times began. A general banking law was passed in 1838, under the influence of which business gradually resumed its former activity. From the unfortunate consequences of this period of financial fever Madison county inhabitants largely escaped, as they had a few years previously from the cholera. Containing no very large villages and lying a little on one side of the great arteries of travel, its interests being mainly agricultural, there was little opportunity offered for the heavy business

and bank failures that took place in other localities. That the money stringency, high prices of the necessities, and general stagnation was reflected to every community in some measure is true; but the sun shone and the rain fell on the productive Madison county farms as in other years and the people went quietly and peacefully on their way.

The ten years beginning with 1844 may be properly called the plank road era in this State. On the 12th of April of the year named the first plank road company incorporated in the United States came into existence under a State act; this was the Salina and Central Square Plank Road Company, and its road was the first one completed in the country, though two other companies were formed in the western part of the State the same year. The State now experienced a repetition of canal enthusiasm of a few years earlier, with the construction of plank roads as the object. Companies by the score sprang up in every direction and it seemed that at last a roadway was discovered that would enable farmers to transport their produce and merchandise to and from market with comparative ease and speed. The first cost of the roads was not excessive and the money taken for tolls was entirely satisfactory. The Rome and Oswego road company was incorporated in 1847, and in the following year those extending west eight miles from Albany and southward from Syracuse, to eventually be extended to Cortland, were built. In 1849 the number of these companies was too large to need mention here. In the proceedings of the Board of Supervisors for the year 1848 we find application made to the board for permission to lay out the Hamilton and Deansville plank road, which was to extend from Hamilton to Deansville in Oneida county, passing through the towns of Hamilton, Eaton, Madison, Augusta and Marshall.

On the 15th of December, 1849, a meeting of citizens of Georgetown and Otselic was held in the former town to arrange for receiving subscriptions for the purpose of constructing a plank road to extend from the southern terminus of the already projected road between Georgetown and Eaton, southward to Otselic. The capital stock of this company was \$4,400. The contract for building this road was let to Truman Armsby at \$312 per mile.

On June 27, 1851, the Canastota and Morrisville Plank Road Company was authorized to borrow \$5,000 to complete their road, and in the following year the Madison and Earlville Company was likewise authorized to borrow money to finish their highway from Oriskany Falls to Hamilton. In 1853 the Cazenovia and Chittenango Plank Road

Company received legislative authority to convert a part or all of their plank road into a turnpike. On April 4, 1854, the Oneida Plank Road Company was incorporated to construct a road from Oneida Castle by way of Main and Mill streets to Oneida village. There was also a road from De Ruyter northward.

These many plank roads served their purpose for a time, but it finally became evident that one important feature of the calculations had been overlooked; this was the element of durability. A few years of travel and the effects of weather on the planks made it necessary to to relay the roadways, involving expense that the receipts would not meet, excepting on a few of the most frequently traveled routes. On this account many were abandoned as plank roads, and nearly all were finally given up.

Among the public county affairs that received attention in 1841 was the publication by the general school committee of new school regulations, to which many persons took exception, and two additional members were placed on the committee. There was considerable discussion of the matter, but the action of the committee was finally approved. In the same year the State made an appropriation of \$8,500 for the promotion of agriculture; of this sum Madison county received \$120. In that year the Madison County Agricultural Society was organized with the following board of officers: J. D. Ledyard, of Cazenovia, president; Elijah Morse, of Eaton, H. G. Warner, of Sullivan, and J. H. Dunbar, of Hamilton, vice presidents; Alexander Krumbhaar, of Cazenovia, corresponding secretary; A. S. Sloan, of Eaton, recording secretary; Uriah Leland, of Eaton, treasurer. During several years the society held annual fairs in different parts of the county, and a widespread and salutary influence was exerted by it, which is indicated by the organization of several other agricultural societies, among which were the Brookfield Agricultural Society, organized in March, 1856, and still in prosperous existence, through the organization in 1898 of "The Madison County Fair" and its consolidation with the old society; the Lebanon Agricultural Society, organized August 19, 1856; the Farmers' and Mechanics' Association of Fenner, organized January 3, 1851; the Hamilton Agricultural and Horticultural Association, organized August 22, 1857; the Nelson Farmers' and Mechanics' Association, organized June 5, 1858; the Farmers' and Mechanics' Association of Cazenovia, organized January 12, 1859. While all but one of these organizations have passed out of existence, they all aided in awakening

added interest in agriculture in the county and thus served a beneficial purpose.

The course of the business world was again seriously disturbed in 1857 through the usual causes that are apt to grow out of a period of unusual prosperity such as was brought to a close at that time. Business of all kinds had been greatly overdone during a number of preceding years; railroads and other large undertakings had been recklessly projected in all parts of the country; banks had multiplied and inflated the currency beyond necessity and prudence, and another financial crash came. The climax was reached when, in the fall of 1857, the New York banks suspended specie payments. The effects of this crisis were more widespread and more severely felt by small communities and individuals than in 1836-8; but there is little to record in connection with it of a local character. Aside from a very few business failures in the largest villages in Madison county, and the great scarcity of money among all classes, the crisis passed and was soon almost forgotten.

With brief reference to the further State legislation relating to the county previous to 1860, this chapter may be closed. Several villages in the county were incorporated: Oneida Castle on May 26, 1841; Chittenango on March 15, 1842; Madison on April 28, 1847. An act was passed on the 18th of April, 1843, appointing Delos De Wolf, Oliver R. Babcock, and David Carrier to investigate and settle the disputed boundary between the towns of Plainfield and Brookfield. On May 14, 1845, an act was passed authorizing the laying out of a highway along the Chenango Canal from Cherry Valley Turnpike to Oriskany Falls. Jonas Earll, jr., Smith Coman and Portous Root were the commissioners named. On March 23, 1852, Levi D. Carpenter, Anson Rider and Charles A. Mann were named in a legislative act to examine the Unadilla River at Leonardsville and testify as to the necessity of a bridge at that point, and how much of the cost Plainfield and Brookfield should each pay. On the 16th of April of the same year an act was passed naming Oliver Pool, Edward Button, James D. White, commissioners from the town of Nelson, to lay out a road at a cost of not over \$1,500, from a point on the east side of the Erieville reservoir around the north end of the reservoir to intersect the road on the west side. On the 15th of April, 1859, eighteen men, a few of whom were from Madison county, were given legislative authority to organize a company and lay a single track railway along the berm bank of the

Chenango Canal. Many of these improvements were carried out and were of great benefit to the community.

CHAPTER XII.

POLITICAL CHANGES—THE CIVIL WAR PERIOD.

While the events of the preceding chapter were passing into history, the political field in this county, as well as throughout the State and country, had undergone many changes and was now approaching a crisis fraught with stupendous issues. Madison county after the formation of the Whig party in 1833-4, succeeding the old Federal party, gave its steadfast allegiance to that organization, as it since has to the Republican party, which succeeded the Whigs and to a great extent adopted their policy. An exception must be made to this statement, however, regarding the great Anti-Masonic crusade of 1827-33. The Anti-Masonic party found its first inspiration in opposition to the venerable order in the alleged abduction and murder of William Morgan, of Batavia, N. Y., for his threatened publication of the secrets of Masonry. At the very first this opposition had very little political significance; but shrewd politicians saw in it the possibility of founding upon it a great party, and during about six years the organization thus sired was a power in the politics of the State and nation. Leading politicians saw their opportunity for intrigue and possible rise to power and influence, and political lines between the Jacksonian Democrats and the Anti-Masons were soon closely drawn. In the fall of Jackson's first election (1828) the contest was exceedingly spirited and Madison county gave a majority against him. There were at that time three lodges of Masons in Madison county. Cazenovia had the United Brethren Lodge No. 78, organized May 9, 1799, the first one in the county. At Chittenango was Sullivan Lodge No. 148, which was instituted June 29, 1804. Hamilton had Hamilton Lodge No. 121, organized in 1805. All three of these lodges surrendered their charters soon after the Anti-Masonic movement was fully under way, and all were subsequently revived, the Hamilton Lodge in 1846 (it had previously been removed to Eaton (1817), but was revived in Hamilton); and the Cazenovia

Lodge in June, 1849. The same fate befell nearly all the lodges in this State. Anti-Masonry developed immense and unexpected strength, not alone in this State, but in some others. In 1830 the Anti-Masonic party, which had wholly displaced the Adams legions, nominated candidates for governor and lieutenant-governor and showed great strength; but Throop, the Democratic candidate for governor, was elected by a small majority. In 1831 the new party showed increased strength throughout the State. In 1832 Jackson was up for president on issues raised by the so-called National Republicans in Congress. The latter held a convention in Utica and nominated Francis Granger for governor; he was a leader in the Anti-Masonic ranks. In June of that year Onondaga and Madison counties were made the 23d Congressional District and the Democrats nominated Dr. William Taylor, of Onondaga, and William K. Fuller, of Madison, against Elijah Rhoades and James B. Eldrige, the latter of Madison. On these the Democrats had their usual majority, though it was not so large as in the previous year.

With the inauguration of the campaign of 1834 there was a change. The party in opposition to the Democrats had taken the name of Whigs in the preceding winter, a name which they were to bear many years. The Democrats held their congressional convention in Manlius and Dr. William Taylor and William K. Fuller were renominated. The Whigs met in Cazenovia and nominated Victory J. Birdseye and Jonathan D. Ledyard. The Whigs were badly defeated in the campaign and rendered very despondent. They had not the energy to even nominate a legislative ticket in 1835, leaving the local field in undisputed possession of the Democrats. The recurrence of the presidential campaign of 1836, however, brought the Whigs again into action. The two congressional nominees from Madison county were Bennett Bicknell, Democrat, and Eliphalet S. Jackson, Whig, and again the latter were defeated.

Anti-slavery agitation was now beginning. Anti-Masonry was dead and buried forever, and the radical Abolitionists, whose names were in after years to be enrolled among those of the great reformers of the world, began the crusade against slavery that was to result in its destruction a quarter of a century later. In the year of 1837 the Whigs in this vicinity elected their whole ticket, astonishing even themselves; this was owing to a great extent to the factional differences of the conservative and the radical Democrats. The action in the House of Rep-

representatives in 1839, refusing to receive petitions in favor of anti-slavery, produced effects directly opposite to what was anticipated. The Abolitionists arose in their growing strength and were first in the field with a ticket. Gerrit Smith, among others, spoke at their convention in Syracuse. The gubernatorial nominees were William C. Bouck, Democrat; William H. Seward, Whig, and Gerrit Smith, Abolitionist. The enlargement of the Erie Canal was then in progress under Seward's "new impulse" policy, and the discharge of 1,000 of the employees on the work on the Jordan level, constituted one of the exciting features of the campaign. The Whigs swept the State and the local Democracy were much discouraged.

The details of other important campaigns down to 1860 constitute an interesting part of the history of this State, but do not properly belong in these pages. The anti-slavery sentiment grew steadily, bringing with it the determination of a majority of the people of the country that there should be at least no further extension of slavery in States or Territories. The issue was to be settled only by the bloody carnage of the battlefield.

A mass convention was held in Pittsburg on February 23, 1856, to perfect the new Republican organization, the proceedings of which were harmonious and effective. The Democratic-Republican (as it was called in that year) State convention assembled in Syracuse, September 17, and the Liberty and Radical Abolitionists met on the same day. The Democrats nominated John A. King for governor, his opponents being Amasa J. Parker and Erastus Brooks. The ensuing Fremont and Dayton campaign is well remembered. The Know-Nothing party split and a faction joined each of the other parties. Border-ruffianism in the West, with veiled hints of disunion or submission to the South, were the weapons used against the Democrats, but did not stem the tide, and James Buchanan was elected president. Old party lines disappeared and a heated canvass continued from mid-summer until election. Madison county gave a majority for Fremont and Dayton.

From that time until the memorable campaign of 1860 the Republican party, as well as the body of radical Abolitionists rapidly increased in numbers. That campaign was the most important and the most prolific in momentous consequences that the country has ever seen. There were four national tickets in the field, headed respectively by Abraham Lincoln, John C. Breckinridge, John Bell, and Stephen

A. Douglass. The Democratic party was hopelessly divided into factions, a condition sought by Southern leaders to force the issue which all statesmen knew must sooner or later come, and as a consequence the Republican victory at the polls was sweeping and decisive. The majority given in Madison county for the Republican candidates was over 4,000. There was great rejoicing throughout the North, but it was mingled with a swelling volume of dissatisfaction and rage which rolled up from the South and finally culminated in open rebellion and secession of those States. These demonstrations were looked upon at the North for some months as idle boasts and intimidating threats of the slave-holding element, and few then believed that the misguided Southerners would resort to war.

The newspapers of April 15, 1861, were burdened with tidings of the bombardment of Fort Sumter on the 12th and 13th. Many are still living in this county who passed through the exciting scenes of the days that immediately followed. Business of all kinds, public and private, was largely neglected for discussion of the portentous event. War was almost the sole topic of conversation; but even yet it was thought by most men of intelligence and judgment that the moment the strong arm of the government was uplifted against the offenders, they would abandon their rebellious purpose. Many months elapsed, blood was shed in the border States, and millions of treasure were expended before even the highest government officials realized that a long and bloody war had begun.

On the 15th of April, the day of the evacuation of Fort Sumter, President Lincoln issued a proclamation calling for 75,000 militia for three months' service. This call was in itself sufficient evidence that the officials in Washington believed the war would be only a summer-long conflict. The quota under this call was 13,280 for this State and it was promptly filled. On the 3d of May another call for troops was issued under which, and acts approved July 22 and 25, 500,000 men were required. In response to these calls the whole North arose in enthusiasm. Flags leaped from thousands of windows and every hamlet showed its patriotism in numerous enlistments and efforts to provide for the families of the men who marched to the scene of war. While the comparatively small number of inhabitants in Madison county precluded the possibility of raising an entire regiment within its bounds at that time, it is true that no section of the State responded more promptly or more generously in enlistments, and during the year 1861 a considerable number left the county for the front.

The Madison Observer, a leading Democratic newspaper published in Morrisville, said in its issue of November 15, 1860: "Scarcely had the excitement attending the Presidential election began to subside, before the general attention was attracted to the dark cloud of Secession which looms up portentously in the South." Edward Norton, the able editor of the Observer for many years, although an earnest Democrat, gave moderate support to the Union cause through the war.

The first notice in the Observer appeared April 25, 1861, and was headed, "Madison County, Arouse." The notice was as follows: "A public meeting of citizens without distinction of party will be held at the Presbyterian church in Peterboro on Saturday, the 27th inst., at 1 P. M., to express their sentiments and feelings in relation to the present alarming state of our national affairs." The call for this meeting was numerously signed. Another early reference to Morrisville in relation to the crisis stated that "A stranger passing through our village could have no doubt that Madison county is 'sound' on the Union question."

A great Union meeting was held in Hamilton April 23, where Hon. John J. Foote presided. Speakers there gave assurance that the county would contribute her share to the support of the government; it was stated also that a company had already been formed at Oneida by Earl Chapin, and another was forming; the Bruce guards were filling up at Canastota, and other companies were forming in Hamilton and Chittenango. On the 29th of April the Hamilton company (D) left for Utica to join Colonel William H. Christian's regiment, the 26th; it contained several Morrisville volunteers. On the next day the Bruce Guards left for Syracuse to join the 51st regiment. A company was then in process of enlistment in Peterboro, which left on May 16 for Elmira, being escorted to the railroad by the Morrisville band. Before leaving it was addressed by Gerrit Smith. A fund was there raised of \$1,200 for the families of volunteers. The officers of this company were John C. Todd, captain; James R. Barnett, first lieutenant; George C. Brown, second lieutenant.

In the battle of Bull Run Capt. Otis H. Tillinghast was killed; he was a son of John Tillinghast and a graduate of West Point in 1847; other sons of Madison county took part in that unfortunate engagement. On the 5th of September, 1861, it was announced that Capt. Daniel P. Mann, of Oneida, had enlisted nearly a full company of cavalry; Capt. Broady, of Hamilton, had nearly a full company enlisted, and Lieutenant McQueen, of Morrisville, was recruiting for a battery

of field artillery. In that year the Volunteers' Aid Society was formed in Morrisville, and other organizations, with the same purposes in view, were formed early in the conflict. On the 17th of October, 1861, Capt. L. M. Wingman opened a recruiting office in Morrisville and on the 19th of December took his company to Utica and joined the 81st regiment as Co. E. He was killed at Fair Oaks June 5, 1862.

Captain Mann's company was an independent organization and during most of its term of service was on duty at the headquarters of the Army of Potomac. The first lieutenant was James E. Jenkins, and the second lieutenant was Frank Vane.

In the early campaigns of 1862 the losses of the Union army were large and on the 2d of July of that year the president called for another 300,000 men to serve three years. In order to systematize recruiting the State was divided into military districts which corresponded with the Senatorial districts, Madison, Chenango, and Cortland counties constituting the 23d District. In each of these districts war committees were appointed to supervise enlistments and other matters connected with raising the quota. The committee for this district were as follows: Henry A. Clark, chairman, Bainbridge; B. Gage Berry, Harvey Hubbard, Philander B. Prindle, Norwich; Henry R. Mygatt, Oxford; Gen. Levi Harris, South New Berlin; Dr. William D. Purple, Frederick Juliand, Greene; Henry S. Randall, Horatio Ballard, R. Holland Duell, Cortland village; Gen. Benjamin F. Bruce, Lenox; Gen. Zadock T. Bentley, William F. Bonney, Morrisville; John J. Foote, J. Hunt Smith, Hamilton. On the 7th of July, 1862, Norwich was chosen as the recruiting headquarters for the district, and the committee held its first meeting at the Eagle Hotel in that village on the 17th. The work of enlisting the 114th Regiment was at once begun, and at the first committee meeting Gen. Benjamin F. Bruce was unanimously nominated for its command. He declined the honor on account of disability and the choice then fell upon Hon. Elisha B. Smith, of Chenango county, who accepted, but with expressed misgivings as to his fitness for the post. The committee then appointed Dr. William D. Purple, Philander E. Prindle, and John J. Foote to report the proper apportionment to each county in the district to fill the regiment; the quota thus fixed for Madison county was 396 men. This apportionment was lost sight of in the enlistments and Cortland county supplied only a few recruits to the regiment. At a subsequent meeting of the committee Samuel R. Per Lee, of Norwich, was appointed adjutant of

the regiment and acted as recruiting officer and quartermaster, and Levi P. Wagner, of Oxford, surgeon.

A great mass meeting in which the whole county was represented was held in Morrisville on the 29th of July, 1862, to "express undiminished confidence in the justice of our cause," etc. The meeting was organized in the court house park, but a storm drove the people indoors. Among the prominent speakers were Gen. Benjamin F. Bruce and Francis Kernan. Capt. H. B. Morse, of Eaton, Lieut. James E. Wedge and Capt. Charles E. Tucker, of Hamilton, recorded enlistments at the meeting for the 114th Regiment. The sum of \$7,406 was subscribed for the families of volunteers, besides \$3,200 in Cazenovia, \$4,000 in Lenox, previously subscribed; these subscriptions were to be increased in the county to \$25,000. Other meetings were held in the county at this active period in military affairs—in Cazenovia July 28; De Ruyter July 31; Eaton August 4; Fenner August 2; Georgetown August 5; Lebanon August 1; Nelson August 5; Peterboro August 7; Stockbridge August 2; Erieville August 9; Sullivan August 2. This shows the prevailing enthusiasm and energy throughout the county that was concentrated upon the work at that particular time.

Enlistments were very rapid and by the first of September the ranks of the 114th were more than filled. Company D, called the Eaton and Lebanon company, was enlisted in those towns and Nelson; G, from Hamilton and Brookfield; K, from Cazenovia, and part of H, from De Ruyter, and were the Madison contribution to the regiment. Among the prominent men of this county who made speeches at the various public meetings held during the month of August were Sidney T. Holmes, Charles L. Kennedy, L. B. Kern, Alexander Cramphin, P. P. Brown and A. N. Sheldon. Among others who contributed generously of their time and efforts during the work may be mentioned B. E. Hoppin and Messrs. Avery and Baker, of Lebanon; Lucius P. Clarke and others, of Morrisville; Hon. S. Rider, A. V. Bentley, R. E. Fairchild, H. C. Miner, Colonel Whitford, J. B. Wells, of De Ruyter; Ellis Coman, George E. Morse, and Walter Morse, of Eaton, and many others whose names cannot now be recalled. During the raising of this regiment there were numerous enlistments from this county in the 17th, 89th, and 161st Regiments of infantry and the 8th, 22d and 10th Cavalry.

The original field, staff and line officers of this regiment were as follows:

FIELD OFFICERS.

Colonel—Elisha B. Smith.
Lieutenant-Colonel—Samuel R. Per Lee.
Major—Henry B. Morse.

STAFF OFFICERS.

Adjutant—James F. Fitts.
Quartermaster—J. Floyd Thompson.
Surgeon—Levi P. Wagner.
Assistant Surgeons—H. G. Beardsley, Harris H. Beecher.
Chaplain—Henry Callahan.

LINE OFFICERS.

Company A—Captain, Oscar H. Curtis; 1st Lieut., Samuel S. Stafford; 2d Lieut., James E. Gilbert.

Company B—Captain, Jacob S. Bockee; 1st Lieut., Lauren M. Nichols; 2d Lieut., Edwin O. Gibson.

Company C—Captain, Platt Titus; 1st Lieut., S. A. Brooks; 2d Lieut., William H. Longwell.

Company D—Captain, Willie P. Rexford; 1st Lieut., James E. Wedge; 2d Lieut., Smith H. Case.

Company E—Captain, Ransom Macdonald; 1st Lieut., Nicholas A. Dederer; 2d Lieut., George G. Donnelly.

Company F—Captain, Charles H. Colwell; 1st Lieut., Adrian Foote; 2d Lieut., John F. Buell.

Company G—Captain, Charles E. Tucker; 1st Lieut., Charles W. Underhill; 2d Lieut., Homer W. Searles.

Company H—Captain, Dyer D. Bullock; 1st Lieut., Robert P. York; 2d Lieut., Edward M. Osborn.

Company I—Captain, Hiram S. Wheeler; 1st Lieut., Nelson W. Schermerhorn; 2d Lieut., E. Porter Pellet.

Company K—Captain, Seneca Lake; 1st Lieut., Daniel C. Knowlton; 2d Lieut., Erastus S. Carpenter.

NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF.

Sergeant-Major, Elijah St. John; Quartermaster-Sergeant, Aug. P. Clark; Commissary-Sergeant, George E. Hawley; Hospital Steward, Ebenezer McClintock.

FIRST SERGEANTS.

Company A—Austin S. Southworth; Company B—George Ballou; Company C—Norman Lewis; Company D—James S. Stewart; Company E—John G. Reynolds; Company F—William D. Thurber; Company G—Charles F. Sunny; Company H—Orlando J. Aylesworth; Company I—Dennis Thompson; Company K—Robert N. Eddy.

No attempt will be here made to follow in detail the history of this organization through its several campaigns. The history of any regiment that served through three years in the field would fill a moderate sized volume and constitutes a part of the general history of the war, which must be sought in other works. On the 3d of September the 114th, which had previously been mustered by companies into the State service, was formally mustered into the United States service, and on the 6th departed for the seat of war, going by canal to Binghamton and thence by railroad. A great meeting was held in Norwich on the occasion of the regiment's departure, at which Colonel Smith was presented with a fully equipped war horse. The regiment arrived in Baltimore where it remained in camp two months and was armed. On the 2d of November it received orders to be ready for leaving at a day's notice. On the 6th it sailed down Chesapeake Bay to Fortress Monroe, whence, after a month's stay, it left to join Bank's expedition to the Gulf of Mexico. The regiment performed an honorable part in the operations in the South, participating in the battle of Bisland in April, 1863, in which its loss was nine men wounded, one fatally. On the 1st of June the regiment joined the forces before Port Hudson and on the 14th took part in the assault on that work, in which Colonel Smith fell mortally wounded. The regiment then remained in the entrenchments until the surrender of the place on the 9th of July. After sharing in the fruitless Texas expedition in October the regiment went into camp at New Iberia. There Charles Turner of Company C was shot for desertion. Also General Weitzel at that time left the brigade to join the Army of the Potomac. At the end of the year the records of the regiment showed that there had been killed in battle 2 officers and 12 men; died of wounds and disease, 3 officers and 150 men; discharged, 15 officers and 100 men; transferred, 1 officer and 32 men. The regiment was then under command of Lient.-Col. Henry B. Morse. In the reorganization of the army, which took place in the spring of 1864, the 114th was made a part of the 1st Brigade, 1st Division, 19th Corps. In March the regiment left camp on the famous Red River campaign and suffered

considerably in the battle at Sabine Cross Roads. The regiment entered that engagement with 18 commissioned officers and 371 men; its casualties were 3 officers killed and 7 men wounded, and on the following day it had 3 killed and 5 wounded.

In July, 1864, the regiment embarked to join the Army of the Potomac in front of Petersburg. Now followed a long series of marches and counter-marches in the Shenandoah valley, ending with the battle of Opequan on the 19th of September, in which the 114th won great distinction for bravery by holding its position three hours under a hot fire. Again in the battle in which Sheridan won undying fame and the last engagement in which the 114th participated, it performed the most gallant service. The regiment lost 128 in killed, wounded and prisoners, about half of the number engaged. Among the killed in the battle of Cedar Creek, October 19, 1864, was Capt. David C. Knowlton.

Without further memorable service the regiment participated in the grand review at Washington after the close of the war and was mustered out on the 8th of June, 1865. Returning to Elmira they were discharged on the 17th and returned home to receive the joyful public reception to which they were entitled.

The 157th was recruited under the call of July, 1862, and left Hamilton, where it had made its headquarters, on September 25 of that year. The principal regimental officers were Philip P. Brown, colonel; James C. Carmichael, major; William T. Manchester, adjutant; Perrin H. McGraw, quartermaster; Henry C. Hendrick, surgeon. Companies A and B were mostly from Hamilton and Oneida; Co. F was from Hamilton, Lebanon, Georgetown, Smithfield and the other towns of the south part of the county; Co. G was from Lenox; Co. I was from Hamilton, Smithfield, Sullivan and a few from other towns. The other companies were mainly from Cortland county. The line officers of the Madison county companies were as follows:

Co. A—J. Hunt Smith, captain; George R. Seaton, 1st lieutenant; Julius D. Palmer, 2d lieutenant.

Co. B—Thomas J. Randall, captain; Osbert E. Messinger, 1st lieutenant; Justin C. Ware, 2d lieutenant.

Co. F—J. Riley Stone, captain; William A. Stone, 1st lieutenant; Samuel J. Wickwire, 2d lieutenant.

Co. G—Abraham Tuttle, captain; Frank Harrison, 2d lieutenant.

Co. I—William Bellinger, captain; Thurlow W. Priest, 1st lieutenant; Willing H. Snyder, 2d lieutenant.

The 157th left its headquarters in Hamilton on September 25, 1862, and proceeded to Peterboro, where a great demonstration was made, a dinner served, speeches made, etc. Thousands of people were in attendance from all parts of the county to bid good-bye to their fathers, sons and brothers. On arriving at Washington, Camp Chase on Arlington Heights was occupied a few weeks, from which a march was made to Fairfax Court House. The regiment was placed in the 1st Brigade, 3d Division, 11th Corps, and a few weeks later started for New Baltimore, Md., passing through Thoroughfare Gap. It remained at New Baltimore until McClellan was relieved of his command. From there the regiment went to Centerville and thence to Fredericksburg, reaching there during the second day's fight, but taking no part therein. After about a month in camp near Acquia Creek, the regiment started to perform its share in the unsuccessful mud campaign of Burnside, and wintered near Falmouth.

The year 1863 gave the 157th a trying ordeal, particularly in the great battles of Chancellorsville and of Gettysburg. In the latter the regiment lost within an hour 306 men in killed, wounded and missing, among whom were many of the sons of Madison county. After that event the regiment was sent South and had its headquarters at Hilton Head, S. C.; took part in the siege and capture of Fort Wagner, and passed that winter on Morris Island.

During the year 1864 the regiment was mainly in the South near Charleston and at Fort Pulaski, participating in the arduous campaigns of that year in the region and in several minor sharp engagements. In December a forced march was made to head off General Hardie from Charleston, which failed by a narrow margin and the regiment entered the city from the rear. The regiment remained near Georgetown, S. C., until spring, when several short campaigns were made in that region for the destruction of railroads, cotton gins and cotton. The end of the war was at hand and by a strange coincidence the news of Johnston's surrender, Lee's surrender, and the assassination of the President reached the regiment simultaneously. The 157th was mustered out at Charleston, July 10, 1865, proceeded to New York, thence to Albany and was paid off in Syracuse.

In the battle of Gettysburg Lieut.-Col. George Arrowsmith was killed. He was a brave and efficient officer and the only field officer killed in the regiment. The regiment was heavily recruited during its service, its rolls containing about 1,600 names.

There were two companies raised in this county in 1862 to serve nine months. Capt. Albert S. Norton raised his company mainly in and around Morrisville, and Capt. Almon C. Messinger another at Hamilton, both of which joined the 176th regiment. Of Captain Norton's company, the 1st lieutenant was J. Douglass Fry; 2d lieutenant, T. Foster Petrie. Both companies left about the 1st of December, 1862, and proceeded directly to Louisiana, remaining in that vicinity until the expiration of their term of service, and taking part in the capture of Brashear City. The regiment was mustered out in November, 1863, in New York.

The quota of this State under the call of July, 1862, for 300,000 troops was 58,705, and there were furnished 78,904. Under the call of a month later for a like number, with a draft to follow on September 3 wherever the quota was not full, the draft was averted by prompt enlistments and the credit of the surplus of the former call. The last mentioned call was for nine month's service. Under a call of 1863 a draft began in New York and New England in the second week in July, causing the memorable riots in New York city. For Madison county the draft began at Oswego on the 5th of August. The following statistics show the enrollment and the number drafted in the several towns of the county:

	Enrolled.	Drafted.
Brookfield.....	413	121
Cazenovia.....	305	88
De Ruyter.....	200	54
Eaton.....	359	102
Fenner.....	121	31
Georgetown.....	128	38
Hamilton.....	386	113
Lebanon.....	148	38
Lenox.....	733	212
Madison.....	...	56
Nelson.....	165	44
Smithfield.....	130	34
Stockbridge.....	181	48
Sullivan.....	678	199

On the 25th of August the drafted men were ordered to Oswego for examination. Under this call credits were allowed for every man who paid a commutation fee of \$300. The result, as might have been fore-

seen, was the receipt by the government of a large cash revenue, and almost no soldiers at all. Out of the whole call for 300,000 less than 75,000 went into the ranks. As a local example only one man out of eighty-two went from the town of Cazenovia.

The first important action of the Board of Supervisors in connection with military affairs was the holding of a special meeting on August 16, 1862, which was called to consider the necessity of negotiating a loan for the purpose of facilitating enlistments. A committee was there appointed to submit a plan of work, consisting of John W. Lippitt, Calvin Whitford, Nathan Brownell, jr., Harris C. Miner and E. C. Philpot. This committee recommended the appointment of another committee consisting of Sidney T. Holmes, D. B. West, W. E. Fiske, James Barnett and Daniel Stewart, with Silas Loomis of the board, and L. B. Kern, clerk of the board, to "raise on the credit of the county of Madison the sum of \$80,000 upon county orders on interest payable eight months from date," etc. This was known as the "war loan of 1862." The board gave a pledge that the amount should be raised by taxation in the following year. Town committees were appointed also, to aid in the disbursement of the money.

At the annual meeting of 1862 it was resolved to make no distinction in the payment of bounties to nine-months' men and three-year men.

A special meeting of the Board of Supervisors was held on the 22d of February, 1863, at which a committee of three was appointed consisting of N. Brownell, jr., Alexander McGregor and D. W. C. Stevens, to settle the accounts of the town and county war committees. The committee reported the amount of orders issued up to August 18, 1862, as \$50,750; to this was added in November, \$3,800, and in December, \$2,250. All of this was properly apportioned among the towns.

The next call for troops was made on the 17th of October, 1863; this with the call of February 1, 1864, was for an aggregate of 500,000 men, including those raised by the draft of 1863 just noticed. The quota of New York under these calls was 81,993, and about 60,000 were furnished. A draft was ordered for January 5, 1864, to fill all lacking quotas on the call of October 17 preceding. The quota for this district was 1,527. Active operations at once began in Madison county to secure the necessary number of volunteers and avert the threatened draft. Lucius P. Clark was appointed recruiting agent for this Assembly district and opened an office in Morrisville. The Board of Supervisors held frequent special meetings and voted the necessary money

for the large bounties then prevailing throughout the State and made arrangements for raising it by the issue of county bonds. Under the call of October 17 the following statement shows the enrollment and quota of the towns in this county:

	Enrolled.	Drafted.
Brookfield.....	282	58
Cazenovia.....	220	43
De Ruyter.....	146	29
Eaton.....	258	51
Fenner.....	90	18
Georgetown.....	112	22
Hamilton.....	274	54
Lenox.....	522	103
Madison.....	152	30
Nelson.....	121	24
Smithfield.....	94	19
Stockbridge.....	128	25
Sullivan.....	479	95

A special meeting of the supervisors was held December 9, 1863, at which it was resolved that the board offer \$300 bounty to each volunteer under the last preceding call for 300,000 men. This resolution was unanimously adopted. A committee was appointed to formulate a plan for raising the money. This committee reported in favor of issuing county orders to be delivered to a committee of three in each town, such committees to be appointed by the board. The faith of the county was pledged to the payment of the orders.

This draft was once postponed, but by energetic and generous work the quota of Madison county was filled. Under the succeeding call of February 1, 1864, the draft for unfilled quotas was ordered for March 10. This was also averted in Madison county and the quota was filled directly in connection with the next former call, with which this one was associated.

The men of Madison county who were enlisted during the filling of these several quotas went into various organizations and several full companies were formed.

At a special meeting of the supervisors held February 4, 1864, it was resolved that the board authorize the continuance of the bounty of \$300 to every volunteer credited on the quota then due, and a committee of five was appointed to submit plans for raising the necessary

money. Action similar to that under similar preceding circumstances was then taken. Another meeting was held February 24 at which it was resolved that a tax of \$10,000 be levied for the payment of county orders. The bounty of \$300 was further continued.

At a special meeting of the board July 25, 1864, it was moved that a committee of five be appointed for the purpose "of devising some way to secure volunteers in the county of Madison under the recent call for 500,000 volunteers." The committee was appointed and upon its report it was resolved that the county will pay \$300 for one year men; \$400 for two year men, and \$500 for three year men. County orders were to be issued for the necessary funds, payable on or before April 1, 1866, at seven per cent. interest. If the quotas were all filled without a draft, the cost of obtaining the volunteers was to be made a county charge. If not, then each town was to be charged with the amount received and a tax for the amount levied and collected in each of such towns. It was also resolved that two agents be chosen to go to other localities to secure recruits, Georgia being the field that was selected. Recruiting agents were appointed also in each town.

At the annual meeting for 1864 the committee on war loans reported the whole number of bonds issued as 1,916, amounting to \$643,700. There had been paid to volunteers and substitutes \$589,250. In that year there was to be raised by the county \$350,000.

A special meeting of the board was held June 2, 1865, at which the supervisors in the various towns were given authority to settle with the paymaster-general of the State for the excess of years of service performed under the call of July 18, 1864, and receive reimbursement therefor.

On the 14th of March, 1864, a call was issued for 200,000 troops, with a draft for unfilled quotas on April 15. By this time, and even under the two previous calls, war prospects were anything but cheering. It was rapidly becoming more and more difficult to secure volunteers. The northern element that sympathized with the South was numerous and clamoring for ending the conflict in other ways than on the battlefield. As one means of inspiring enthusiasm and strengthening the Republican party, the Loyal League was organized throughout the North; it was a semi-secret, semi-military body and became an important factor in politics and military affairs. The general conservative element as well as the minority in the North who were outspoken against the war, were now appalled at the enormous debt that was be-

ing created for bounty purposes in every county, while the departure to Southern battlefields of so many of the best men of every hamlet, village and city had become most dispiriting. Union meetings were held in the large villages of Madison county, as elsewhere, where patriotic speeches and appeals were made by eloquent men and money for bounties was generously provided.

On the 24th of April, 1864, a statement was made public showing the condition of Madison county under the various preceding calls. By that it appeared that Brookfield, Hamilton, Lebanon, Georgetown, De Ruyter, Eaton, Stockbridge, Smithfield, and Fenner together had an excess of seventy-six volunteers, while Cazenovia, Nelson, Madison, Sullivan, and Lenox were lacking a total of forty. A little later this was supplemented by another statement which showed that with proper credits made the quota of the county was filled.

On the 28th of July, 1864, a call was issued for 500,000 one year volunteers, with a draft to follow on the 4th of September if the number was not raised. The quota of this county was 886, but some of the towns had an excess, so that the number to be raised was only 745. By persistent and active work the quota was filled and the draft averted.

On the 19th of December, 1864, the last direct call for troops was issued, the number being 300,000, but before the quota in the various States was filled the necessity for more soldiers in the field had ceased to exist. The long and bloody conflict was approaching its close. Desperate efforts were at once inaugurated in this county to fill the local quota, which was for the district, 1,522 men. The supervisors met and resolved to offer bounties of \$400 for one year men; \$500 for two year men, and \$600 for three year men. These large bounties were made necessary through the offer of similar amounts in adjoining counties, and the competition in securing volunteers became very active. A draft was to take place on February 15, 1865, for unfilled quotas; this was postponed when that date arrived, as the prospects were that the requisite number would be furnished. The quota of Madison county was filled by the payment of average bounties of \$700. The county at the close of 1864 had a surplus of 105 men.

With the surrender of Lee and his army at Appomattox the glad news came over the wires northward and the same feeling of exultation was felt in every neighborhood, hamlet, village and city; the event was appropriately celebrated in Morrisville, Oneida and other villages in this

county. The people saw opening before them another era of peace and prosperity.

There are brief and somewhat meagre and fragmentary records accessible relative to the action of towns in the county on war matters which, with the muster rolls deposited in the offices of county clerks, are the only other sources of information on the subject. As a rule the towns of the county were prompt in ratifying the action of the Board of Supervisors, which frequently preceded any action taken by the towns themselves; this was particularly true regarding the bounty matters.

During this great and costly struggle for the maintenance of the American Union and the spread of the cause of personal freedom, the ordinary public affairs of peaceful times were almost wholly neglected unless they imperatively demanded attention. From 1861 to 1865, the proceedings of the supervisors of Madison county show that matters which had been the subject of action regularly in preceding years, were generally left out of consideration. At a meeting held on the 28th of April, 1862, in Morrisville, a company was organized to build a macadam road from that village to Peterboro. Gerrit Smith, O. P. Granger and others were conspicuous in the matter and a committee was appointed to examine the route. At a later meeting B. Tillinghast, L. D. Dana, G. E. Cummings, W. F. Bonney and D. Cross were chosen directors, and Mr. Tillinghast president of the company. The route chosen was the so-called eastern or swamp route, and the road was constructed in the fall and winter of 1862-63.

A special meeting of the Board of Supervisors was held on October 19, 1864, where it was resolved that immediate steps be taken to rebuild the court house in place of the one destroyed by fire. A committee of five was appointed to examine the walls of the burned structure and report on their condition, and a committee of three to receive bids for a new building. The bids averaged about \$12,000, and the new court house was erected as elsewhere described. The report of the court house debt made to the Board of Supervisors in 1868-9 was little over \$16,000.

CHAPTER XIII.

PROGRESS OF IMPROVEMENT IN TOWNS—EATON.

The long march of events described in several preceding chapters involved to a large degree the general development, the public welfare and public interest of the county at large, and has been treated from that point of view, with the exception of the action of the separate towns during the war period. But while the county as a whole, was thus making for itself a half a century of general history, the footsteps of the spirit of progress were marked in every town, in every hamlet, in each neighborhood, and around every separate hearthstone. There it was, frequently in obscure places or among the toilers whose names were never to be known beyond their own narrow limitations, that were enacted the deeds of individuals and families, deeds that were, perhaps, trifling in themselves, the story of which is closely interwoven with the more significant and important features of the history of the county. After its formation, as described in earlier chapters, every town contributed its share to the great onward march of development and growth; every village left its record to form a part of the story of the time; each farm, even, and its occupants, made an impress, however faint, upon the historic page.

The changes that took place in Madison county during the half century preceding the Civil war, were chiefly only those which have characterized the development of most rural communities in this State. In the following chapters devoted to further account of the growth of the various towns the historian finds little to record, outside of the gradual and steady advancement of each community in the arts of peace. Even in numbers of inhabitants this county saw less change during that half century than most others in the State. With a population of 32,208 in 1820, an increase from 25,144 in 1810,¹ we find it with only 39,038 in 1830; this number rose by slight increase during each decade to 43,687 in 1855, a number that has not since been exceeded. In 1865 it was 42,607.

¹ In 1810 Madison county had thirty-five slaves, reduced to ten in 1820.

In continuing the history of the towns of the county Eaton is taken up first, as it contains the county seat and was one of the five organized in 1807, following the five original towns of the county. The most important event in this town in the early years of the present century was the incorporation of the village of Morrisville. There is no doubt but its selection as the county seat was influential towards this result. The date of its first incorporation was April 13, 1819. Morrisville is a pleasantly situated village in the northwestern part of this town, on the Cherry Valley Turnpike, and now has a population of about 700. In 1850 the number of inhabitants was 500; in 1855 it was 715; in 1865 it was 650, which is a little less than the present number.

The early records of the village are lost, rendering it impossible to give the names of many of the officers and the proceedings of the authorities in early years. The last clerk under the old village government was Alexander Donaldson, jr., and it is supposed that he carried the records to New York, whither he removed. In 1848 the village was reincorporated under the general law and Abel B. De Forest, Bradley Tillinghast, Franklin T. Maybury, Luman E. Cole and Edward Norton were chosen the first trustees. The assessors were Moses Bicknell, Albert S. Norton, Elisha C. Topliff; treasurer, A. Scott Sloan; clerk, James Norton; collector, Hibbard Martin; poundmaster, Dwight T. Williams. Abel De Forest was elected president of the village, and subsequently stated that he supposed he was given that honor as a reward for having constructed the first sidewalk in the village. Following is a list of the presidents and clerks from the incorporation to the present time:

Presidents—1849-50, Bradley Tillinghast; 1851, Edward Norton; 1852-57, Moses Bicknell; 1858-59, John Tillinghast; 1860-61, F. F. Stevens; 1862, Lucius P. Clark; 1863, Dwight Cross; 1864-65, Edward Norton; 1866, Lucius P. Clark; 1867-73, Edward Norton; 1874, Edward Townsend; 1875-77, H. S. Phelps; 1878, T. Foster Petrie; 1879-80, Edwin R. Barker; 1881, Henry S. Phelps; 1882, William P. Cleveland; 1883-87, Morris J. Blakeslee; 1888-89, E. G. Richardson; 1890-91, George S. Tillinghast; 1892-96, Henry B. Coman; 1897-99, F. S. Haywood.

Clerks—1849-57, James Norton; 1858-66, Alexander H. Holmes; 1867, J. S. Stewart; 1868-79, J. B. Bicknell; 1880-94, George L. Robie; 1895-99, H. C. Wood.

David Gaston, a prominent early settler, opened the first store at

Morrisville, or Morris Flats, as it was known for many years. He began business in 1804 at the corner of the Peterboro road. The store continued many years in connection with a tavern at the same place. In 1808 Bennett Bicknell came from Utica, as before stated, and opened a store on the opposite corner and began a career that was destined to bring him honor and leave a marked impress on the place.

The post office was established about 1808 and located in Major Bicknell's store. When it was subsequently removed to Farwell's public house, at the other end of the street, considerable strife was engendered between the up-town and down-town residents. Farwell's was the first regular hotel opened in the village and was kept in operation a number of years from 1815; it was partially burned in 1859, but was later repaired and used for a dwelling. It stood on the site of the new Reidy block. The post-office difficulty was finally amicably settled by locating it first about midway on the street, and in 1832 it was settled in the Observer building, where it remained more than half a century and until it was recently removed to the Reidy building. A half mile east of the village still stands the house that was occupied as a hotel long before there was any important settlement on the site of Morrisville; it has long been known as the Runkel place and is now a fine example of the old-time farm home. The house was built by Abiathar Gates.

The schools of Morrisville, succeeding the first one kept by Dr. James Pratt, were those of districts numbered 8 and 17; the former occupied the building now used by the fire department, while the house in district number 17 was ultimately absorbed in a dwelling. The Morrisville Academy was established in 1831 and with its successor, the present Union school, is fully described in Chapter XXIV.

The first lawyer to settle in Morrisville was Andrew S. Sloan, who came from Mansfield, Conn. He was a graduate of Williams College in 1813 and settled in Morrisville in 1819, where he continued to reside until his death in 1857. He was a deserving citizen of high character, held the office of county clerk six years and was first judge of the Court of Common Pleas. With Mr. Sloan was for a short period associated Hugh Halsey, who came from Long Island. He returned to his former home and died there. Epenetus Holmes, another prominent member of the bar, located in Morrisville about the same time with Judge Sloan. He was a native of Amenia, N. Y., born in 1784. He studied in Schaghticoke and after admission to the bar, practiced there for a time.

His first public office in this county was justice of the peace, and afterwards for ten years he sat on the Common Pleas bench. He died in 1861. His son, Sidney T. Holmes, followed him in the same profession and was prominent in politics, holding the office of county judge from 1851 to 1863, and was elected to Congress in 1865 by the Republicans and served two terms. He removed to Bay City, Mich., in 1871. Other prominent attorneys of this town were A. Lawrence Foster, 1827; Otis P. Granger, 1821; William W. Farwell, 1854; Duane Brown, 1845; Alexander Cramphin, Charles L. Kennedy, Nathaniel Foote, father of A. A. Foote, Lucius P. Clark, S. Perry Smith, H. B. Coman, John A. Johnson, and others.

Dr. James Pratt, the first physician in the place, was joined before 1810 by Dr. Isaac Hovey, who continued in practice nearly fifty years and removed to Deansville where he died. Dr. William P. Cleveland came about that time, and had an extensive practice during about forty years; he died February 18, 1844. Other later physicians were Drs. Milton Barnett, F. F. Maybury, M. M. Marsh, Zabina M. Morey, J. R. Wells, Hayes, Curtiss, George S. Loomis, A. A. Mason, Crowell, Phillips, Brown, H. P. Mead, D. D. and Lynn Chase, F. D. Babcock, and others.

A burial ground was established sometime previous to 1812 on the site of what became known as the Morrisville cemetery. Thomas Morris donated about three-fourths of an acre of land for the use of the public and families selected therein such small sections as best pleased them. In 1857 the Rural Cemetery Association was formed under the State law, and additional land was purchased on the west and north of the old ground. The first burial in the old cemetery, as far as known, was that of a child whose name cannot now be learned. The second was doubtless James Madison Bicknell, son of Bennett Bicknell, who died March 19, 1814, aged eleven months.

The tanning business was begun at Morrisville about 1814, and was one of the first industries in the place; Alanson Stillwell was the proprietor and he also manufactured shoes. He subsequently removed to Manlius where he built another tannery, leaving this one in charge of his son. Clark Tillinghast and his employer, Dr. Isaac Hovey, who had a drug store, bought the building and an acre of ground and established an ashery. Mr. Stillwell returned later and built another small tannery across the brook. In 1830 Bradley Tillinghast came from Mansfield, Conn., bought the ashery of his brother and began tanning on a larger scale, carrying on the business until comparatively recent

years. About 1828 one of the Slocum family operated a tannery a short distance up the brook, where a saw mill was subsequently located. Hiram D. Cloyes occupied the site for a time with an ashery. In early years the manufacture of crude potash was one of the principal industries in most of the towns, and was the source upon which the settlers largely depended for cash. The saw mill there was built about 1830 by Abel De Forest, and ten years later he constructed the last dam. In 1861 he sold to William R. Jones; the latter was succeeded at his death by his sons; the property is now owned by Thomas Green. The other mill is now in operation by William Field.

A silk factory was established about 1853 by F. F. Stevens and John F. Gurley and at one time from forty to fifty hands were employed, chiefly in the production of sewing silk. Stephen Coman purchased the buildings, and in the spring of 1862 converted them into a cheese factory, the dairy business having by that date become an important industry. The building was subsequently burned. The town of Eaton has the honor of first introducing the cheese factory and creamery system, which after 1860 created a most important change in the agricultural life of the county. The first cheese factory was built at Eaton village in 1861 by George Morse, and in 1880 there were eight in operation located at Morrisville, Williams's Corners, Hatch's Lake, West Eaton, Eaton, Pecksport, Pine Woods and Pratt's Hollow. The business has since greatly declined, and large quantities of milk are now shipped to New York by rail. There are now only two factories in the town. The Morrisville factory passed through the hands of H. E. Griswold, Avery & Wadsworth and J. B. Wadsworth in 1880. It is now operated by Hopkins & Champlin. The Eaton factory is conducted by Tupper Brothers.

When Bennett Bicknell arrived in Morrisville in 1808 he at once began the manufacture of combs, building the first factory and using horn for the purpose. Jonathan Gurley succeeded to the business, which he continued until 1840. Bicknell, Coman & Norton's distillery was built in 1836 and was successfully operated for some years, the product being shipped to New York. The first firm was succeeded by Bicknell, Palmer & Norton, and they by Bicknell & Son. The business was discontinued in 1860 and the buildings long ago disappeared.

The grist mill was built in 1830 and still earlier a saw mill was built above the grist mill; this was moved down to the latter in 1855 and ceased operation about the beginning of the war; the mill is now owned by A. F. Cook. A woolen mill was established in 1836 by Nathan

Shepard, which at one time employed fifty hands; among them was Emily Chubbuck, then a little girl, who was destined to win fame as the authoress, "Fanny Forrester." In 1841 was established the machine shop on the old distillery farm, long known as Torrey's machine shop, the buildings of which were afterwards used as a cooper shop. Saleratus was manufactured here a number years previous to 1840 by Babbitt & Darling. In 1830 Jefferson Cross built a foundry and shop for the manufacture of cast iron plows. Stoves were also made here in early years. Mr. Cross died in 1850 and was succeeded by his sons George and Dwight, who long continued the industry; the property is now occupied by Carlos Bennett.

With the growth of the village mercantile operations were extended to meet the needs of the community. W. P. Chambers opened a general store in 1850 and is still in business, the oldest merchant in the town. Windsor Coman kept a drug store a number of years and was succeeded by a firm consisting of Dr. H. P. Mead and H. E. Chapin, the latter retiring in 1884 and Dr. Mead continuing the business until the present time. W. R. Kimball began business as a merchant and shoemaker in 1883, succeeding his father, B. N. Kimball. H. S. Phelps was a general merchant a number of years prior to 1878, when he was succeeded by W. P. Jones. The firm of Storrs & Seymour (C. M. Seymour, Otis Storrs) conducted the general store in which Mr. Seymour now carries on the same business. E. N. Dexter is also engaged in mercantile business. Other present merchants are noticed in the later Gazetteer of the town. Edwin Barnard was a former harness maker and was succeeded by John Reidy. George Wilbur engaged some years ago in the furniture business and was succeeded by W. L. Field.

The hotel called the Bicknell House was built on the corner opposite the before described Farwell House. It ultimately became the Burden House, with John Burden proprietor. The old Madison County Hotel stood on the site of the present Barker House and was long kept by Hiram Lewis, by William Morris and Samuel Tucker in partnership. The present house was built by Edwin R. Barker in 1872 and among its landlords have been T. O. Heacock, James Kinney, F. Murtagh and Charles Beekman.

The Exchange Hotel was built for a store by Samuel Shepard and was converted into a hotel about 1826; it has had various proprietors before passing to the present landlord, B. A. Wilbur.

The next church organized in the town after the formation of the

county was the First Baptist Church of Eaton, located in Morrisville, which was organized in 1809. A small meeting house was soon afterward erected. In 1829 the society was given a more suitable site for a church building by Bennett Bicknell, and the first structure was removed to it and enlarged. In 1848 a new edifice was erected, the old one being sold at auction. With some improvements the building is still in use. Among those who have entered the ministry from this church are Rev. William Dean, D. D., the missionary to Siam and author of the Chinese translation of the Bible; Revs. Joel and Willis Nye, Alfred Cornell, Henry M., Leonard J., William K. and Delavan D. Dean. Rev. Nathaniel Kendrick, D. D., was settled as pastor over the church in 1817 and resigned in 1820. Later pastors have been Revs. Obed Warren, David Blakesley, Silas Spalding, Nicholas Johnson, Edwin D. Reed, Benjamin Putnam, Simon Davis, Luke Davis, John J. Teeple, John N. T. Tucker, Reuben Winegar, Ira Bennett, Isaac E. Howd, Edward Royce, Norman C. Mallory, Samuel S. Utter, Stillman S. Bidwell, William Ostler, Eugene S. Gardiner. The present pastor is Rev. Enoch Powell.

The Methodist Episcopal Church of Morrisville was organized February 24, 1834, in the court house, by Rev. William Worthing. The trustees then chosen were John Pratt, Benjamin Morse, Adolphus Brown and E. C. Topliff. The church edifice was begun within that year on the site presented by Bennett Bicknell. The society was slow in growth for many years, but is now prosperous.

Morrisville, which for many years had only a hand fire engine for protection against fire, and a hose company, established an excellent water system in 1894-95. A Board of Water Commissioners was chosen consisting of Dr. A. M. Holmes, Dr. H. P. Mead, L. B. Burroughs, Sumner Gill and David D. Jones. The number in the board has since been reduced to three, the present members being Dr. H. N. Aldrich, L. W. Burroughs and David D. Jones. Bonds to the amount of \$15,000 were issued for the purpose and water was taken from springs a little southeast of the corporation. A reservoir was constructed of 7,000,000 gallons capacity, giving an average pressure on hydrants of eighty pounds. There are now located twenty-seven two-way hydrants and private consumption of the water is large. The present fire department consists of Morrisville Hook and Ladder Company, with twenty-two members and a Rumsey truck and the hose company.

Prior to the establishment of the present lighting system of the vil-

lage several unsatisfactory attempts were made in that direction. In 1897 an efficient electric lighting plant was put in operation which is the property of the D. A. Schuyler estate. For proper lighting of the streets and public buildings the village pays \$500 annually.

After the settlement of Joshua Leland and his fellow pioneers at and near the site of Eaton village, or "Log City," as it was for many years popularly known, the place assumed considerable business importance. Pleasantly situated in the midst of a rich farming district, and with a valuable water power, it was thought the place might grow to a large and thriving business center. These expectations were not destined to be realized. With the establishment of the mills by Mr. Leland, however, a number of other industries gathered about and men of enterprise found a field for their labor at that point. In 1800 Joseph Morse, a man of energy and enterprise, employed Theodore Burr, an early millwright, to build a mill for him for \$1,200. The stones for the mill were wrought from field boulders, which were ultimately replaced with stones brought from Germany by Col. John Lincklaen. In 1802 Mr. Morse removed to the homestead in Eaton village, and improved the power for his grist mill and saw mill, acquired land and established other industries.

Among the pioneers of the village who came in soon after Mr. Morse, was Nicholas Byer, whose father was one of Burgoyne's Hessians in the Revolution; Nicholas was a blacksmith and had a shop in the place. Another settler there was Elisha Willis, a shoemaker. But there were only about half a dozen houses there in 1806 when the county was formed.

Isaac Sage built the first tavern on the site of Eaton village in 1802; it was situated on the corner opposite the site of the later Exchange Hotel and remained standing a half century or more. Rufus Eldred began keeping a store across the street from the tavern and Robert and William Henry were among the first merchants of the place. The first distillery was built in 1804 by Rufus and Zenas Eldred, on the site afterwards occupied by another and larger distillery operated by Ellis Morse. The first carding machine in that region was set up in 1806, in a building on the creek on the site of the later woolen mill by Hezekiah Morse and Rufus Eldred. They soon added the manufacture of cloth, introducing spinning machinery and looms. In 1833 that establishment was rebuilt of stone by Alpha Morse and Clement Leach, who had purchased the property. They added to the machinery for making

woolen goods and did a considerable business for a number of years. The property subsequently passed through various hands and the building was ultimately occupied for other purposes.

A tannery was built in 1808 by Barry Carter which was operated by him and his successors for half a century. Alpheus and Ellis Morse built a small foundry at a very early date and there made some of the first cast iron plows of this section, which found a ready sale and soon displaced the old wooden tools. The business continued a number of years, but was never very extensive, as similar foundries were in operation at many near-by points, where plows, stoves, etc., were manufactured. A small powder mill was established in 1806 on the river bank, by James McConnell; but it was soon discontinued as unprofitable.

The Eaton Woolen Manufacturing Company, composed of Dr. James Pratt, Joseph Morse, Curtis Hoppin, and others, erected a small factory in 1817. The property was subsequently leased to Gilbert Jones, and he was succeeded by David Rogers, who put in cotton machinery. There were other later proprietors, but the business could not be made profitable. Just as enlargement had been completed in 1845, the mill was burned and was not rebuilt.

After the construction of the Skaneateles Turnpike the augmented amount of travel seemed to demand greater hotel accommodations in Eaton, and Samuel Stow built a tavern on the corner opposite the later lower hotel, and kept the house himself. Opposite him was the early blacksmith shop of Samuel Chubbuck. He became a rival of Mr. Stow and built another tavern opposite Stow's; the latter thereupon set up a blacksmith shop opposite Chubbuck's. The Chubbuck house ultimately became the lower hotel.

The first school in Eaton was kept in a building on the site of the cemetery; that building was burned, and the next one was built farther east on the Hamilton road. What was known as the old brick school house was built in 1808 and stood on the site of the Ellis Coman house: it was one of the earliest brick structures in the county, and served also as a town house. The site was donated by Esquire Eldred, but the location was unsatisfactory to some and various pretexts were made for its removal. It was hoped that if it was removed the lot would be used for a public square. In 1834 or 1835 the building was taken down, the ground did not revert to the village and both school building and park were lost. This building was of two stories and the school was a locally noted one for many years. A new frame school house was erected

in 1836, which ultimately became a blacksmith shop, and in 1852 the present school building was erected. In early years a good select school was taught in the village and in 1836 Ellis Morse opened a private academy, which was continued ten years, and employed several teachers who afterwards became famous.

Dr. Charles W. Hull succeeded the pioneer physician, Dr. James Pratt, and during many years had a large practice. Dr. Albert Purdy, Dr. A. D. Head and Dr. E. L. Miller practiced in later years. Many of the prominent residents of early years were members of Masonic Lodge No. 121, which was removed hither from Hamilton in 1817 and remained until its dissolution in 1827.

A scythe factory was in operation a number of years about half a mile out of the village, the product of which had a wide sale; the business was carried on by Gardner & Abbott and others. Later it was converted into an ax factory and operated by Samuel B. Winchester whose axes were highly regarded. The Madison county almshouse is situated a little to the south of the village, and is noticed elsewhere in this work.

Among the older merchants of the place who have not been mentioned were the firm of Leach & Morse, who were prominent many years; David Felton, O. A. Medbury, dealer in furniture; Henry Allen, druggist, in a store built in 1816 by Dr. Charles W. and Andrew C. Hull; Alpheus Morse, Baird Leavenworth, Sylvester Thayer, Butler & Burritt, and perhaps a few others. The Morse Brothers and Eugene Rabie are now in business. The first landlord in the Exchange Hotel was Cyrus Allen; it was built in 1836 by Ellis and Alpheus Morse. Frank Currier now keeps the house and the other hotel is conducted by Norman Hunt.

The industry which became most widely known in this town was the agricultural and steam engine works of Wood, Tabor & Morse. This establishment had its origin in 1848 when Enos and Allen N. Wood erected buildings and began the manufacture of machinery for cotton and woolen mills, and miscellaneous castings. The business increased for a period but when the demand for that class of machinery declined in this region, the works were closed in 1857, the proprietors going to Utica to become members of the firm of A. N. & E. D. Wood & Co., for the manufacture of an improved steam engine. In 1859 A. N. Wood sold his interest in the works and returned to Eaton where the firm of Wood, Tabor & Morse was organized and the old works fitted

up for the manufacture of portable steam engines. These attained wide celebrity and a very large business was built up and continued to two or three years ago. The works are now idle, though the machinery is still in the buildings.

The grist mill was operated until quite recently by M. Wallace, when it was purchased of the Gardner Morse estate. The post-office was established in early years, with Dr. Charles W. Hall as the first post-master.

The Second Baptist Church of Eaton was organized in 1816 under the ministrations of Elder Joseph Cooley, who was succeeded by Rev. Nathaniel Kendrick. Services were at first held in the brick school house and in 1820 a meeting house was erected, which with improvements is still in use. Dr. Kendrick served the church until 1833 when he was made president of Madison University. The present pastor is Rev. G. W. Thorne.

The Congregational Church was informally organized on November 22, 1831, with eight members. On the 27th of the next month it was reorganized as the Congregational Society of Eaton. The first deacons were David Hitchcock and Jesse Brown. In the next year a church edifice was erected at a cost of \$2,000. The first pastor was Rev. John Foote, and the present pastor is Rev. John Bamford. Rev. W. N. Cleveland, brother of ex-President Grover Cleveland, was for a time its pastor.

The Methodist Episcopal Church of Eaton village was organized in 1856 by members of the West Eaton church who resided in this village. A meeting house was erected in the same year. The society is now prosperous under the pastoral care of Rev. S. S. Pratt.

The settlement of Thomas Fry, Stephen Cornell, Perry Burdick, Barry Carter, David Darrow and others on and near the site of West Eaton village made it the center of considerable early activity. Mr. Darrow's farm included much of the site of the hamlet. The place grew slowly. Thomas Fry built a saw mill on the site of the later manufactory of Barnes, Mitchell & Howe, and later, in company with William Hopkins, built a grist mill near by. Isaac Sage was the first tavern keeper and Barry Carter a later one. A Mr. Dunham was the first merchant, keeping his store in part of a double building, in the other part of which a dwelling was installed for the family. Philip Lee was another early tavern keeper and from him the place became known as Leeville. A wool carding and cloth dressing works were

established and owned by Abner Isbell on the site of the later woolen mill of Barnes, Mitchell & Howe. The old tavern finally disappeared and was succeeded by one built by Major Smith as early as 1830 and kept by Calvin Wellington. Joseph E. Darrow kept a store before 1840 at about which date an added impulse was given to the business of the village. Mr. Darrow built a store in 1845 and in the same year the first woolen factory was established by A. Y. Smith, whose son was afterwards associated with him. Mr. Smith built also the Henry W. Chubbuck store and a number of houses. The factory was burned in 1852 and at once rebuilt partly through aid of residents of the village. Mr. Smith failed in 1857 and Churchill & Gilmore were the next proprietors of the factory. After several changes in the membership of the firm the building was again burned in 1862 and rebuilt by Mowry & Huntoon, being given the name of the Monitor Mill. The business of making fine woolen goods was continued some years when the machinery was removed to Pennsylvania. The saw mill of Philo Walden is on the site.

The carding mill before mentioned of Barnes, Mitchell & Howe was established about 1845; in 1860 Otis Barnes became sole proprietor and in 1862 J. W. French purchased an interest. Under the proprietorship of Barnes & French the mills were enlarged and the name Eureka Mills adopted. James Mitchell succeeded Mr. French and H. C. Howe was admitted partner. Still later Otis Barnes & Son became proprietors and in July, 1880, John E. Lewis, Richard R. Jones and Gary E. Barnes succeeded under the style of Lewis, Jones & Barnes. The business is now conducted by the recently formed West Eaton Woolen Company.

A grist mill was built in 1865 which in 1868 became the property of Isaac Hopkins & Son, who added to its machinery and carried on sawing, grinding and cider making. It is now operated by John H. Northrup.

Other early industries not yet mentioned were a distillery which was built in 1815 by Joseph Enos, and a small manufactory of augers established in 1830 by John Brown. Among merchants of the past were H. C. Palmer, L. L. Hamilton, James Mitchell, A. L. Howe, C. D. Tracy, J. E. Darrow & Son, Isaac Hopkins & Son. H. W. Copley and J. W. Mowry were wagon makers; John Pennock and H. M. Collis, blacksmiths; M. S. Pennock, C. F. Owen, G. W. Johnson, shoemakers.

The West Eaton post-office was established in 1852 with Joseph Dar-

row as the first postmaster. The late C. D. Tracy was a merchant, and the last postmaster.

The village is included in school district No. 3, which was changed to a Union school under the law of 1874 and the present building erected. The first school house in the district was built sometime between 1810 and 1815 and Thomas Hubbard was the first teacher.

The Baptist Church of West Eaton was organized in 1820 by Elder Shaw who served as the first pastor; services were held in the school house. The members were principally of the Six-Principle persuasion. A dispute arose in the church fourteen years later and a rival society was formed with the name of the Baptist Society of Leeville; this was ultimately merged in the Eaton church. The original society continued until 1853 when a reorganization was effected with a membership of forty-five, under Elder Daniel Putnam; a church was erected at a cost of \$2,000. The society is still in existence, under the pastoral charge of Rev. Willard F. Dowd.

The Methodist Episcopal Church of West Eaton was organized as a class March 14, 1841, by James Tooke, a local preacher. There were only seven members and six of them were of the Darrow family. Elder Yarrington was the first pastor. A small meeting house was built in 1843, which was superseded in 1869 by what was the finest church edifice in the town, which cost \$15,000. The society is and always has been prosperous and earnest in its work.

A Roman Catholic society was formed as a branch of the Hamilton church about 1880, and a meeting house was built at the same time on the site of the old Methodist church.

The early settlement of the Pratt brothers, John and James, in the northeastern part of Eaton, at what became widely known as Pratt's Hollow, and their establishment of various industries there formed a nucleus of a considerable business center, most of which has passed away with the lapse of years. The first industry they established was a grist mill, as early as 1809, which was at once followed by a saw mill and a distillery, with several houses. A store was also erected and stocked with goods and their trade prospered. A little later they established a woolen mill which employed about twenty hands. A second woolen mill was started in 1809 by J. F. Chamberlain, who, in company with several eastern men, built a large cotton mill in 1824, which gave employment to 130 operatives. At that time the population of the place was nearly or quite 450.

The firm of Pratt Brothers carried on a large business and accumulated considerable wealth, but they met with reverses, lost money in some of their undertakings and finally dissolved the partnership and closed their works. From that time the village began its decline and never recovered. Most of the Pratt property passed to possession of members of the Fearon family and the Pratts moved away.

J. F. Chamberlain and his associates established a store in connection with their factory, built a boarding house and several other dwellings. Mr. Chamberlain died in 1839 and his son succeeded to his business, which he continued successfully until 1852 when he was ruined by the burning of his factory without insurance. Many of the inhabitants who had theretofore obtained a good livelihood in that and the other industries of the place, removed elsewhere, and the little village settled down to a quiet existence which has continued to the present time. A hotel is now kept by Adelbert Cole, a general store by W. W. Lewis, who is postmaster, a few shops, a Methodist church, a milk station on the railroad at White's Corners, where there is a saw mill operated by Amos Avery. The number of families of Protestant Irish, who located in the vicinity of Pratt's Hollow in early days gave the place a character that it would not otherwise have possessed. The Kerns, Tookes, Philipots, Tackaburys, Fearons, and others have been frequently represented in public affairs and offices in the town and county and with honor to themselves.

The Methodist Church of Pratt's Hollow was formed as a class probably before 1810, the meetings being held for many years in the school house. The meeting house was built in 1838 largely through the liberality of John Pratt, who was an active member. The society is small.

The beautifully situated settlement known as Pierceville, situated on Eaton Brook and the Skaneateles Turnpike, found its earliest stimulus in the tavern built in 1819 by Samuel Chubbuck, which stood at the corner of the road leading to Lebanon. In the days of heavy staging and other travel on the turnpike, this house had a large patronage and an excellent reputation. Luke Hitchcock was a large land owner there and Seth Whitmore was a prominent settler. About 1825 David Rogers built a small cotton factory, which was one of the three credited to Madison county in the census of 1832. Mr. Rogers built also several dwellings, set out trees and otherwise added to the attractiveness of the hamlet. In later years John Brown became owner of the Chubbuck tavern, which he converted into a dwelling when travel had declined.

George Dunbar established a planing mill and carpentry business about 1835. In 1844 J. O. Pierce formed a company which purchased a large tract of land and erected a large cotton factory. An extensive business was carried on until 1850 when Mr. Pierce died. He was succeeded by his son and the firm was changed from J. O. Pierce & Co., to Pierce, Cady, Crocker & Co. In the financial crisis of 1857 the firm failed and the works were abandoned. Alpheus Morse erected and for many years operated a large woolen mill just west of Pierceville, but it was taken down and a grist mill stands on its site.

The old Rogers factory was occupied for three years by E. & A. Wood, in the manufacture of machinery for the Pierce factory; they removed to Eaton in 1848 as elsewhere stated. Pierceville has now only a cider mill owned by Le Roy Cook, and a carding mill; a saw mill operated by Healy Brown and a planing mill by John Copley.

At Pine Woods, which has been noticed as the scene of Joshua Leland's pioneer settlement and labor, is now a mere cluster of houses with post-office, store and a plant for storing and shipping by rail large quantities of ice. The tavern formerly kept here was built in 1834 by James Madison and passed under management of various proprietors. In 1835 the firm of Howard & Markham built a carriage manufactory, which finally became a blacksmith shop only. Solomon Root was a prominent early settler on the town line near by and was a leader in the old Methodist church of Bonckville; meetings were first held in his house and he acted as class leader. Then he built a chapel which ultimately became a dwelling.

Josiah Peck, who came from Rhode Island in 1806, took up a large farm and built a log house east of the site of the tavern across the canal. His son Alonzo succeeded to the homestead. The opening of the Chenango Canal inspired the hopes of dwellers here, as it did at many other points, that large industries would come into existence and business would flourish along the line. Mr. Peck's land was crossed by the canal and he built large storehouses and engaged extensively in forwarding here and in Hamilton. All this has, of course, passed away.

Eagleville (or Eaton Center) as it was more properly known, acquired a little late-coming importance in 1869, when Dwight Graham & Co. moved their machine shop from Morrisville in order to take advantage of the better water power. In addition to doing custom work and repairing they added in 1879 the manufacture of a new model of agricul-

tural engine; but the business was finally given up and the building was occupied by the electric light plant of Morrisville until 1896, when the structure was burned. It will be remembered that one of the first woolen mills in Madison county was established here on the river by Perly Ayer. The factory passed to Clark Tillinghast in 1851 and he made enlargement and improvements; but a few weeks later the dam was carried away and again suffered the same fate after having been rebuilt. The factory was not reopened.

When the railroad was built through this town it stirred the expectations of many of the inhabitants to an extravagant degree. It is almost needless to state that these expectations have not been realized. It is true that the Midland Railroad gave and still gives many people better and more convenient means of reaching markets and business centers; but aside from this it has been and is a great burden in other ways. The town was bonded to aid in the construction of the road to the amount of \$150,000, and received back \$7,000 for the shares assigned to the town when it was sold to the Ontario and Western Company. This matter is elsewhere treated in these pages. Before the town was thus bonded in 1868 the town expenses were \$2,152.65. Ten years later, in 1879, they had increased to \$15,547, with an existing debt then of almost \$150,000. But with all of this to contend against the town is one of the most prosperous in the county. It was unfortunate, but probably unavoidable, that Morrisville was isolated from the railroad by a distance of about three miles and that the other stations in the town reached from Pratt's Hollow, Eaton and Pine Woods, are also some distance from the line of the road; but at most seasons the roads of the town are in good condition and travel is not difficult.

The ordinary town expenses at the present time are close to \$3,000, while the interest and principal account brings them up to nearly \$7,000 and the aggregate taxation to nearly \$13,000. The number of acres of real estate is given as 25,669, with an assessed value of \$42.78 per acre; this is slightly reduced by the equalized valuation.

CHAPTER XIV.

PROGRESS OF IMPROVEMENT IN TOWNS CONTINUED—CAZENOVIA.

The history of Cazenovia succeeding what has already been written in earlier pages consists very largely of the record of the development of the village, the surrounding region remaining a quiet and prosperous agricultural community. Three years before the county was organized, in 1803, a village census showed the following business establishments in the place with the number of persons in each family, making 100 in all:

John Lincklaen.....	6	Roberts & Hill, carpenters.....	6
John N. M. Hurd, storekeeper.....	7	Elisha Farnham, tanner and	
S. S. Breese, lawyer.....	4	shoemaker.....	7
Hiram Roberts, blacksmith and		Eliakim Roberts, storekeeper... ..	9
tavern keeper.....	17	Horace Paddock, blacksmith... ..	3
Isaac Lyman, doctor.....	4	Ebenezer Johnson, tavern keeper	10
William Whipple, carpenter and		William Kyle, clerk.....	4
constable.....	4	Jonathan Forman, storekeeper. . .	9
Moses Phillips, brickmaker.....	4	Samuel Ashard, miller.....	6

At that time the population of the whole so-called Road Township was 1,164. The village itself, at that early year of the century, was a business center of considerable importance, a fact due largely to the enterprising and able character of many of the inhabitants. The lawyer mentioned in the foregoing list was Samuel Sidney Breese, who afterwards became a foremost member of the Oneida county bar; he was the first clerk of Chenango county in 1798, and a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1821. Jonathan Forman was elected to the Assembly from Chenango in 1800 and 1801. J. N. M. Hurd was county clerk in 1815-21. James Green, a pioneer of 1793, was in the Legislature at one period. Jeremiah Whipple was a famous landlord, and served the county as sheriff in 1806-1810 and 1811-14. The laying out of the Cazenovia and Oneida Turnpike from Vernon to Cazenovia, and the Cherry Valley Turnpike a little later, added to the importance of

the village. By the year 1810 the population had so increased that it was determined to incorporate and the necessary steps were taken; the date of the incorporation was February 7 of that year. The first meeting of the voters was held May 1, 1810, at the house of E. S. Jackson, at which Elisha Farnham, then a justice of the peace, presided. The following officers were there elected: Trustees, Elisha Farnham, Perry G. Childs, Jonas Fay, E. S. Jackson, Samuel Thomas; treasurer, J. N. M. Hurd; bailiff and collector, Jacob A. Dana. A week later Jonas Fay was chosen president, and Caleb Ledyard, clerk. Following is a list of the village presidents and clerks to the present time:

Presidents—1810, Jonas Fay; 1811, Samuel S. Forman; 1812-14, Jabish N. M. Hurd; 1815, Noble S. Johnson; 1816, John Williams; 1817, Ezekiel Carpenter; 1818, William Whipple; 1819, Matthew Chandler; 1820, Samuel Thomas; 1821, Ezekiel Carpenter; 1822, Zadock Sweetland; 1823 and 1825, Perry G. Childs; 1824 and 1826, Charles Stebbins; 1827, Ebenezer Knowlton; 1828, John Williams; 1829, Jesse Kilborn; 1830-31, Ezekiel Carpenter; 1832, Lemuel White; 1833, E. Carpenter; 1834-35, John Williams; 1836-37, William Burton; 1838, William J. Hough; 1839-40, Benjamin F. Clarke; 1841, William J. Hough; 1842, Rensselaer Jackson; 1843, S. H. Henry; 1841, Simon C. Hitchcock; 1845, Henry Ten Eyck; 1846, Sidney T. Fairchild; 1847-48, William Burton; 1849, S. H. Henry; 1850, S. C. Hitchcock; 1851-56, Elisha Litchfield; 1857, Lewis Raynor; 1858, Lewis B. Stone; 1859, B. Rush Wendell; 1860, William L. Storke; 1861-63, Lewis B. Stone; 1864, D. Eralzman Haskell; 1865, Albert Card; 1866, Lewis B. Stone; 1867-68, Charles Stebbins; 1869-70, Martin Spear; 1871, Orrin W. Sage; 1872, George L. Rouse.

On July 6, 1873, the village voted to reincorporate under the act of April 20, 1870, which makes the office of president elective by the voters. Under this charter the first election was held December 3, 1873. The list continues as follows:

1873, Everet S. Card; 1874, Winfield S. Smyth; 1875, George S. Ledyard; 1876-78, William M. Burr; 1879, R. J. Hubbard; 1880, L. Newton Goff; 1881, John Stebbins; 1882, Burr Wendell; 1883, Charles M. Potter; 1884, Charles Brown; 1885, Edgar C. Bass; 1886-87, L. Wolters Ledyard; 1888, Will H. Cruttenden; 1889, L. Wolters Ledyard; 1890-91, Edgar C. Bass; 1892, I. Newton Goff;

¹ August 23, 1866, Harley S. Keller was elected president vice Lewis B. Stone, deceased August 17, 1866, aged sixty years.

1893, M. H. Kiley; 1894, David H. Doremus; 1895, William Watkins; 1896, George W. Salisbury;¹ 1897, John W. Howson; 1898, P. H. Donnelly; 1899, William W. Rice.

Clerks—1810-11, Caleb Ledyard; 1812-13, Edward S. Stewart; 1814-21, Charles Stebbins; 1822-28, Samuel Thomas; 1829-33, William J. Hough; 1834-35, Charles H. S. Williams; 1836, William J. Hough; 1837-39, Sidney T. Fairchild; 1840-45, Calvin Carpenter;² 1846-56, Richard Thomas; 1857, George L. Rouse; 1858-59, Charles Stebbins; 1860-61, Charles Stebbins, jr.;³ 1862, L. Wolters Ledyard; 1863, Charles Stebbins, jr.; 1864-65, Delos W. Cameron; 1866, Charles Stebbins, jr.; 1867, George M. Weaver; 1868, John Fairchild; 1869-72, D. W. Cameron; 1873, John W. Howson;⁴ 1874, Augustus P. Clarke; 1875, John C. Fowler;⁵ 1876, H. B. Smith; 1877-87, W. D. Wells; 1888, H. D. Messenger; 1889-92, George W. Salisbury; 1893-97, W. D. Wells; 1898-99, Alphonzo E. Fitch.

The following tax list of the village in 1811 is valuable as indicating the rate and valuation at that time:

	Tax.	Valuation.
E. S. Jackson.....	\$10 00	\$4,000
William McLean	6 90	3,000
Eliakim Roberts	9 20	4,000
J. N. M. Hurd	9 20	4,000
Samuel S. Forman	7 00	3,000
Elisha Farnham.....	9 20	4,000
Jeremiah Whipple.....	5 75	2,500
Luther Bunnell	5 75	2,500
Elisha Starr.....	5 75	2,500
Joseph Burr, Jr.	4 60	2,000
Thomas Williams & Son	4 14	1,800
Jonas Fay	2 00	800
R. P. Day	4 60	2,000
Joab Gillett	92	400
P. G. Childs	3 50	1,500

¹ Resigned June 5, 1896, and P. H. Donnelly appointed to fill vacancy.

² August 13, 1841, Benjamin T. Clarke was appointed clerk vice C. Carpenter removed. November 8, 1841, C. Carpenter was restored to the position.

³ L. Wolters Ledyard was elected clerk February 13, 1861, vice Charles Stebbins, jr., resigned

⁴ April 3, 1873, George A. Spear was elected clerk vice J. W. Howson, resigned February 11, 1873.

⁵ May 6, 1875, Irving C. Forte was appointed clerk vice J. C. Fowler, resigned.

	Tax.	Valuation.
Samuel Thomas.....	3 22	1,400
David B. Johnson.....	1 84	800
Jeremiah B. Pierce.....	2 30	1,000
Alfred Hitchcock.....	2 30	1,000
Isaac Lyman.....	2 50	1,000
William Whipple.....	2 76	1,200
Jesse Kilborn.....	1 84	800
Uriah Aldrich.....	1 84	800
Vebber Crocker.....	1 61	700
James Moore.....	2 30	1,000
Fay & Richardson, mills and dwelling house.....	4 60	2,000
Selah Munson.....	4 14	1,800
Eli F. Hill.....	1 15	500
Matthew Chandler.....	1 15	500
Orrin Chandler.....	46	200
Ami Crocker.....	92	400
Noble S. Johnson.....	2 30	1,000
Widow Chloe Andrews.....	1 15	500
John Townsend.....	46	200
Richard French.....	44	200
John Francis.....	1 25	500
John B. Seely.....	92	400
Hezekiah Bowen.....	46	200
John Locke.....	12	50
Nathan Williams.....	38	150
Otis Ormsbee.....	92	400
Orin E. Baker.....	1 38	600
Horace Bills.....	23	100
William Wells.....	46	200
Samuel Dutton.....	46	200
Brevoort & Allis.....	92	400
Amos Parmely.....	23	100
Timothy Foster.....	69	300
Nehemiah White.....	23	100
Andrew Russell.....	69	300
Edward S. Stewart.....	46	200
John Lyon.....	23	100

	Tax.	Valuation.
Calvin Elmore	23	100
John Kelly	69	300
Richard Button	23	100
Rinaloo Webber	1 15	500
Zadock Sweetland	50	—
David Dearborn	75	—
David Kern	58	250
John Anderson	69	300
John Lewis	23	100
Ebenezer Brown	23	100
Ebenezer Johnson	46	200
Manassett Prentice	23	100
Obadiah Seely	46	200
John Lincklaen ..	4 60	2,000
Murray B. Lester	50	—
Caleb Ledyard	75	—
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total tax,	\$150	
Total valuation,		\$63.550

Mercantile operations in the village following those first established and before mentioned in these pages: William M. and Joseph Burr, brothers, opened a store in 1811, coming from Hartford, Conn.; their store was on the site of the present Burr block. Benjamin T. Clarke, long an enterprising merchant, had his store on the southeast corner of Albany and Mill streets. Mr. Clarke was born in 1797 and died in 1875. John Williams was a merchant and manufacturer here from 1815 to 1847 and a very estimable citizen. He sold his store in 1847 to Henry Nichols and Samuel D. Clark, who continued a few years. Thomas P. Bishop, who was member of assembly in 1857, was in business about forty years, and sold in 1866 to John Richard Watts and Rollin Knox Blair, who continued together about six years, when Watts bought his partner's interest and soon afterwards took Eber Peet as partner. After 1878 the firm was Watts & Cobb, through association in the business of Peter P. Cobb; the firm sold to Bernard Vollmer.

From about 1834 to 1840 E. B. and E. D. Litchfield were prominent merchants in the village; they removed to New York. William Greenland and his son, William S., came from New York in 1834 and established a merchant tailoring business which continued until the death of

the father in 1866; the son still continues in trade. About 1835 Burton & Perkins began dealing in stoves and tin ware and about ten years later sold to George C. Brown, whose brother Charles joined him in 1848. The former died in 1871 and Charles continued. He sold to the present firm of Driscoll & Marshall.

In 1834 William Mills, Charles Crandall and Frank Moseley, under the firm name of Mills, Crandall & Moseley, opened a bookstore and engaged in the publication of school books. This business was successfully carried on until about 1860, when it was sold by Mr. Crandall, who had become sole proprietor a little earlier, to Chester L. Chappell & Son. Three years later John Annas purchased an interest, but retired within year. In 1866 William W. Watkins bought an interest and within a year purchased the whole from Chappell & Son and is still in the business.

John C. Reymon, now of Syracuse, carried on the clothing business in the village more than forty years from 1841. L. G. Wells settled with his parents in the village in 1830 and in 1842 began the furniture and undertaking business, which he transferred to his sons, Dwight W. and Edward G., in 1878. Henry Groff was a general merchant in company with Arnold Woodward for a number of years after 1844. John Hobbie, who came to the village in 1840 and served as a clerk five years with different firms, formed a partnership with Benjamin T. Clarke, the style being Clark & Hobbie, and the business was continued by them six years. At that time Samuel D. Clarke, son of Benjamin, purchased his father's interest. In 1856 Benjamin T. Clarke and George L. Rouse purchased Samuel D. Clarke's interest and the business continued under the firm name of Hobbie, Rouse & Co. About 1867 George L. Rouse purchased Clarke's interest, the firm name becoming Hobbie & Rouse, and the business continued until 1892, when the firm dissolved. The store was discontinued a few years later by E. C. Rouse.

Other merchants of Cazenovia, some of whom still continue in business, were George Morse, who has been in the drug business since 1847. Andrew Dardis, an immigrant from Ireland to Cazenovia in 1853, dealer in boots and shoes a number of years from 1855. Ebenezer B. Knowlton, a native Cazenovian, began the jewelry business about 1848 and continued many years. T. S. Whitnall was an early harness and trunk dealer and sold to E. A. Blair in 1863, who still continues.

Bowman H. Stanley began grocery business in 1863 with his brother,

Benjamin F. ; later he was associated with his son, C. M. Stanley, who afterwards conducted a bakery, now in the hands of F. E. Wilson. Tiflotson & Nichols (L. B. Tiflotson and E. R. Nichols) general merchants, succeeded the business of J. D. Beach established about 1861. David P. Dean in company with his brother, James C., bought in 1869 the grocery and millinery business of Jesse W. Hall and carried it on a number of years. The millinery business of the village is now conducted by Mrs. M. L. White and Mrs. F. D. Holdridge, established in 1895. Will H. Cruttenden began the jewelry business in 1870 and did a successful trade many years. Jesse W. Hall began as a jeweler in 1878, buying out John Greenland, who was in the business twenty years. Mr. Hall is still in trade. Harry N. Clark began a jewelry business in 1898.

Henry A. Johnson, H. H. Hannum and Henry H. Colton as the firm of Colton, Johnson & Co., had an early hardware business in which they were succeeded in 1877 by Colton & Webber; the business is now carried on by Mr. Colton. Driscoll & Marshall (M. Driscoll and F. F. Marshall) have been in hardware trade since 1895, succeeding Collins & Driscoll. Another hardware business is conducted by Marshall & Bumpus, which was commenced by A. E. Marshall in 1895; Mr. Bumpus came into the business in April, 1897.

Nichols & Covell began the clothing trade in 1871; this business is now conducted by Charles W. Covell & Son. R. A. Niles & Co., clothing dealers, succeeded by C. P. Remore in 1895; Mr. Remore was preceded by Eben Bentley.

John Aldrich Wells and his brother W. De Los removed to Cazenovia with their parents from Nelson, and began business as general merchants in 1872 under the firm name of Wells Brothers, succeeding D. N. Pulford, and are still in trade. Nichols & Loomis (S. C. Nichols, G. E. Loomis), general merchants, succeeded the firm of Davis & Nichols in 1889, who had succeeded Tiflotson Brothers; the firm is now Geo. E. Loomis & Co. B. Vollmer, general merchant, commenced trade in 1881 in company with P. P. Cobb, who retired in 1883. The firm of Cobb & Vollmer succeeded Watts & Cobb, who were preceded by John R. Watts. F. C. Phelps began business as a general merchant in 1893. Clark & Mulligan (F. G. Clark and P. E. Mulligan) began trade as general merchants in 1896, succeeding S. B. Groff.

Rice & Co. (J. W. T. and William W. Rice) began business as druggists in 1873; the store is now conducted by the latter. Henry A. Rouse settled

in Cazenovia in 1836 and began a general mercantile business in 1876, which he continued until his death; the business is now managed by C. H. Rouse. Samuel T. Jackson and his cousin, Frank E. Jackson, were dealers in hats and caps, boots and shoes, either as partners or separate, a number of years from 1877. Isaac L. De Clercq began grocery trade in 1878 by the purchase of the store established a little earlier by W. B. Noxon. John Keeler began trade in musical merchandise in 1874. William Donnelly was a grocer some years from 1878. H. M. Cushing, druggist, started soon after 1870, and in 1879 sold out to Severe Dorion. E. C. Hackley and C. M. Stanley were confectioners about 1880. Other merchants of the present are noticed in the later *Gazetteer of Towns*.

This comprehensive account of mercantile operations in Cazenovia denotes that the village in past years was a trade center of much importance. This condition was fostered by the early establishment of various manufacturing industries which depended largely on the splendid water power of Chittenango Creek. The selection of Cazenovia as the county seat in 1810 and its continuance as such during seven years, doubtless also contributed in some degree to the business importance of the village in early years. The census of 1810 gave the village a population of 500, with sixty-nine houses, five stores, one grist mill, one saw mill, two cloth-dressing establishments, two carding machines, two trip-hammers, two potasheries, two tanneries, one brewery and distillery, and a post-office. A printing office should be added to this list, as *The Pilot* was founded in the village in 1808 by Oran E. Baker. In the pages of its early numbers, through the medium of advertisements, something additional is learned of the industries of the place. The woolen factory of Elisha Starr & Co. had been recently purchased by Matthew Chandler. The new tannery of Thomas Chandler & Son was noticed. A hat factory was operated by John Brevoort and Jere Allis. A. Hitchcock announced the addition to his stock of goods of a new line of drugs and medicines. S. Forman had opened a book store, and J. Gillett advertised his ability to repair clocks and watches. J. Kilbourn was the village tailor, and W. Brown a painter and glazier. A Mr. White's chair factory is noticed and the trip-hammers of Luther Bunnell also.

From that far time until the financial disaster of 1836-38 swept over the country, Cazenovia prospered, like most other well located villages in Central New York where good water power was avail-

able; and much of that prosperity was due to the efforts of the energetic men who established manufactories. The early chair factory of Nehemiah White, above mentioned, was purchased by Ebenezer Knowlton, who built also an oil mill about 1815; both of these industries were carried on by Mr. Knowlton many years. In 1813 John Lincklaen and Elisha Starr built a woolen mill which is believed to have been the first one in Madison county. It passed to Matthew Chandler & Son. About 1810 Thomas Williams and his son John, from New Hartford, Oneida county, established a tannery, which they sold in 1815 to R. & R. G. Allen. Orrin Chandler succeeded his father in the Lincklaen & Starr woolen mill and sold it in 1829 to John Williams. It was burned May 1, 1834, and at once rebuilt and Mr. Williams operated it until his death in 1853; he was the first to introduce power looms in this town. The old woolen factory building is now occupied by J. H. O'Neil as a carriage shop.

Leonard Williams, son of John, was interested in the woolen mill, formed a partnership in 1847 with George S. Ledyard and John Stebbins (Williams, Ledyard & Stebbins), and the firm purchased of Mr. Williams twenty-four acres of land, including the Chittenango water power, one and a quarter miles below the village, and the saw mill and fulling mill; the saw mill was built by David B. Johnson, and the fulling mill by Sidney Roberts, of whom John Williams purchased it. The firm demolished the fulling mill and in 1848 erected the Shelter Valley Woolen Mill; this was burned in 1869 and rebuilt in 1871 by Williams & Stebbins, Mr. Ledyard having in the mean time retired. In March, 1879, Williams sold his interest to Mr. Stebbins. The business was substantially closed on account of the unsatisfactory condition of the trade; but the mill is now operated in a small way by the Cazenovia Wool and Felt Company.

The saw mill above mentioned was operated about five years more and was then demolished. John Williams carried on the fulling business in connection with tanning leather from 1840 to 1850 in the old Elisha Farnham tannery building, which now is occupied as a blacksmith shop.

The Cazenovia paper mill was built in 1810 by Zadock Sweetland and was for many years a very important industry for this region. He operated it successfully and gradually increased its capacity, until a few years previous to his death in 1855; he was then succeeded by his sons under the name of Sweetland Brothers, who still further increased

the product. The mill was burned in 1859 and at once rebuilt. In 1865 a great freshet carried away the dam and did a large amount of other damage along the creek. Henry Munroe bought the property, rebuilt the dam and started the mill. It was again partially burned, was rebuilt and then wholly burned. The property passed to Joseph H. Crawford, of mower and reaper connection, who rebuilt the last mill; after his failure it was acquired by Lewison Fairchild, who sold it to Eben Bentley. After being occupied a short time with the unfortunate shoe manufactory, it was left vacant.

The Cedar Grove Woolen Mill was built about 1837 by E. S. Jackson & Son, and was purchased in 1850 by Henry Ten Eyck. It was a large mill, had five sets of machinery, was in good order and successful operation when, in 1852, it was burned, causing heavy loss. E. Swan afterwards during the Civil war, carried on the making of binders' boards on the site of this mill.

The Allen tannery, before mentioned, was operated between 1869 and 1874 by Dardis & Flanagan, and by Andrew Dardis and his son John A. for two years longer. The American Lock Manufacturing Company, incorporated in 1875, with a capital of \$25,000, purchased the business in that year of the American Lock Company, which had for several years manufactured a lock of new design in a machine shop near the Albany street bridge. In the same year a building occupied by Stephen Chaphe as a machine shop was purchased by the new company and fitted up for their business. In April, 1878, the business was sold to the Yale Lock Company and removed to Stamford, Conn.

What was known as the Fern Dell Mills were built in 1848 by Ledyard Lincklaen for a woolen mill, but were never used for that purpose. About 1850 O. W. Sage, Newton Ames, and Charles Ames began there the manufacture of sash, doors and blinds, continuing until about 1877 when Newton Ames sold his interest to O. W. Sage, and a year later the latter bought also the interest of Charles Ames. About the year 1872 Carlos Nichols acquired an interest which he soon relinquished. In 1874 T. W. Thayer bought a third of the business and the next year Ambrose Ames purchased a like share. In 1878 Mr. Sage sold out to Ames & Thayer. A large business was done and the works are now operated by T. W. Thayer & Co.

In 1871 Joseph H. Crawford established the manufacture of a mower and reaper in Ilion and five years later removed his business to Cazenovia, at the same time purchasing the Onondaga Chief works at Man-

lius which he merged with his former interest. He occupied the old Cazenovia foundry, a little below the village, which was established in 1825 by the Shapley Brothers (N. W. & J. S.), on the site of the old building of the lock company. In 1875 he erected the stone building which was also occupied by him. In the spring of 1876 a stock company was formed under the name of J. F. Crawford & Co., with a capital of \$200,000. This company was dissolved and in February, 1878, transferred its property to the firm of J. F. Crawford & Co. The business for a time seemed to have a prosperous future, but active competition elsewhere caused its ultimate failure.

What was known as the Eagle Foundry, situated on Albany street, was built by Elisha Allis about 1812; it was later removed up the stream and passed through various proprietors' hands. A morocco factory was established by a Mr. Phinney, east of the village, about 1851 and was operated a number of years. The Bingley Mills are situated about two miles from the village on Chittenango Creek; they were established at a very early date and were operated from 1831 to the present time by William Atkinson. A saw mill was also built near by and a few dwellings were gathered about.

The Lake Mills in the village were built in early years by Jonas Fay and in 1850 passed to Reuben Parsons from William Burton. They had other owners and operators and in 1895 were burned and rebuilt. They are now operated by Albert Chaphe. The foundry and machine shop near the bridge on Albany street was built for an oil mill by Edmond Knowlton who occupied it as such until about 1864, when it was purchased of Chester Bates by the firm of Stone, Marshall & Card (John J. Stone, Justice W. Marshall, and Milton E. Card), who converted it into its present use. The firm is now Marshall & Card. Mr. Marshall is one of the oldest and best known mechanics in this section. He settled in Cazenovia in 1844 and learned his trade with the Shapley Brothers. Later he purchased the machine shop of A. W. Van Riper who was for many years a manufacturer of town clocks.

The well known Chaphe planing and saw mill was built early in the century as it originally stood. S. F. Chaphe and Reuben Parsons purchased the property, including the grist mill at that point, of William and James Burton in 1850, and a few years later divided, Parsons taking the grist mill and Chaphe the saw mill. In 1874 Mr. Chaphe enlarged his mill, put in a planing machine and added steam power. The mill was partially burned since that time and rebuilt.

In 1878 M. E. Card and Will H. Cruttenden began the manufacture of a glass-ball trap invented by Mr. Card, the work being carried on in the foundry of Stone, Marshall & Card. It proved a popular device for gunners and large numbers were sold in various countries. Competition of other kinds of traps ultimately caused a cessation of the manufacture.

M. J. Trowbridge carried on the manufacture of cabinet ware here from 1864, when he purchased of Leonard White the building erected by John Williams for a woolen mill in 1834. The business failed about twenty years later.

In the year 1895 a Camden turbine water wheel was installed in the stream at the foot of Albany street, the power of which is used by Marshall & Card for their machine shop. This firm has also a five-year contract with the village corporation for pumping water for the auxiliary water supply, the water being taken from a driven well near by.

George Witherell established a foundry business in 1890 in the old furnace building, but it was soon discontinued.

The few foregoing pages inform the reader that in past years Cazenovia village possessed far greater importance as a manufacturing center than it does at the present time. Active competition at points more favorably situated for shipment and the general trend of manufacturing operations towards large corporations, with other causes, have wrought a great change in this and many other villages where the water power of streams gave in early years sufficient stimulus to effect the founding of many industries. The industries of Cazenovia at the present time consist mainly of the grist mills, Marshall & Card's machine shop, J. H. O'Neil's and P. H. Calhoun's wagon and blacksmith shops; Charles Bordwell, blacksmith, who succeeded his father, Peter Bordwell, who began business in 1842; Martin McCabe, blacksmith, where his father, John McCabe, carried on business more than fifty years; that shop is one of the oldest buildings in the village. Barney Riley, a blacksmith during more than twenty-five years; and the Brooklyn Creamery, in which are manufactured butter, cheese, ice cream, etc., in charge of Ludum Blodgett.

For the financial accommodation of these various business and manufacturing interests the Madison County Bank was organized under the safety fund act, March 14, 1831, with a capital of \$100,000. Lemuel White, Jacob Ten Eyck, Justin Dwinelle, Bennett Bicknell, John Knowles, Sylvester Beecher, Elias P. Benjamin, Jonathan D. Ledyard

and Samuel Thomas were the commissioners appointed to receive subscriptions. The first directors of the bank were Perry G. Childs, Jacob Ten Eyck, John Hearsey, Jesse Kilborn, H. H. Cobb, Rufus Allen, William M. Burr, Arnold Ballou, Bennett Bicknell, John Williams, Lemuel White, J. D. Ledyard and Sylvester Beecher. Mr. Childs was chosen the first president of the institution and the bank opened for business on January 1, 1832, and was a source of great benefit to the town and county. Dividends of ten per cent. annually were paid many years and at the expiration of the charter \$1.25 on the dollar was returned to stockholders.

The Bank of Cazenovia was incorporated February 21, 1856, with a capital of \$120,000, and the following first board of directors: Charles Stebbins, Ledyard Lincklaen, Benjamin F. Jarvis, John Hobbie, David M. Pulford, Austin Van Riper, Lewis Raynor, Reuben Parsons and E. M. Holmes. Charles Stebbins was chosen the first president of the bank and B. F. Jarvis the first cashier. In 1865 the bank passed under the national system, becoming the National Bank of Cazenovia, and the capital was increased to \$150,000. Twenty years later, in 1876, this bank failed, and was succeeded during four years by the private banking establishment of E. S. Card & Co., who failed in 1880. Soon afterward a private banking house was opened by J. H. Ten Eyck Burr, which he still conducts.

The Pilot, the first newspaper in this village, which has been mentioned as starting in 1808, the same year in which the Madison Freeholder was established in Peterboro, continued its existence until August, 1823. In that year the Republican Monitor was founded by L. L. Rice. From April, 1825, to January, 1832, it was published by John F. Fairchild; by J. F. Fairchild & Son until July, 1840, and by J. F. Fairchild until March 4, 1841, when it was discontinued.

The Madison County Eagle was established in February, 1840, by Cyrus O. Poole. He was succeeded the next year by Thomas S. Myrick, and W. H. Phillips, the former of whom withdrew in 1842; in May, 1845, the name was changed to Madison County Whig, and the paper vigorously and ably supported the principles of that party. In August, 1848, H. A. Cooledge succeeded Mr. Phillips and changed the name of the paper to The Madison County News in October, 1853. In May, 1854, it was again changed to The Madison County Whig. Three years later, in January, 1857, the paper was discontinued. The next paper in the village was the Cazenovia Gazette, which was published by Baker

& Debnam from October, 1851, to May, 1852. The Progressive Christian was published two years from April, 1853, by A. Pryne. What became the Manlius Monitor was started in Cazenovia in November, 1878, by Henry C. Hammond and E. S. Vanvalen. On March 1, 1879, Mr. Hammond became sole proprietor and a few months later removed it to Manlius.

The Cazenovia Republican was established in 1854 by W. H. Phillips and Seneca Lake. A few weeks afterwards Mr. Phillips retired and Mr. Lake continued the publication until September, 1862, having enlisted in Co. K of the 114th Regiment, wherein he served with credit throughout the war. He was an able writer and made the Republican an influential newspaper. He was succeeded by Crandall Brothers (F. A. and E. Bowen Crandall), who were followed in March, 1863, by Francis A. Crandall. In October of the same year E. Bowen Crandall became proprietor and was succeeded in September, 1864, by Irving C. Forte; he was followed by Forte Brothers, then by Irving C. Forte, and he in June, 1875, by the former proprietor, E. Bowen Crandall. In May, 1877, Mr. Crandall was succeeded by F. M. Taylor, who ably conducted the paper until October, 1889, when he was succeeded by George H. Witherhead. He remained proprietor until February 20, 1890, when J. A. Loyster purchased and took charge of the establishment and has since filled the editorial chair with signal ability. The Republican has always earnestly supported the party from which it is named. It is somewhat remarkable that since its establishment nearly half a century ago, the Republican has never missed an issue. It is now an eight-page weekly and is wholly printed in its own office.

The tax list copied a few pages back informs us that in 1803 Hiram Roberts added to his trade of blacksmithing, the keeping of a tavern, and that Ebenezer Johnson was the other landlord of the place at that time. The record of possible tavern-keepers in the first quarter of the century is not complete, but we know that the Lincklaen House was built in 1835 by John Williams and his associates in a stock company; the property came into possession of Mr. Williams in 1839, and he retained it until his death in 1853. It was, however, leased to Oliver Jewell from 1841 to 1852 inclusive, and he purchased it upon the death of Mr. Williams and kept the house until his death in July, 1877. In October of that year Messrs. Clark & Jewett purchased the property, since which time it has had numerous owners and proprietors. The house is now kept by Walter H. Young.

The Cazenovia House was built in the early years of the village, had a number of proprietors and in 1877 became the property of Perry Crandall who kept the house a number of years. The present proprietor is Charles E. Pratt.

What was formerly the Lake House has stood for many years and was purchased in 1879 by C. B. Stanton, who changed its name to the Stanton House and made extensive improvements. He was succeeded for a few years by John Finch and he by Edward Parker. In 1894 the house again came into possession of Mr. Stanton.

Cazenovia village has had a number of attorneys in past years who were prominent in the bar of the county. Among them were Schuyler Van Rensselaer, Samuel Sidney Breese, David Dearborn, David B. Johnson, Perry G. Childs, a man who had an honorable business and official career; Charles Stebbins, Justin Dwinelle, William J. Hough, Sidney T. Fairchild, Calvin Carpenter, Richard Thomas, Hobert G. Paddock, D. W. Cameron, William L. Storke, and a few others.

The first physician to settle in the village was Dr. Isaac Lyman who came from Northampton, Mass., in or before the year 1799, and continued in practice until shortly before his death in 1854. Dr. Theophilus Wilson began practice in 1814, after graduating at Dartmouth College. He was stricken down by death about a year later. Other early physicians were Drs. Jonathan Silsby, David Mitchell, Alvin Foord, Fordyce Rice, E. M. Adams, John K. Chamberlayne, Stephen M. Potter, Isaac Newton Goff, Elbert A. Ainsworth, A. D. Smith, Henry Foord.

Cazenovia has always had an efficient fire department and has not suffered as have many villages from the destructive element. At the first meeting of the village corporation \$100 was voted for the purchase of a fire engine; that was in May, 1810. A month later it was ordered "that Hezekiah Strong, Jacob A. Dana, Daniel Gilbert, Nehemiah White, John M. Black, Joab Gillett, Caleb Ledyard, William Adams, Timothy Foster, M. P. Mather, William Wills and Isaac Dawson be firemen for the village of Cazenovia, and that they meet on Monday next at 8 o'clock a. m., to choose a captain from their number, who shall have the direction of the engine, and the firemen belonging to the fire company, and that the captain shall call out and exercise the company in using and examining the engine at least once a month, which shall be on the last Saturday in each and every month, and that the time of meeting on said Saturday at sun two hours high in the afternoon and may be kept out

till sun-set." In the closing month of that year the trustees ordered every merchant and tavern-keeper in the village to provide himself with five leather buckets, and every other owner or occupant of a house with one bucket for use in case of fire. At the first a fine of fifty cents was imposed for non-attendance at meetings of the fire company; this fine was increased to one dollar in June, 1812, and more buckets were ordered in shops, offices, etc. In 1812 the first engine house was built at a cost of \$55.

For some cause unexplained the fire company was disbanded in May, 1816, and on May 7, 1817, the engine was ordered to be sold; it was doubtless about useless, as later in the same year Ebenezer Reynolds and Sylvanus Dyer offered to put it in repair for \$60 and that the village might then have the option of selling it to them for \$15. The offer was accepted.

In May, 1822, residents of the village were ordered to provide ladders long enough in each case to reach the roof of the dwelling. On October 4 of that year the engine house was ordered sold at auction on the next day. In May, 1827, the first hooks and ladders were provided for at a cost of \$20.

In May, 1829, the trustees were given authority to purchase "one of Daboll's fire engines." On July 14 of that year a new fire company was organized with thirteen members, of which John W. Birge was elected captain. When this company disbanded in 1831 a new one was formed of eighteen members, of which Rufus Allen was captain, and Elisha Allis was chosen chief engineer. On September 16, 1834, the trustees were ordered to purchase a fire engine at the price of \$700 from William Platt & Co. In May, 1835, they were given authority to construct "three sufficient reservoirs," holding about 10,000 gallons each, and to pay Elisha Allis a reasonable sum for building an engine house; this house cost \$92. In the following month a hook and ladder company was organized.

On the first of May, 1843, the fire company adopted a code of by-laws and took the name Cazenovia Fire Company No. 1. In July of that year Fire Company No. 2 was organized with sixteen members. In August of the next year a second engine was purchased, with hose and other appurtenances. The new engine was purchased of L. Button & Co. at a cost \$550. Cazenovia Fire Company No. 2 was organized with thirty members on December 21, 1844.

The sum of \$2,000 was voted on March 5, 1854, for building a hall

in association with the town, which also voted that amount at the annual town meeting of that year. The village was to have right of perpetual use of the basement for the fire department, and the hall for village meetings. In March of the following year the school house in district No. 1 was purchased for an engine house at a cost of \$400, with half that sum for adapting it to its new purpose.

The Owaghena Fire Company No. 1 was first organized July 12, 1862, with Abram Lockwood, foreman. Deluge Fire Company No. 2 was formed on the same date, with H. A. Gifford, foreman. In August, 1863, the trustees authorized the chief engineer to purchase a new Cowing engine for \$1,150. A reorganization of the department took place immediately after a disbandment of the whole department, on March 30, 1875, when two fire companies numbered 1 and 2 were formed and a hook and ladder company. This arrangement did not continue long and in 1877 Owaghena Engine Company No. 1 and Deluge Engine Company No. 2 were organized. Ledyard Hose Company No. 1 was organized in September, 1879.

In 1890 an efficient water works system for the village was established upon which has thus far been expended \$42,000. This action was taken as a result of a vote at a special meeting. A reservoir with a capacity of 8,000,000 gallons was constructed at an elevation of 178 feet above the lake, giving an average pressure of sixty pounds. The reservoir is fed by springs in the vicinity and the auxiliary pumping station operated by Marshall & Card, before mentioned; this station has a daily capacity of 280,000 gallons and is in use about six months in each year. About 300 taps are now in use and eight miles of pipe have been laid. The income from the system in 1897 was \$2,100. The water commissioners are Edgar C. Bass, William Watkins and D. H. Doremus.

The introduction of this system rendered the fire engines substantially useless and the fire department now consists of two hose companies and a hook and ladder company; the hose companies are named Citizens' Hose Company, Owaghena Hose Company No. 1, and the other organization is Cazenovia Hook and Ladder Company. In case of a fire a general alarm is sounded on the Baptist church bell by push buttons in various parts of the village, a system inaugurated in 1893. C. H. Barrett is chief engineer.

What is known as Cazenovia Hall was erected in 1897 by the Cazenovia Hall Association, a stock company, in which Henry Burden was

by far the largest owner and the principal promoter. He was made president of the association; William Watkins, vice-president and manager; John R. Watts, treasurer; Charles S. Fairchild, William W. Rice, directors. The building is a symmetrical structure of brick and cost about \$12,000. The village corporation leases from the association a commodious office for its business and records.

Cazenovia is efficiently drained by a complete sewer system, work on which was begun in the fall of 1894 and finished in the following year. The cost of the system was \$31,000, for which bonds were issued to run twenty years.

The church next formed in Cazenovia after the organization of the Presbyterian in 1798, as before noticed, was the Baptist, which was the result of meetings held in 1803 in the school house two miles south of the village, and conducted by Elder Bacon, pastor of the church in New Woodstock. Other elders conducted the meetings there until 1813, when they were held in the court house in the village until 1817. In that year the foundations of a Baptist meeting house were laid and in the following year it was in condition for occupancy. On September 6, 1820, thirty-six male and fifty-five female members were dismissed from the Baptist church of New Woodstock and a separate organization was effected in Cazenovia. After two years of pulpit supply, Elder David Pease was called and served five years, during which period in 1823 the Sunday school was opened. In March, 1827, Elder Lewis Leonard became pastor and continued eight years until 1835, in which year the church was repaired and improved. Rev. William Clarke was the next pastor, beginning his term in 1836 and serving until 1851, to be succeeded in the following year by Rev. George Mathews; he continued only two years when Rev. Mr. Clarke was again called and remained pastor until April, 1864. From 1865 to 1868, J. B. Childs, a student at Hamilton, filled the pulpit. In the year named last extensive changes and improvements were made in the church and Rev. John C. Ward was called to the pastorate, serving until March, 1873. In June, 1875, Rev. Samuel H. Greene was ordained. The present pastor, Rev. J. J. Keyes, began his pastorate in 1893. The church edifice was burned in 1871, and the society rebuilt its present handsome brick church at a cost of \$15,000, which was dedicated in June, 1880.

A Methodist class was formed in Cazenovia as a part of the Cortland Circuit which was organized in 1816. Previous to that year services had been held in the village by circuit preachers. Rev. William Cam-

eron formed the class in 1816, and in the next year Elisha Bibbins and George Peck were the preachers; the latter described the Cazenovia church as consisting of "John Rowland, his wife and two daughters, Grace and Hannah; Eunice Parsons, subsequently extensively known as the devoted Sister Cobb, . . . Stephen Dodge and his sister; Luany Martin, Dolly Codwell, and a few others we cannot name, together with some half a dozen who lived out of the village. . . . Mr. Rowland owned the grist mill on the outlet, and was a man of some means; the remainder of the class were poor, a majority of them single persons." There are no records of this church prior to November 4, 1830, when a meeting was held and the title, The First Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Cazenovia was adopted; Timothy Crandall, Russell G. Allen, Whitman Cobb, Augustus W. Smith, William Sherman, Newell Wright, and David B. Johnson were chosen trustees. A subscription was soon started to obtain funds with which to build a chapel, the subscriptions not to be binding unless \$3,000 or more was subscribed. As only a little less than \$2,000 was pledged, the project was abandoned. On January 25, 1832, it was resolved to raise a fund by selling the pews of a contemplated church to be built on the corner lot south of the Seminary, of brick or stone. The sales of pews continued at a few intervals until January 1, 1833, at which time little more than \$4,000 had been realized. In the spring of that year work on the building was begun and it was probably finished during the year. This building was used until 1873, when the present fine edifice was completed at a cost, with furnishings, of about \$39,000. The church was first constituted a charge in 1825, with Rev. Fitch Reed, pastor.

The organization of St. Peter's Episcopal Church in November, 1844, was the result of meetings; which had been held in the high school room on the public square. On November 4 of the year named William Greenland, Anson W. Spencer, Sherlock W. Perkins, Martin W. Shapley, J. Dean Hawley, Kendrick N. Guiteau, John Ryan, James A. White, Rollin A. Mitchell, D. Ira Baker, George Adams, and John Adams met for the purposes of incorporating a church. Rev. Mason Gallagher was then a missionary in Cazenovia and occupied the chair. A resolution of incorporation was adopted and William Greenland and Anson W. Spencer were elected wardens, and Martin W. Shapley, Kendrick N. Guiteau, J. Dean Hawley, Sherlock W. Perkins, Charles G. Warden, John Ryan, Edward F. Pratt, and David G. Keeler, vestry-

men. On December 1, 1844, the congregation worshiped for the first time in the room at the northeast corner of the square, which had been appropriately fitted for the purpose. Owing to informality in the proceedings of organization above described a reincorporation of the church was effected November 17, 1845. In January, 1847, a site for a church was selected and the edifice there erected was completed and consecrated on December 28, 1848. Rev. J. T. Rose was installed as pastor in 1891.

St. James's Roman Catholic Church was organized in 1849 by Rev. Michael Hayes, of Syracuse, who had previously conducted meetings in dwellings in the village. The brick church edifice was erected in 1849-50, and the first services were held there in May of that year. In 1853 Rev. James Cahill became the resident pastor and was succeeded in 1856 for two years by Rev. Michael Rooney. The other pastors have been Rev. Bonaventure Carney, 1858-62; Rev. C. P. Brady, 1862-75; Rev. C. A. Reilly, 1875-82; Rev. John L. Reilly, 1883-85; Rev. Edward M. Brady, 1885, leaving in fall of that year; James L. Mahar, 1885-95; Rev. Father Doody came October 20, 1895, and is the present pastor. The church is a prosperous one, free from debt, owns a good parsonage and a cemetery.

The First Universalist Society was organized March 23, 1853, at a meeting at which William G. Burr, Rufus May, and Chester S. Bates were chosen trustees. S. B. Ward, Francis Parsons, Thomas Worlock, Albert Cook, and Amasa Swift were appointed a building committee and their meeting house was built during that year. The society has always been small and was served by Revs. C. E. Hewes, D. Skinner, J. M. Austin, and J. C. B. Heath. After 1857 only occasional services were held.

There is very little existing record to denote just what was done in the very early years for the promotion of education in Cazenovia; but it is quite safe to assume that schools were established from the first and were supported with such liberality as the circumstances allowed. The town was early divided into districts the number of which was for many years eighteen. This number was reduced in 1874 by the consolidation of districts Nos. 10, 17 and 21 to form a Union Free School district. Two earlier attempts were made for this purpose, which were unsuccessful. This district and the old and well known Seminary are properly described in the chapter on Education.

Cazenovia supports an excellent public library containing about 5,000

volumes, which is now located in the old Williams Holmes residence. This property was purchased by R. H. Hubbard and presented to the village for its present purpose. This library was supported during a number of years by individual subscriptions, and partly by fees. The present librarian is Miss Emma Hutchinson.

While the progress thus described was taking place in the central and northern parts of this town, similar advancement was made in the southern part in the vicinity of New Woodstock. It has already been noted that David and Jonathan Smith and Charleville Webber were the pioneers in this section of the town, and were soon followed by Isaac Warren, Robert Fisher, John Savage and others of the sturdy men who subdued the wilderness. A hamlet sprang up on the site of New Woodstock at an early day, the place being easily accessible by a good road from Cazenovia southward. The Baptist meeting house of the parent society was built here in 1803, and a tavern, store and shops were soon in existence. The first merchants of whom there is definite knowledge were Harvey and Alvin Smith, brothers, who traded from 1816 to 1830; they also established that necessary institution of the pioneers, a distillery, which they subsequently sold to Philetus Lathrop. Joseph F. Clark was a merchant contemporary with the Smiths, his store being opposite theirs, just east of the railroad on the north side of the street. He continued in business until his death in 1834. Jesse B. Worden was a merchant here from about 1816 to 1819; he left it to become a Baptist minister. Harvey Morris, from Eaton village, opened a store about 1834 in the building that afterwards became a part of the store of T. F. Huntley; he continued until his death in 1842. T. M. Avery succeeded Mr. Morris. Baum & Stanton were in trade a few years previous to the Civil war, and were succeeded in 1862 by O. D. Huntley & Son, who came from Sharon, N. Y.; they continued until the death of the father in 1866, when the business was sold to another son, T. F. Huntley. He admitted his brother William as a partner a year later, who sold back his interest three years afterwards and T. F. Huntley continued a few years, when he sold to James Reed and moved to Syracuse; after other brief periods of proprietorship the store came into possession of Perry Jaqueth and his son. William W. Huntley opened a store in 1875 and continued a number of years, when he was succeeded by C. A. Fox, present proprietor. E. W. Gunn and F. W. Tucker, as the firm of Gunn & Tucker, were in trade before 1880, and the former was an earlier merchant, beginning in 1856; his partners at different

periods were J. J. Tucker and Alonzo Tucker, who purchased the store subsequently occupied by the firm. The hardware business started in 1865 by R. J. Sunderlin was carried on by Sunderlin & Tucker after 1867, through the admission of J. J. Tucker as a partner. Henry Ryder bought Sunderlin's interest and William Huntley recently purchased the whole. Orrin S. Smith began trade in 1866 with John Ferguson, whose interest he purchased a year later.

New Woodstock has not been noted for manufacturing. The New Woodstock Mills, formerly including a flouring mill and a saw mill, were built a little before 1840 by Samuel Walker, who had previously owned and operated a grist mill and saw mill built in the early years of the village by Nathan Smith; these were carried away in a freshet just before the present mills were built. The mill property passed to Wallace & Corbin who sold in 1869 to J. J. Randall. At his death it passed to his son-in-law, Merritt C. Wood.

A wool carding factory was established many years ago on this stream below the grist mill, which later was converted into a machine shop and cider mill which was subsequently at different times burned and rebuilt. In 1855 it passed to possession of G. W. Wightman who sold it in 1861 and repurchased it two years later; it was burned in 1862 and was rebuilt in 1863, and was again burned in 1871 and rebuilt by Mr. Wightman in 1872. The property passed to W. H. Cardner and from him to the present owner E. K. Cardner. It now consists of a saw mill, planer and shingle machine. It has been twice burned since 1872.

Silas E. Morse has been in the wagon-making business here since 1850, during the first five years with Ralph Bell and James L. Savage. This shop was ultimately closed. Henry S. Gorton also carried on this business many years, but finally failed.

The first cheese factory in the town was established at this village in 1862-3 by E. W. Gunn and J. J. Tucker, the merchants before mentioned; it was subsequently owned by J. M. Lounsbury & Sons, and has been conducted by C. A. Buckingham since 1883. He also conducts the milk station and handles the milk of 1,800 cows. Seven other cheese factories were afterwards opened between that time and 1873, in different sections and for many years this business was very active. A factory is now in operation at Webster's, another at the head of the lake by Wager & Reynolds, and Burr Wendell has a butter factory near the Chenango Valley station.

Although the legal profession has not been actively represented by resident members in the village, a number of physicians have followed their profession here in past years. The first doctor in the place was Joseph Moffett, who settled here about 1810 and practiced until his death in 1820. He was followed by Dr. Levi Gibbs who removed to Perry, N. Y., some years later. Dr. Stephen P. Collins was in practice from 1828 to 1838. Dr. John Goodell, jr., practiced several years just before his death in 1850. Others who were in practice here only short periods were Drs. Lorenzo Heffron, C. W. Adams, A. D. Smith Joseph Ferry, Franklin W. Root, N. P. Warner and perhaps a few others.

The only church at New Woodstock besides the Baptist, which has been described, is the Methodist, which was organized in 1830; at that time it was in the Pompey Circuit. The members of the class at that time were L. Davis and wife, N. Abbott and wife, James Allen, B. Pad-dock and W. Batchelor. Services were held in the West Woodstock school house. The meeting house at New Woodstock was built in 1850 and was subsequently enlarged and improved. The records are so im-complete that a list of the pastors cannot be given.

Webster's is a station on the Chenango Valley branch of the West Shore road about two and a half miles south of Cazenovia. A post-office was established about 1876, with P. A. Webster, postmaster. T. C. Farrell is the present official. A cheese factory and a milk station are the only business interests of the place.

What are known as Bingley's Mills are situated on the Elmira, Cortland and Northern Railroad, two miles above Cazenovia on Chittenango Creek. A grist mill was operated here among the first in this section. It was owned by William Atkinson from 1831 until his death in 1871, and is still operated by members of that family.

Two miles north of New Woodstock, at what is called Belmont, is a grist mill which is now operated by Erastus Seymour. E. P. Jepson was a former proprietor a number of years. About a mile above on the same stream is a saw mill built by Clark Taber, which has been operated many years by the Judd Brothers.

CHAPTER XXV.

PROGRESS OF IMPROVEMENT IN TOWNS CONTINUED—HAMILTON.

Since the organization of Madison county in 1806, the town of Hamilton, formed from Paris March 5, 1795, the settlement of which has been adequately described in an earlier chapter, has been one of the most important in the county. While public affairs, legislation, etc., in which the town at large was directly and deeply interested have not been of such significance as to demand particular attention, the villages of Hamilton in the northwest part of the town, Earlville, a part of which is in the extreme southwestern part, and Poolville in the central part have become business centers of importance, where large interests are represented and fine churches, excellent schools, societies, and all of the institutions of advanced civilization have been established and actively supported. The town as a whole constitutes a rich agricultural district and in past years was one of those in the county noted for extensive cultivation of hops—an industry that in more recent years is being superseded by dairying with more reliable and larger profits.

The early town records, after giving the list of officers and other brief proceedings of the first town meeting, held in April, 1795, contained the customary simple results of votes for the regulation of public affairs as they then existed. Until 1807 the town embraced an immense area, including what are now the towns of Lebanon, Eaton and Madison, giving such officers as were chosen an extended jurisdiction and their edicts an influence that was far-reaching. In Hamilton village, then a mere cluster of dwellings with a tavern, a store, and a few shops, were held the first Courts of Common Pleas in Chenango county, of which the town was a part until 1806. The first court met in a log school house near the pioneer home of Elisha Payne, in June, 1798. After the formation of Madison county the courts alternated between this school house, and another one in the town of Sullivan. But there was very little litigation among the peacefully-inclined people of those times; they had had personal interests of greater import to attract their attention than waiting upon the slow progress of the law.

Their greatest enemies were not their neighbors, but wild beasts, and the young hunters received a considerable revenue during a number of years from the bounties offered by the town for killing wolves, bears, etc. In 1799 it was voted to give, besides the bounty then in force (the amount of which is not stated) "10 Dollars for a Full Grown Wolf, 5 for a whelp;" also "to give 1 Dollar as bounty for killing a full grown Bear." This indicates the relative amount of damage done by those two kinds of beasts. The bounty on wolves continued through 1801 and in the next year was raised to \$25 and \$15 respectively for old and young animals. This was repealed in 1803. In this town bounties were paid for killing crows as late as 1831.

The early dwellers in the town of Hamilton as now bounded, suffered less from many privations than those of other localities. For example there was a grist mill at Brookfield from the first, established in 1782, a distance then considered short for obtaining the much-desired grinding. The road was very bad to that mill and many preferred to go to New Hartford in Oneida county for a considerable period. In 1797, however, when Daniel Wheeler built a grist mill at Lebanon, this source of difficulty was removed. A very early mill was built also at Hubbardsville, and in 1810 the grist mill in Hamilton village was built by William Pierce and Josiah and Medad Rogers, on the site of the second mill, which was also built by them in 1832. The property passed to James Furman in 1849, who operated the mill some forty-five years; the building is now occupied as an ice storage house.

The log school house before mentioned as the scene of the first court, was built soon after the first settlement, and was an example of others erected in different parts of the town before the formation of the county, all of which soon gave place to better frame structures, made possible by the starting of Ichabod Wheeler's saw mill at this point. Frame additions to log dwellings and a few frame houses were built by 1806, and a three story brick building was erected in the village in 1816, mainly for school purposes.

Hamilton village was given its first tavern in the dwelling of Elisha Payne, from whom the settlement was for a time known as Payne's Settlement. In 1802 he built a new tavern on the corner of Broad and Lebanon streets, which stood for many years. There was another small tavern building erected on the site of the later Park House as early as 1800. The log school house disappeared by the beginning of the century and a square roofed frame building was erected on what

was the public green at the head of the later established park. In 1800, also, Dr. Thomas Greenly had settled in the place, to the great relief of the afflicted; Joseph Colwell had a store on the corner of Broad and Lebanon streets, as the first merchant in the village, and continued in trade until 1816, when he associated with Capt. Esek Steere and built a brick store, which was subsequently rebuilt by Captain Steere. The saw mill of Ichabod Wheeler was on the Chenango not far from the site of the grist mill. Several churches were in existence in the town, as noticed already, and the inhabitants were enjoying most of the blessings of life in their new homes.

Hamilton village was incorporated April 12, 1816, but the early records down to 1853 are said to have been kept only in a fragmentary manner and many of the leaves of the record book were cut out and lost. A still greater calamity followed in the great fire of February 19, 1895, in which all the records were wholly lost. They were in a safe and under all but exceptional circumstances would have been saved; but unfortunately the safe fell into a cistern in the cellar of the old hall building, the water penetrated the safe and rendered the records almost wholly illegible. All the street surveys of the village and the highway records of the town, the boundaries of school districts, and other records of the greatest value were destroyed.

From publications already in existence it is learned that at the village meeting of May 2, 1819 (the record of which was the first one that was complete) Thomas Cox was president; William Pierce, 2d, Esek Steere, and Thomas Hubbard, trustees; J. Foote, clerk, an office held by him as late as 1824. We are able to give the following nearly complete list of presidents of the village from 1853 to the present time:

Presidents.—1853, Lewis Wickwire; 1854, Benjamin B. Babcock; 1855, Albertus Starr; 1856, John J. Foote; 1857, Eben Curry; 1858–60,¹ Erastus D. Wheeler; 1861, George F. Burr; 1862, ———;² 1863, D. B. West; 1864, Paul R. Miner; 1865 and 1867, Eben Curry; 1866, William N. Case; 1868, Edward E. Welton; 1869, Lyman B. Foster; 1870, William F. Bonney; 1871–72, E. W. Foote; 1873, Americus V. Bardeen; 1874, F. D. Beebe; 1875–76, Joseph Curtis; 1877, Eugene P. Sisson; 1878, David C. Mott; 1879–81, H. W. Keith; 1882, Charles W. Underhill; 1883–86, W. T. Manchester; 1887–95, Eugene P. Sisson; 1896–98, N. R. Wickwire.

¹ Since 1859, the president, who was previously elected by the trustees, has been elected by the inhabitants.

² The records do not show who was president in 1862.

Clerks.—1853, William Fairchild; 1854, Charles Parker; 1855, S. Kimball Putnam; 1856, George B. Eaton; 1857-58, Wilber M. Brown; 1859, William Fairchild; 1860-62, R. F. Randolph; 1863, Erastus Wellington;¹ 1864, Orrin M. Stiles; 1865-67, William Fairchild; 1868, Joel Barber;² 1869-70, John M. Banning; 1871, A. Eugene Lewis; 1872, George Sperry; 1873, Edward P. Kenyon; 1874-76, David C. Mott; 1877-78, E. Watts Cushman; 1879, C. W. Stapleton; Barna J. Stimson has been village clerk since 1884, when he succeeded Charles M. Wickwire, chosen in 1881 and preceded by Joseph Beal, who followed C. W. Stapleton.

The State legislation affecting Hamilton village is not extensive. In the year 1830 the authorities of the village were given authority to license the sale of liquors. In 1832 (April 25) the Hamilton Water Association was incorporated by an act of the Legislature; Benjamin W. Babcock, Thomas Greenly and Seneca B. Burchard, with their associates, were incorporators. The capital stock was only \$3,000. The present water system was not in operation until 1895, as described further on.

In 1840 (May 11) the charter of the village was extensively changed, its provisions condensed and materially amended. The election of five trustees was provided for, with three assessors, a clerk, a collector and three fire wardens. The trustees were given broader powers for the conduct of village government upon lines more in consonance with the dictates of experience up to that time.

Again in 1868 the charter was still further changed in chapter 435, to which the reader is referred for details. Only comparatively unimportant amendments have since been made, as found in chapter 250, laws of 1870; chapter 18, laws of 1874; chapter 142, laws of 1875; and chapter 166, laws of 1877, which repealed all former laws and now is the governing charter. At the annual elections there are elected a president, two assessors, a treasurer, clerk, a street commissioner, a collector and two fire wardens, all of whom hold office one year. The Board of Trustees consists of six members, two of whom are elected each year.

The Hamilton Fire Department was organized May 19, 1830, though there were facilities of some nature for extinguishing fire previous to that time, the records of which are lost. At the meeting of the trus-

¹ William Fairchild was appointed clerk, June 17, 1863, vice Wellington resigned.

² E. D. Van Slyck was elected clerk, June 15, 1868, vice Barber resigned.

tees on the date named the following named persons were appointed firemen: Ferdinand Walker, Marcus Clark, Thomas Barton, John O. Crocker, J. Addison Mott, James Putnam, J. Franklin Munger, Philo A. Orton, Fay N. Harvey, Erastus D. Wheeler, Hiram Upham, Joshua Willard, Ransom Hayward, David Bellows, Horace Pierce, Samuel Morse and Hiram Savage. This was doubtless the first legally constituted fire company in the village.

Fountain Fire Company No. 1 was organized July 31, 1873, with thirty-seven members, and Fountain Hose Company with fourteen members. The first officers under this organization were: H. T. Wilcox, chief engineer; Eli Barber, first assistant engineer. On November 13, 1876, the trustees authorized Fountain Fire Company to incorporate under the provisions of chapter 397 of the law of May 2, 1873. Three years later, in 1879, the chief engineer reported the following equipment of the department: One Button hand engine, one hose jumper, 200 feet leather hose, 200 feet "ante-speptic" (antiseptic?) hose, 50 feet rubber hose, 50 feet linen hose, (500 feet hose all in good order,) two fire-hooks with poles, four fire axes, one fire-hook, chain and rope, one alarm bell, five ladders, three lanterns. There were twenty-nine engine men and twenty two hosemen, and seventy uniforms. L. R. Fairchild was chief engineer, A. M. Russell, first assistant, T. H. Beal, second assistant.

In 1888 a Button steam engine was purchased, with two hose jumpers and 1,000 feet of new hose. Since that time about 1,500 feet of hose has been kept on hand.

The establishment of the present Hamilton water supply system brought the fire department under entirely new conditions. A reorganization was effected under which there were two hose companies in service, composed of about twenty-five men each, and a hook and ladder company, which is now acting as a hose pending the purchase of a truck. The old steamer is to be sold. In 1897 the village gave the old hand engine to the department. It is known throughout the State for its past great efficiency and the number of contests in which it has been the victor. Three hose carts and 1,000 feet of hose are in use; the carts will ere long be superseded by two hose wagons. The officers of the department are Carl Baum, president; A. P. Lewis, vice-president; J. S. Kimberly, secretary; W. H. Case, treasurer; Thomas H. Beal, chief engineer; Charles O. Wedge, assistant engineer.

The water supply of the present works was turned into the mains at the same date in August, 1895, with the introduction of electric light-

ing. The water supply is taken from Spring Lake and flows by gravity two miles through a tile main to a filter bed and thence into a well whence it is pumped into a stand-pipe of 200,000 gallons capacity, giving a pressure in the pipes of 100 pounds to the square inch. The works are owned by the village and give the citizens an abundant supply of pure water at a nominal cost.

The electric lighting plant, also owned by the village, is one of the best in the State. The power is supplied by boiler and engine set up in duplicate, so that in case of accident in either the lighting or water works, there need be no stoppage. The present commission consists of William W. West, president; James M. Taylor, secretary; Melvin Tripp, treasurer.

The post-office was established at Hamilton at an early date, but there are no available records of the office back of 1853, when H. G. Beardsley was appointed postmaster, to be succeeded in 1861 by George F. Burn. E. R. Bardeen was appointed in 1866, and was succeeded by Benjamin F. Bonney, in 1869. He held the office more than ten years and was followed by E. W. Cushman, he by T. H. Beal, he by G. C. Waldron, and he by George Beal, and he by E. W. Cushman, present postmaster.

Contemporaneous with the first store of Joseph Colwell, before mentioned, was that of Charles Clark, who came at the same or about the same time with Colwell, and opened a store in which from about 1805 he was associated with James Dorrance. Charles T. Deering kept a store in that location a little later and continued to about 1816, when he built on the opposite side of the street, in conjunction with Henry M. Graves, a brick block. In that year also Colwell and Esek Steere built a brick store.

Soon after 1800 Henry M. Graves and Samuel Dascom opened a store in a red building on the site of J. B. Grant's book store; the property was then owned by Dr. Thomas Greenly, whose daughter Mr. Dascom married. A few years later Messrs. Graves and Fargo were in business in the same store. Lewis B. Goodsell and a Mr. Sparrow were in mercantile business here a little later, and still later, Rufus Bacon and Ferdinand Walker were merchants; Mr. Bacon continued a little later than 1821, and the others named, excepting Walker, who continued to 1852 and failed, were out of trade previous to that year. Bacon sold out to his brother Ezra who became associated with Julius Candee, but continued only a few years.

In 1821 Joseph Mott came from Bridgewater and opened a store and in the next year started in trade with drugs, as the first in that line in the village, placing his son, Smith Mott, in charge. Soon after the elder Mott's death in 1824 the business passed to John Foote, who carried it on fifteen years and was succeeded by his son, John J. Foote; he in 1854 took as partner Benjamin F. Bonney. In 1866 the firm was succeeded by John C. Foote, son of John J., and James K. Welton, and the firm of Bonney & Welton continued many years. Mr. Bonney's father, Benjamin Bonney, was a pioneer of this town in 1808, settling about a mile north of the Center.

Joseph Mott, who was the first druggist, was a merchant in general goods also, both here and in Utica. In 1830 the son, Smith Mott, joined in partnership with his brother, Joseph Addison Mott, under the firm name of S. & J. A. Mott and continued in trade until 1833. Upon the dissolution of the firm at that time J. A. Mott formed a partnership with Amos Crocker, purchased his interest a year later and continued in trade until 1847. Smith Mott, after the dissolution, became a partner with Judge Philo Gridley, purchased the latter's interest about three years later and took in Otis B. Howe. This firm dissolved a few years later and for a period Mr. Mott's son, T. S. Mott, was in trade with his father.

Sanford Boon was an early jeweler, beginning in 1836, and erected the building afterwards occupied by the bank. In 1839 Esek Steere, John Foote, and John J. Foote established a hardware business under the firm name of E. Steere & Co., until 1846 and for many years later as Foote & Gaskell.

O. L. Woodruff opened a general store in 1849 in company with John Owen and Erastus F. Wellington, and continued in trade either with others or alone more than thirty years. Mrs. L. A. Rice was a milliner of 1846 and continued thirty years or more. Robert Patterson opened a boot and shoe store in 1860 and is still in business. Valentine Piotrow established a ready-made clothing store in 1860 and is succeeded by his son, Frederick G. Piotrow. Melvin Tripp, grocer, and W. K. Lippitt, began trade in 1865 and continued many years. J. M. Banning & Co. carried on a drug business some years from 1866, and John Harmon, hardware, and A. E. Lewis, clothier, were in business twenty years ago, Mr. Lewis still continuing. Mr. Harmon now conducts the mills at the station. Joseph L. Kelly was engaged in the book business beginning in 1871 and continuing ten or more years. A. E. B. Campbell began

the manufacture and sale of furniture in 1873, succeeding to an establishment that was started early in the history of the village, as related a little further on. Mr. Campbell was succeeded by Rowlands & Beal.

Francis J. and Elmer C. Root began the drug trade in 1873 as Root Brothers; E. C. Root still continues in the same line, with groceries. A. W. Bartle was in the grocery business a number of years from 1874, and L. M. Royce in 1875 began the grocery and crockery business which he still carries on. A. C. Rice began grocery business in 1876 and Peter McMorrow and John Bradin, as the firm of McMorrow & Co., opened a dry goods business in 1878. In the same year F. N. Tompkins established his jewelry business which he still conducts. James L. Bright opened a hardware business in 1878 and in the next year J. P. Butler engaged in grocery trade.

The foregoing brief notes tell the story of almost all of the early and some of the present mercantile establishments of the village. For a list of the many other present merchants the reader must be referred to the Gazetteer in later pages.

Hamilton village has never been noted for extensive manufactures and those of the present day are not at all important. While the place was remarkably active in a business sense from the date of beginning the Chenango Canal in 1834 for a number of years and the most enthusiastic anticipations were indulged in by many of the more sanguine inhabitants, the trend was not especially strong towards permanent manufacturing industries. It was during the period soon after the beginning of the canal that building operations received their first real impetus. Hiram Savage and his associates put up the Exchange Buildings; Mr. Savage was one of the very early tin and hardware dealers. The Commercial Block also was built in that period, and the Eagle Hotel, and a Mr. Wadsworth erected a third public house near the new canal, now occupied as a store by M. M. Wilcox.

Cabinet making, or furniture manufacture as we more frequently term it in these later days, was among the earliest industries of Hamilton, as in many other villages before machinery was brought to bear upon that work to the extent it now is. James Higgins began cabinet making in the village in 1810 and was the first in the business here. He sold to Erastus Wheeler who had learned the trade with Higgins. In 1827, about two years after he purchased the business, Mr. Wheeler removed it to Lebanon street and about 1840 took Wilson Parker into partnership. Ten years later Charles B. Gardiner purchased Wheeler's

interest and the firm of Parker & Gardiner continued until 1864, when Mr. Parker sold to Madison Hall. In 1871 Gardiner sold his interest to Madison Leach, who in 1873 sold to Archibald B. Campbell. The next year Mr. Campbell purchased Mr. Hall's interest. Mr. Campbell continued a number of years and the factory was subsequently operated for a time by J. N. Rowlands and others, to finally come into possession of Rowlands & Beal, who conduct a furniture and undertaking business, but do not manufacture.

A tannery was built by Thomas Orton not long after 1810, which early became the property of Esek Steere, and about 1870 passed to Charles J. Johnson. He operated it some years when it was burned and not rebuilt.

A foundry and machine shop was established before 1830, which passed through a large number of proprietorships. Henry Powers operated it many years and in 1875 it passed into possession of F. B. Wilcox and Amos Beebe and was operated by Mr. Wilcox until his death.

A sash, door and blind factory was established in 1872 by John Harmon and Charles Stringer who continued it three years, when Washington E. Brown purchased Harmon's interest. A year later Brown sold to Charles Stringer. It passed from him to Eugene Wedge, then to Wedge & Allen and from them to the present Hamilton Lumber Company; the plant is now substantially idle.

A wire cloth factory was operated here for some years by the Hamilton Wire Cloth Company, of which Frank Root was president. The plant burned in 1895 and was not rebuilt. It became the property of a syndicate.

The first mills in the village have been noticed. A large storehouse was refitted and converted into a steam grist mill in 1878, by Adon N. Smith. He and several others operated it until it was burned and not rebuilt. When burned it was the property of Hitchcock & Gavin.

There is a feed mill in operation at the depot, and a machine shop also near there which is operated by Dwight Graham.

The old Park Hotel was built soon after the opening of this century by Artemas Howard and was long a celebrated hostelry. In 1822 he exchanged the property with John D. Blish for a tavern in Lebanon. Blish kept the hotel until 1840, enlarging the building in the mean time. Several later enlargements gave it its latest form and dimensions. William and Samuel Russell succeeded Mr. Blish as landlords and a

few years later Bonney & Lewis took the house, followed by Thomas Nye, Eli Barber, John Ingalls, C. T. Alvord who was succeeded by W. G. Lippitt, the present proprietor.

The Eagle Hotel was built in 1834 by a stock company, prominent in which was Curtis Porter. What became the wing of the house, on the north, had previously been a dwelling built and occupied by Charles Williams. The hotel was built of stone, four stories high above the basement. It had various proprietors, but has fallen into partial decay, the wing part being occupied as a restaurant.

The Maxwell House was built in the fall of 1895 and opened by M. F. Maxwell, who was succeeded by his widow and she by John Keegan.

Dr. Thomas Greenly has been mentioned as the first physician to settle permanently in Hamilton. He was long a prominent citizen who took an active interest in all public affairs. The second physician in the village was Dr. Peter B. Havens, a graduate of Hamilton College, who practiced here until his death in 1860, attaining a high reputation as a surgeon. He married Martha C. Clark, of Buffalo. His former home is now occupied by J. W. Clark; but previous to that he built and resided in for a time the building afterwards used for the Female Seminary, which was sold by him to C. C. Biell, the founder of the seminary. Dr. Havens then purchased the residence subsequently occupied by his son, Dr. Peter B., who also practiced here until his death. The house is now occupied by J. W. Clark; it was built by Dr. John Babcock, a bachelor, who resided there with his mother and sister. He and his brother, Dr. Benjamin Waite Babcock, came hither about 1830 and practiced in partnership or alone a number of years.

Other former physicians were Dr. Henry G. Beardsley, Dr. Samuel Peck, who removed to Peterboro; Dr. J. S. Douglass, who was in practice fifteen years and went west; Dr. J. Trevor, who practiced a year; Dr. Mortimer W. Craze, who practiced from about 1857 until the war and served as assistant surgeon in the 157th Regiment and now resides in Watertown; Dr. W. B. Brown, who removed to Rochester in 1865; Dr. William Oaks, who came from De Ruyter about 1857 and continued to his death in 1863; and perhaps a few others. Gilbert L. Gifford, a native of Brookfield, is now in practice in Hamilton, as also is Hail S. Gardiner. Other present physicians are Drs. O. S. Langworthy, who was formerly associated with Dr. Frank D. Beebe, a prominent citizen

and a surgeon in the Civil war, now deceased; F. O. Lloyd began practice in 1892; and Dr. G. W. Wilcox.

In early years Hamilton was the home of several lawyers of distinction, the first of whom was Nathaniel King, a native of Amenia, N. Y., born December 26, 1767, and graduated from Yale in 1792. He settled in this village in 1797; was the first representative from Chenango county in the Assembly and twice in later years. He rose to the rank of major-general in the militia and served at Sackett's Harbor in the war of 1812. In 1809 he was appointed district attorney for the Ninth District, which included Madison, Cortland, Onondaga, Cayuga and Chenango counties. He was one of the founders of Hamilton College and the first teacher in that institution. He died in Hamilton July 25, 1848.

The second attorney to locate here was Thomas Hill Hubbard, a native of New Haven, Conn., and a graduate of Yale. He settled in Hamilton about 1805 and continued in practice until 1824, when he removed to Utica where he died in 1857. He was the first surrogate of Madison county (1806-1816), and was then appointed district attorney for the Sixth District. He was also the first district attorney of Madison county; was elected to Congress in 1817 and again in 1821, and in Utica was appointed clerk of the Supreme Court.

Other early attorneys of prominence who practiced in this village were John G. Stower, who studied with Mr. Hubbard and was his partner until 1824; was surrogate from 1821 to 1827, representative in Congress in 1827-29, and State senator 1833-35. Judge Philo Gridley was for a short time a partner with Mr. Stower, and removed to Utica. John Foote studied law with Mr. Hubbard and began practice about 1813, which continued through his long life until recent years. He was father of Hon. John J. Foote. Charles Mason settled in Hamilton to take the place of Philo Gridley when the latter removed to Utica, was appointed circuit judge in 1838; was appointed district attorney of Madison county in 1845 and two years later was elected justice of the Supreme Court for the Sixth Judicial District and was re-elected. In January, 1868 he was appointed to fill a vacancy in the Court of Appeals and in 1870 was made clerk of the United States Circuit Court and removed to Utica.

John Adams Smith was for a period a partner with Thomas H. Hubbard and an early practitioner at the bar. Lorenzo Sherwood settled in Hamilton in 1839, coming from De Ruyter where he had been in

practice a few years in company with James W. Nye. Mr. Sherwood's system developed consumption and he removed to Texas, while Mr. Nye, who had formed a partnership with him in Hamilton, continued in practice here until his election to the office of surrogate in 1844. He was elected county judge in 1847 and soon after the close of his term removed to Syracuse and later to New York city.

From 1845 to 1848 Albert N. Sheldon and James B. Eldredge were partners in law practice and Mr. Sheldon is still in the profession. He was elected district attorney in 1859. Mr. Eldredge was in the Assembly three terms and was elected county judge in 1833; died in 1864. Henry C. Goodwin and David J. Mitchell were a conspicuous law firm at a little later period, but both died before reaching their prime, the former in Hamilton and the latter in Syracuse.

Joseph Mason and David Gerry Wellington, formerly partners, are still in practice but in separate offices. Mr. Mason is a native of Plattsburgh and settled in Hamilton about 1842; was elected county judge in 1863, and representative in Congress in 1878. Mr. Wellington was elected to the Assembly in 1867 and again in 1874, was a member of the last Constitutional Convention, and held other offices.

Samuel D. White, born in Nelson, February 16, 1835, and Charles W. Underhill, born in Bedford, N. Y., December 27, 1841, have been in practice many years. Hosmer H. Keith, formerly in practice, removed to South Dakota, and William M. Hartshorn, a native of Lebanon, after a number of years' practice, removed west to engage in real estate business. Barna J. Stimson, born in Erieville, April 24, 1837, has been in practice many years. A. Smith Sheldon is in partnership with his father, Albert N. Sheldon; James W. Welch and E. W. Cushman (also postmaster) constitute the present bar of the village.

It was not until 1817 that Hamilton had a newspaper, nine years later than one was started in Peterboro and simultaneously with the starting of the Gazette and Madison County Advertiser, also in Peterboro. The Hamilton Recorder was founded in 1817 by John G. Stower and Dr. Peter B. Havens. Two years later it passed to the firm of Stower & Williams and a little later was published by John P. Van Sice. In 1829 it was removed to Morrisville and consolidated with the Madison Observer, which had been established in Cazenovia in January, 1821, and removed the following year to Morrisville.

The Hamilton Courier was started in February, 1834, by G. R. Waldron; the name was soon changed to the Hamilton Courier and Madison

County Advertiser and the paper was discontinued in 1838. In that year the Hamilton Palladium was established by John Atwood and continued six years. During the single year 1839 G. R. Waldron published the Hamilton Eagle. In 1842 Mr. Waldron and Wallace W. Chubbuck started the Democratic Reflector, which they continued about six months, when Waldron acquired Chubbuck's interest and within a year took in Arthur M. Baker. Baker's interest was bought by Waldron in 1854, and in 1856 the paper was consolidated with the Madison County Journal, which was established in September, 1849, by E. F. & C. B. Gould. At different periods thereafter W. W. Chubbuck, F. B. Fisher and Thomas L. James (later postmaster of New York city) were interested in the establishment. When the two papers were consolidated the name was changed to The Democratic Republican and the publication was continued by Waldron & James until 1860, when the latter sold his interest to J. Hunt Smith, to whom Waldron also sold out in 1861. Smith sold to his father, Adon Smith, a few months later and about six months afterwards he transferred it to A. Lord; from him it passed to E. D. Van Slyke, formerly publisher of a paper in Cortland, in February, 1863. He was succeeded by W. E. Tooke, from whom it again passed to Mr. Van Slyke who sold to the present proprietors, Hawkins & Elliott (Herbert H. Hawkins and Fletcher M. Elliott). The Democratic Republican is now one of the leading journals of the interior of New York State.

In October, 1856, Levi S. Backus started the Democratic Union in Hamilton. In the next year it passed to possession of W. H. Baker, who continued the paper in Hamilton until 1862, when he removed it to Oneida, where it is still continued, as described in the history of that village.

The only other newspaper of Hamilton of any considerable permanence was the Democratic Volunteer, which was started as the Independent Volunteer in July, 1863, by George R. Waldron and J. M. Chase and was published simultaneously here and in Morrisville; after 1866 it was confined to Hamilton. Waldron acquired Chase's interest and two years later took as a partner George G. Waldron. When the Morrisville edition was stopped the name of the paper was changed to Waldron's Democratic Volunteer. Waldron & Son continued the publication until 1875, when the elder partner was compelled to relinquish his labor on account of blindness from disease contracted in the army. The paper was ably conducted, had a large circulation, but was discontinued after the great fire.

The village of Earlville, in this town, noticed a little further on, has supported a good newspaper for many years. The Earlville Recorder was started December 9, 1876, by Frank W. Godfred, but about two months closed its existence. The Earlville Enterprise was started April 5, 1878, by Eugene M. Lansing. The paper was at first only 16 by 22 inches in size, but it was enlarged three times within the first year of its existence and met with excellent success, for a time, but was finally discontinued.

The Earlville Standard was established in 1886 by L. D. Blanchard, who sold out to Burch & Briggs in November, 1895. It is a successful independent weekly journal.

Succeeding the formation of the First Baptist Church in Hamilton village in 1796, which has been described, there was no other formal church organization perfected in the village until 1828, unless it was, perhaps, a Methodist class, of which records are not in existence. The Congregational Church of Hamilton Village, as the title stood, was formed in the year just named, with eight members, at the house of John Foote. Services were held a year in the brick academy, until the first church edifice was completed. That was burned in 1851, but immediately rebuilt, and in 1871 was remodeled and greatly improved at a cost \$4,000. The first pastor was Rev. Pindar Field. A severe storm in June, 1874, damaged the building considerably, but it was at once repaired. There are now nearly a 175 members and the society is prosperous.

In a brief memoir of Gen. Nathaniel King is found a statement that the first Methodist preachers to labor in Hamilton came in 1819, at about which time there was a strong awakening of religious feeling in the county. The first class was probably formed in the village that winter, with James Higgins, leader; he was succeeded by Stephen Stocking. General King was a member and a zealous worker. The meagre history of this society can only be drawn from what is remembered by the older members. The society long labored against a discouraging environment and the membership has never been large. During many years prior to 1836 the meetings were held in a small chapel which stood about two miles northeast of the village. The present church building was erected on the corner of John and Charles streets and there remained until 1867, when it was removed to its present location. A handsome parsonage was erected in 1895-6. The church membership is about 140 and the present pastor is Rev. Mr. Reynolds.

St. Thomas Episcopal Church was incorporated September 21, 1835, by Rev. L. A. Barrows, the pastor who had held services in the academy. Alanson Munger and G. B. Stevens were elected wardens, and George Williams, John D. Blish, Peter B. Havens, Ferdinand Walker, Lewis Wickwire, William R. H. Treadway, John Atwood, and Nelson Fairchild, vestrymen. The organization of the society took place about a year before the incorporation. From 1835 to 1846 the church records are lost; it was, however, in the latter year that the church edifice was built through the persevering efforts of a few generous persons. In July, 1847, Rev. Edward De Zeng was invited to the church, and he remained about a year, to be succeeded by Rev. D. C. Millett. He was succeeded in 1850 by Rev. S. H. Norton, during whose rectorship the church was enlarged. The present pastor is Rev. A. H. Rogers.

St. Mary's Catholic Church was organized in October, 1869, as the Church of the Immaculate Conception, by Rev. Anthony P. Ludden, who had officiated in services in this vicinity for some time previous. A mission was founded in Hamilton about 1854 by Father McCabe, who was succeeded by Father Charles Brady, then located in Norwich; he officiated about five years from 1856. Fathers James McDermott, P. B. McNulty and Daniel O'Connell then filled the interval until 1869. Father Ludden came and a separate mission was established and the first church was built in that year. It was a frame building and was blown down on June 6, 1874. A temporary chapel was then built which was in use until the completion of the church edifice in 1880. The congregation is a large one and the church is prosperous. Father Ludden was succeeded in 1880 by Rev. W. B. Hannett, under whose pastorate the pretty church at West Eaton was built. The present pastor, Rev. J. V. MacDonnell, was appointed in January, 1890. The church owns the St. Joseph's cemetery, purchased in 1873, and the parochial house, which was formerly the frame church.

The present Hamilton Union School was formed by the union of the three districts formerly including the territory of the village in 1853. In each of these was then a poor school house and the better class of citizens were determined that a change should be effected. At the meeting held for the purpose a fierce strife was engendered over the matter and it was 2 o'clock a. m. before an affirmative vote was made. A Board of Education was then elected, consisting of Charles Payne, Charles Gardiner, Abram Sanford, Samuel S. Abbott, Mulford Rogers, James L. Fay, Horace B. Burchard, Alonzo Thurston, and Albert N.

Sheldon. Mr. Payne was chosen president. At a later meeting a tax was voted for the purchase of a site for a Union school building. On account of the claim that the proceedings of the meeting were invalid, many of the citizens refused to pay the tax. The matter was finally referred to the Supreme Court, which decided in favor of the Board of Education, and before 1855 a new school building was erected and the old conditions passed away. Henry L. Sherrill was the first principal and the school became very popular.

The Hamilton Female Seminary, established in 1856 by Clinton C. Buell, and Madison University are properly noticed in Chapter XXIV.

The second largest village in this town is Earlville, portions of which, however, are within the bounds of Lebanon in Madison county and Sherburne and Smyrna in Chenango county. The principal part of the village is in Hamilton. It is pleasantly situated between the two branches of the Chenango which join a short distance below the village. It is a station on the Utica, Chenango and Susquehanna Valley, the New York, Ontario and Western railroads, and the southern terminus of the Chenango Valley branch of the West Shore road. In early years the place was known as the Forks, from its situation between the branches of the river, and the village and post-office retained that name until 1834 when the construction of the Chenango Canal gave the inhabitants new hopes of future business importance and a desire for a more pretentious title; Earlville was chosen in honor of Canal Commissioner Earl. The village had little business importance until after the building of the canal.

Settlement began early along the Chenango in this vicinity, as already noticed, the pioneers, Major Bigelow Waters and Charles Otis (1795), being soon followed by the other adventurous spirits. A little north of the business center of the place was early concentrated a little business industry, by the establishment there in 1811 of a tannery by Jared Pardee; it stood on the site of the later tannery. A tavern was built near by of which James B. Eldredge was proprietor; he was also the first postmaster. Erastus Daniels erected and operated a large distillery in early years, and Mr. Pardee enlarged his tannery and took as a partner a Mr. Crain. It subsequently passed through several hands and ultimately to N. W. Torrey. The establishment as it came to him was built in 1851. It was burned in the great fire of 1886.

The post-office at the village was established about 1824 with Dr. Consider H. Stacy, postmaster. The entire list of officials cannot be

given, but C. L. Cotton was in the position from 1861 more than twenty years and his successors have been Newell Douglass, I. W. Rowe, L. R. Nash, B. B. Wilcox, and S. B. Cloyes.

Joseph Stowell was the first physician in the place and purchased a farm west of the village and extending across the river. He was followed by Dr. Stacy, and later physicians have been Drs. James Sheffield, who died in 1849; Laban Tucker and D. Ransom who practiced before 1840; A. S. Nichols, J. A. Ressegien, Andrew S. Douglass and a few others. The present physicians are Dr. H. H. White and Dr. Earl Wilcox.

Joseph Whitmore, attorney, settled in the village in 1843 and continued in practice about six years, when he removed to Michigan. Alfred Nichols, a native of Hamilton, opened an office about 1851 and practiced to 1869, when he removed to Sherburne. Ernest C. Dart opened an office in 1879. The present attorneys are S. B. Cloyes and E. N. Cushman.

There was very little if any mercantile business done in this village before the opening of the canal; it was a mere settlement about the mills and the distillery and tannery. But with the construction of the water way a new order of affairs was inaugurated. Marvan Tanner opened a store, which he continued a number of years, and about the same time Henry Waters also engaged in mercantile trade. Orange Waite was another merchant prior to 1840 and continued in trade several years, to be succeeded by Sidney B. Webb and Thomas Kershaw in the same store in partnership. About 1847 the partnership was dissolved and Kershaw continued the business five or six years and sold to Higgins & Hendrick; a few years later Hendrick withdrew and Higgins sold to Horace A. Campbell, who continued only a short time.

Webb & Kershaw in 1843 built a new store, which was connected with two others of wood; two others of brick stood on the northwest corner and all of these were burned October 12, 1858. William Felt built his brick block there in the next year. Mr. Campbell was succeeded in trade by Henry R. Long. Spencer and Ely Willis, two farmers from Lebanon, carried on business before 1840 and failed in 1841. Charles G. Otis and Job Collins also were merchants of that period and went out of business before 1840. Otis B. Howe and Benjamin F. Skinner began trade in 1843; about two years later Skinner bought his partner's interest and took as partner John Blish; they continued until 1847.

After the failure of himself and brother, Spencer Willis formed a partnership with Amos Bigsby and Charles Billings and began the sale of the Willis stock of goods; the business closed in a few months. William Willis and his brother traded a few months in 1858 up to the date of the fire. Wolcott Leavenworth opened a store about 1847 and was in trade until about 1858. Nicanor Brownell and E. Volney Chapin, natives of Hamilton, opened a store in 1862 or 1863, the business being sold to Chapin two years later, who soon sold to O. W. Leavenworth & Brother; they continued about a year. A little later O. W. Leavenworth formed a partnership with William O. Bancroft under the style of Bancroft & Leavenworth, who continued a few years and failed. Leavenworth then resumed business alone and continued until 1879. A few other merchants sold goods in the past, but mostly for only short periods.

George King began as a hat and cap dealer in 1869; I. W. Rowe began jewelry trade in 1872; N. L. Douglass, druggist, began in 1873, and is still in trade; Le Roy Nash, grocer, commenced in 1877, and Gorham, Cushman & Co., in 1878. Chaphe & Morgan opened hardware trade in 1879, a business now followed by F. D. Morgan. W. H. Williamson opened a grocery, and Ambrose W. Rice a jewelry store in 1879.

Other present merchants of the village are C. W. Smith, R. P. Hall, R. H. Williamson, Casety & Miller, and Cushman & Brainerd, general merchants, L. W. Farr and F. C. Buell (former partners) in hardware, succeeding Tillotson Brothers, J. L. Rowe, Jennings & Taylor, L. L. Sawdy, groceries, confectionery, tobacco, etc.; George E. Bergen, jewelry; A. M. Hoadley, clothing, etc.; Eugene Pierce, harness dealer; Todd & Gurney, lumber and builders' supplies; C. F. Foster, furniture and undertaking. S. B. Cloyes and Parker Newton are engaged in insurance business.

The Earlville grist and saw mills were built in the summer of 1839 by William Felt, who operated them twenty-seven years and at his death in June, 1866, bequeathed them to William Babcock, whose father, Thomas Babcock, had been Mr. Felt's miller during the whole period. The mill building is now occupied by the Parsons Low-Down Wagon Works.

In comparatively recent years considerable miscellaneous manufacturing has come into existence in the village. The Earlville Furniture Works were established by S. Bentley in 1886, and were managed by E. C. and G. D. Bentley, who were from New Berlin. The firm purchased property on East Main street and employed about twenty men.

The building was struck by lightning in 1892 and burned and the firm rebuilt the same year on the same site. The firm failed in 1816.

The Arnold Furniture Company removed hither from Fayetteville in 1890 and built their present factory for the manufacture of desks, etc. About thirty men are employed. The officers of the company are L. S. Arnold, president; H. C. Allen, vice-president; L. W. Arnold, secretary and treasurer.

The C. L. Cotton Perfumery and Extract Company was the successor of a small extract business established in 1878 by C. L. Cotton, the druggist. The present stock company was incorporated in 1893 with nominal capital of \$50,000. Five traveling salesmen are employed and the goods of the company are widely known. The officers of the company are C. L. Cotton, president; Henry G. Green, vice-president; F. E. Williams, secretary and treasurer; F. C. Devolant and H. C. Allen are additional directors.

The M. C. Dermott-Bergen Dairy Company operate a milk station at N. Y. O. station, taking about 7,000 pounds of milk daily.

J. N. Holmes began the manufacture of wagons in 1870 on East Hill, and subsequently moved into the village where he continues. J. D. Washburn also has a carriage and blacksmith business.

The Parsons Low-Down Wagon Company was incorporated in 1891 with a capital of \$50,000. The business was established in 1887 by J. R. Parsons. In January 1, 1898, the establishment became a private industry and the title was changed to the Parsons Low-Down Wagon Works. A wagon of low construction is largely manufactured, about fifty hands being employed.

The First National Bank of Earlvile was incorporated December 15, 1890, with the following officers: H. G. Greene, president; George B. Whitmore, vice-president; Guy H. Clark, cashier. The capital stock was \$50,000. The first board of directors consisted of the above named officers and N. L. Douglass, C. L. Cotton, George E. Nash, A. K. Dixon, H. C. Allen, John Dow, H. H. White, H. Clay Ackley, Charles G. Brooks and I. Newton Niles. The only change in the officers of the bank has been the substitution of George E. Nash for George B. Whitmore as secretary; Abel Comstock for A. K. Dixon; H. A. Truesdell for I. N. Niles; C. W. Smith for George B. Whitmore, and W. O. Clark for H. Clay Ackley.

With the completion of the canal, further hotel accommodations were needed in the village, and what became known as Brown's Hotel was

built in 1836 by Orange H. Waite. Nicanor Brown purchased the property in 1868 and kept it until 1878, when his sons, Lyman and Frank, succeeded. They were the last proprietors. The house was burned in the great fire, but was rebuilt and during the last eleven years has been kept by Fay Sawdy as the Sawdy House.

The Earlville House was built in 1833 by Gardiner Waters. In 1868 it was bought by William H. Jones, who kept it until his tragic death on July 5, 1876. His widow succeeded and sold to Hoyt Kinney, who kept the house about five years and sold to Edward D. Avery, the present proprietor, who changed the name to the Avery House.

The West End Hotel was erected in 1887 by N. Brown. Albert Bennett is the present proprietor. The East End Hotel was built in 1897 and is conducted by A. M. Sly.

The great fire, as it is known, which destroyed much of the business part of Earlville, took place on August 21, 1886. Many dwellings were also burned and the loss was very heavy. But the inhabitants showed commendable energy under the discouragement and rebuilt the place better than it was before. A second destructive fire occurred four years later and although the loss was not as heavy as in the first one, it was grievously felt. Many of the new structures which had been erected fell in the flames. The Avery Hotel escaped in both conflagrations. To-day Earlville is a handsome village and has an appearance of newness not frequently seen. There had been the usual inadequate fire extinguishing facilities in the village from about the time of the building impulse before described, but the destructive fires mentioned caused an adoption of a better policy, and now there is an excellent fire department composed of about 125 men, in three companies—Donglass Hose, Cotton Hose, and a hook and ladder company. Engines are not needed, as in 1894 a complete system of water works was constructed, which gives a pressure of 100 pounds in the mains and supplies pure water to the inhabitants. The Parsons Low Down Electric Light Company has supplied illumination for the village since 1894. Earlville was incorporated in 1887.

The First Baptist Church of Sherburne, as its title reads, is situated in Earlville and was organized June 24, 1802, at the house of John Benton, with about fifteen members. During that and probably a number of succeeding years, meetings were held in houses. The first meeting house was built in 1818 on the hill to the east of the village. The present church in the village was erected in 1835; it has been extensively

repaired since that time. It was sold in recent years and removed to the south side of Main street and remodeled into an opera house, and was burned in the second large fire. The present Baptist church building was erected in 1887-88. This society supplied thirty members for the formation of the churches at South Hamilton and Sherburne. The list of pastors is incomplete and is a very long one, and will not be followed here.

The first Methodist Class in Earlville was formed in 1802 at the house of Joseph Crandall and consisted of seven or eight members. Rev. Charles Giles was the first pastor, and the first organization of the society took place on January 9, 1815. The trustees then chosen were Elam Felt, Noah Hall, and Asa Felt. Money was at once raised and the first meeting house was built in 1816. This was used until 1838 when a new structure was erected. After being extensively repaired in 1871 it was burned in the first fire and soon afterwards the present handsome edifice was built.

The Episcopal Church was organized in 1877 and the house of worship was erected in the same year. It was a mission station and the membership is small in number.

The settlement about 1810 of Abijah Pool and his sons, Abijah and Isaac, on the east branch of the Chenango and a little southwest of the center of the town, formed a nucleus around which ultimately gathered the hamlet and village of Poolville. The actual settlement of the Pool family was made about midway between Earlville and Poolville, where the son Isaac established a wool-carding and cloth-dressing business. A few years after this settlement was made, Gideon Randall Pool, a cousin of Isaac, came from near Plainfield, Mass., the former home of all this family, and took an interest in the business with Isaac. About 1825 they removed it to Poolville, where a few families had gathered. In 1830 the post-office was established. After the death of Gideon R. Pool, in 1827 the business was carried on by Amos and Isaac Pool, who were also consins, under the firm name of A. & I. Pool. They established also an extensive shoe manufactory, and a few years later Caleb Lowd succeeded to both industries which he continued until 1835 under the name of Thaxter Pool, when they were discontinued. Nathan Eaton revived the carding mill, opened a store, and established an ashery and during a few years did an extensive business; but he failed about 1850. The building of the woolen mill was originally a grist mill and soon after Eaton's failure it was converted to its former

use by Elihu Thompson and William G. Brainard. James Jackson purchased the property about 1859 and sold it to the present proprietor, George W. Berry; the mill has been remodeled and improved as a yarn mill. A saw mill was built which took water from the same dam; this came into possession of Damond Richmond before the war. The site is now owned by Mr. Berry, the mill having been demolished.

A tannery was erected here in 1831 by Loomis, Lowd & Co., Caleb Lowd, before mentioned, being a member of the firm. In the hard times of 1835-6, when many business enterprises in this vicinity were forced to suspend, the firm failed and the tannery passed to Richard Berry, who operated it with success until his death in 1852. It was then leased to H. & G. Berry and in 1855 was sold to Henry Berry, from whom it was transferred to George W. and Frank O. Berry. The building is now in use for cold storage purposes.

A machine shop was established here in 1830 by Enos Wood; but in the general business decline of 1835 he removed it to Pierceville. A milk station is conducted here by the Empire State Dairy Company, with H. J. Spencer, local manager. Only a small quantity of milk is shipped, but large quantities of butter and cheese are made. About 8,000 pounds of milk are taken daily.

A hotel was built in the village in 1832 by Samuel Pool, who kept it until his removal to Ohio a year or two later. A second hotel was built in 1879-80 by F. H. Kinney which was burned and the present Everett House was erected in 1884-85 by Dr. C. D. Green, who practiced here a few years and until his death. The house is now owned by his widow. The so called Railroad Hotel was built in 1868 by Andrew Forbes and for a time served also as a depot. William Dietz bought the property in 1870, and in the same year sold it to G. B. Cleveland. It was afterwards kept by A. M. Sly and was burned April 27, 1898.

There has always been a small mercantile business at Poolville. George E. Nash has had a store about forty years and is the present postmaster, an office which he has held many years. Cook & Dunham succeeded J. M. Jennings, who succeeded D. W. Hyland; the latter established his store in 1865. E. D. Keith is a dealer in coal.

A Methodist class was formed at Poolville probably before 1830 and meetings were held in the school house. The membership finally decreased to three or four who joined the Earlville church. About twenty-five years later another class was formed and built a meeting house,

which was repaired in 1869 and again in recent years. The church is on the same charge with East Hamilton and the same pastor serves both.

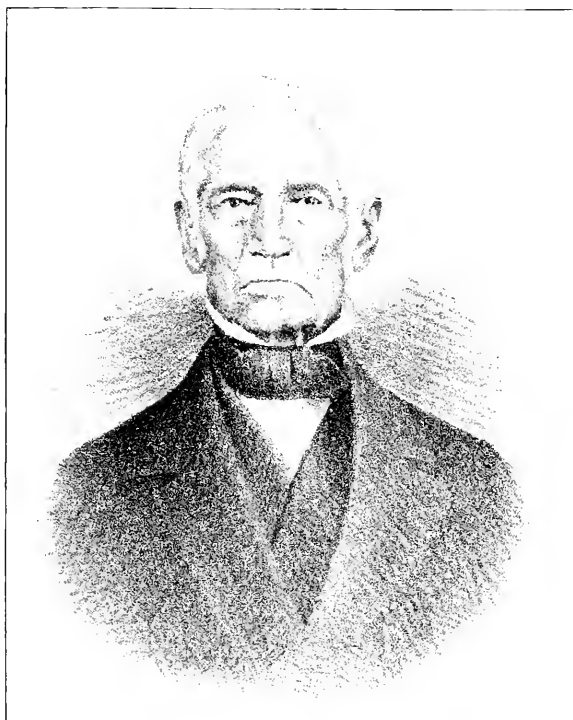
A Universalist society was formed from the Hubbardsville church and built a house of worship in 1816. The membership is not numerous.

The hamlet of Hubbardsville, in the northeast part of the town, took its name from Calvin Hubbard, a prominent settler of 1813 in that section. He resided in a dwelling subsequently owned by Nathan Brownell, who married Mr. Hubbard's granddaughter. Mr. Hubbard was an enterprising and energetic man and soon engaged in business. He established an early tannery and a distillery, both of which he operated many years, accumulating a competency. His daughter, and his only child who lived to maturity, was Emily, who married Elias K. Hart.

Ephraim Chamberlain was an early settler here and opened the first store about 1820. His store was situated on the site of the one in which D. D. Livermore has carried on business more than twenty years. Sherebiah S. Hunt and Elias K. Hart built in 1835 the store in which they traded as the firm of Hunt & Hart until 1837. Charles Green was in business there from 1838 to 1841 when he sold to Gideon Manchester; he leased the store to Nathan Peck, who was in business until 1848. In the spring of 1849 Clark R. Nash and William T. Manchester took the business and a year and a half later Manchester sold to Dr. Julius Nye, who a few years later sold to his partner. In 1864 Francis C. Shepardson bought an interest in the store and C. R. Nash & Co. continued until 1867 when Shepardson retired. Mr. Nash continued alone (excepting from 1871 to 1875) until he was succeeded by his son and D. D. Livermore, whom Nash bought out in 1875.

In the other store Nathan Brownell succeeded Chamberlain and during several years did an extensive business. In 1853 Theron Nye succeeded Brownell, after the store had been unoccupied several years. After two years in business Nye sold to Clark R. Nash. The next merchant there was Nicanor Brownell, son of Nathan, who was in business from about 1860 to 1862, when he was succeeded by John O. Wallace, who came from Brookfield. The store burned in the fall of 1865 and Wallace built another store. Wilmer Rhodes is a present merchant of the place, and H. J. Kinney has a meat market.

The mills of Hubbardsville were long known as the Dunbar Mills and were built in 1850 by Charles Blanchard and James H. Dunbar, on



CALVIN HUBBARD.

the site of the old mill, which was one of the earliest in this section. The mills had many proprietors and were operated from 1871 to 1880 or later by A. G. Ingalls. W. M. Jennings is the present proprietor.

The post-office at this point was removed hither in 1849 from East Hamilton and retained that name until about 1856 when it was changed to Hubbard's Corners, and subsequently to Hubbardsville. William T. Manchester was the first postmaster and held the office until 1851, when C. R. Nash was appointed and held it more than thirty years with brief intermission. James Clark is the present postmaster.

Hubbardsville is the home of Charles Greene, who is well known as one of the largest hop dealers and a foremost farmer of Madison county.

East Hamilton, a hamlet situated a mile south of Hubbardsville, was formerly known as Colchester Settlement. In early years considerable business centered here and it was one of the points that was urged as the proper place for the public buildings in case a half-shire should be created in the county. The first physician in this section located there in the person of Dr. Noah B. Foot, who came from Connecticut in 1800 and continued in practice until his death in 1845. His son, David Y. Foot, succeeded him and was followed by Dr. Franklin Foot, who came from Vermont. Dr. George Palmer was a later comer. Dr. Silas Graham, formerly a blacksmith, became a botanic physician at Hubbardsville about 1830 and continued about fifteen years. Dr. Julius Nye began practice there about 1845. Dr. Adelbert E. Crowell was a later physician there. At East Hamilton the business interests are not now important. Chauncey Munson is proprietor of a general store, and Elliott Fitch and Stephen Underdown carry on blacksmithing. A hotel is kept by Frank Kinney.

There is a post office with the name South Hamilton in the southeast part of the town, where there is a small cluster of dwellings, a grist and saw mill which have been long in existence and now operated by Adelbert Sutherland; a general store by E. J. Wiley, who is also postmaster, and a blacksmith shop by L. Washburn.

What was known as Hamilton Center was chosen, as the settlers had seen done so many times in their former homes in the east, as the site for the meeting house of the first Congregational Church of Hamilton, which was built in 1800; there they worshiped many years. The society was incorporated September 24, 1798, and Jonathan Stephens, Richard Butler, Lucius Scatt, Reuben Foot, Isaac Skinner, and Jared T. Hooker were chosen trustees. This church closed its existence in early years

and in 1842 the building was removed to Poolville, where it was used for a time for town meetings and finally for dwellings.

The First Universalist Society of Hamilton was organized at the house of David Dunbar in Hubbardsville in 1808, by Rev. Nathaniel Stacy; their meeting house was built in 1834. The society has never been very strong, but has retained its existence to the present time.

The meeting house of the Second Baptist Church of Hamilton is situated about half way between Poolville and South Hamilton. The society organized with thirty members February 1, 1819, and Robert Powell, a licentiate, was called to the pastorate. Up to 1834 meetings were mostly held in school houses; the church was built in 1835 and in the winter of 1869 was remodeled and refurnished. The pulpit has frequently been vacant for considerable periods, and during a large portion of the time has been supplied from Hamilton College.

CHAPTER XVI.

PROGRESS OF IMPROVEMENT IN TOWNS CONTINUED—LENOX.

The most important features of the early settlement and improvement in the old town of Lenox the reader has found described in Chapter IX, coming down to about the date of the county organization in 1806. At that time Quality Hill in the southwestern part of the town was the business center, where there were at one period two good stores, one kept by Capt. William Jennings and later by Maj. Joseph Bruce, and another by the firm of Walton, Beebe & Hall. There were also two taverns which had a large patronage, mainly from the extensive travel along the Seneca Turnpike. It is related that at times in the winter season when teaming east and west was at its height, a person standing on Quality Hill and looking eastward towards Federal Hill, could see as many as forty teams transporting freight along the great thoroughfare. And there were the numerous and popular old stage coaches, laden with passengers and making daily trips, which swelled the tide of travel and the patronage of taverns along the way at all points. Besides the two taverns at the Hill, there were several others along the turnpike in this town early in the century, as there were on

all important roads. Quality Hill had in early years a Ma onic Lodge, several shops, a post-office, and a church as early as 1810, which is noticed further on. The headquarters of the old 75th Regiment were there and the annual trainings were events of great popularity.

But one of the sweeping changes characteristic of many localities through which passed the Erie Canal and the early railroads, was approaching, and the course of travel from east and west was soon to seek another avenue, drawing away from the old turnpike the merchants and shopkeepers who had found their profits largely dependent upon it and upon the farmers settling along its course.

While the pioneers were locating in the western and southern parts of the town, as before described, progress was being made in the eastern part at Oneida Castle, where the old chief, Skenandoah, kept a public house before the period of white settlement. There also the Indian church and school house were built under missionary influence. Governor Clinton in 1810 passed through the town and stopped at Skenandoah's house. The old chieftain was then 101 years old and was pathetically described in Clinton's journal. The governor also noted the residence there of Abram Hatfield and his wife, who had been sent on by the Quaker sect, mainly to educate the Indians in agriculture, for which they were to receive \$200 a year. Clinton saw a few white settlers at the Oneida Reservation. A mission was established at the Castle in 1816 by Bishop Hobart and placed in charge of Rev. Eleazer Williams. With the influx of white settlers a village of considerable importance was built up.

In the mean time the dry and fertile lands along the southern border of Oneida Lake were quite rapidly filled with settlers after about 1808, though Colonel Cadwell was a pioneer in that section in 1807. He cleared a piece of land in the forest and laid out and improved some of the early roads, inducing other settlers to come in. A little hamlet gathered at Oneida Valley, a Presbyterian church was organized, a store opened and shops established.

One of the early important industries of the town, which drew around it a number of early settlers, was the Lenox Furnace, which was established by the Lenox Iron Company, organized in 1815 with a capital of \$20,000. The furnace was erected about a mile and a half south of Wampsville and the manufacture of hollow ware of all kinds, and later stoves, plow castings, etc., was made from ore brought from the vicinity of Clinton. Among the early stockholders from Madison county were

Conrad Moot and James S. Sennet, Col. Stephen Chapman, and William Cobb, all of the town of Lenox. Most or all of the others were from Oneida county. Lewis J. Dauby, of Whitestown, was the first agent, but was soon succeeded by William Cobb, of Lenox, who continued until 1827, when he was succeeded by J. N. Avery. The first iron was made in 1816 and the business was closed up in 1847, mainly on account of the scarcity of timber in the vicinity for fuel. A boarding house, a number of dwellings, a blacksmith shop, carpenter shop, and a store were opened there and Lenox Furnace Village became a well known business point. George B. Cady established a woolen factory here in 1860, and fine cloths were manufactured. He put in new and improved machinery in 1867 and from that time to the close of 1879 employed about twenty hands.

In the south part of the town in the vicinity of the present Merrillsville and Bennett's Corners (formerly called Pine Bush) small hamlets came into existence in the first quarter of the century. The latter place took its name from John Bennett, who was an early settler. The first store was kept by P. McDowel who began business in 1832; he was also postmaster about half a century and built one of the two taverns that were kept there, John Bennett having built the other. W. & H. Eddy are present merchants and Winfield Eddy is postmaster. At Merrillsville a woolen factory was established, among the first in the county, and an old saw mill is still in existence. A Methodist church was organized in 1851, and one of the Indian missions was in this charge.

The Erie Canal through Madison county was opened for traffic in 1820, when in July George Perry, a resident of the town of Sullivan, began running the boat Oneida Chief three times a week between Utica and Montezuma. The great impetus given to business, the important changes in location of trade centers, and the rapid purchase and settlement of lands along the line of the new waterway have been described in earlier chapters of this volume. Previous to that time the villages of Canastota and Oneida, as well as many others, were unknown; but shrewd men of foresight were able even thus early to determine where to purchase land, erect buildings and otherwise expend their money and energies.

The site of Canastota¹ was not an ideal region in which to build up a

¹ The word, Canastota, is believed to have been derived from the Indian word, "Kniste," signifying "cluster of pines," and "stota," meaning "still, silent." Mrs Hammond locates a cluster of three large pine trees near the point where the railroad bridge crosses the creek in the village, and believed they were the ones referred to in the name of the place.

village. It was mainly a low, swampy forest during the first decade of the century, with a small clearing at the west side and along the Cowaselon Creek, and was a part of the Canastota Tract, from which it was reserved when the sale of the tract was made by the Oneidas to the State. It was also included in the Canastota Reservation, which was a part of the Canastota Tract. The sale just mentioned included land extending from Oneida Lake to within half a mile of the Seneca Turnpike and contained ninety-one lots. The Reservation contained 329½ acres. Capt. Reuben Perkins, who had settled in the west part of the town, obtained from the Indians the land on which the village was built, for which he obtained a State patent in 1810. At this time a few Indian families were living there in log houses; a blockhouse also had been built, which was repaired and an addition erected and Captain Perkins there made his temporary home. He afterwards built a frame house on the same site, which later years was moved across the street by its owner, Dr. Jarvis.

At the time of Captain Perkins's purchase there was no road leading northward from the turnpike through his land; an Indian trail crossed the swamp towards Oneida Valley. In 1814 Captain Perkins sold 100 acres of his purchase, including the eastern part of the village site, to Ephraim Sherman. This tract was subsequently owned successively by Jason W. Powers, Samuel Halliday Barnard Nellis, and Joshua A. Spencer, after which it was subdivided into village lots and sold. In 1821 Thomas Hitchcock and Thomas N. Jarvis came from Dutchess county and bargained with Captain Perkins for the remaining two-thirds of the Canastota reservation, for \$8,000. In 1824 the Jarvis farm, which was part of this tract, was conveyed to Milton Barlow (a brother of Mrs. Lydia Jarvis), who subsequently conveyed it to Lancelot Jarvis, father of Thomas N. Jarvis. On the death of the father it passed to his heirs and was ultimately divided into village lots.

When the canal was opened there were only three or four houses at this point, one of which was occupied by Thomas Menzie, son-in-law of Captain Perkins. Another was occupied by James Graham, who turned it into a tavern for the accommodation of the workmen attracted hither by the canal. He also opened a small grocery on the canal bank in 1817. At about the time of opening the canal, about 1817, Reuben Hawley opened a store on the west side of Peterboro street, south of the canal, at what was then called the canal basin, and was for many years a leading business man and citizen of the place. He was suc-

ceeded by J. & D. Crouse, who carried on business in the Hawley store about three years, removing to another location where they continued until 1834. At that time they went back into the Hawley store where they remained until they built the brick Crouse block. The firm was dissolved in 1853, John Crouse removing to Syracuse to become a millionaire wholesale grocer, and Daniel, after continuing at Canastota until 1863, removing to Utica, where he was a wholesale grocer.

Other early buildings in the village were a hotel erected by Captain Perkins on the northeast corner of Main street and the canal, and a brick store built by him on the site of the later malt house. The brick were made in a yard a little south of the site of the building. Samuel Halliday built a tavern near the corner of Peterboro and Center streets, and about 1821 Capt. Daniel Lewis built a dwelling on the west side of South Main street. Thomas Menzie's house, on the corner of Center and Main streets, stood until comparatively recent years.

A saw mill was built at an early day on the site of the later Reeder's grist mill; another saw mill of a later date was erected, but both long ago ceased operations. In 1831 the village had a population of 406 and contained a number of fine buildings, prominent among them being the residence of Dr. Thomas Spencer on Peterboro street. In the year just named Samuel Hitchcock built a brick structure on Main street for use as an academy, in the upper story of which the Methodists held meetings. A large part of the village site was difficult of improvement for building, on account of its swampy character. Center street was a number of feet lower than at present, and deep with mud in spring and fall. Some of the early buildings were elevated on posts, before the land was filled in. In 1831 there were three public houses, the Graham House, by J. C. Spencer, the Canastota House, kept by John B. Youngs, and the one kept by Eliab Joslin at the west end of the canal basin. Besides the stores of the Crouse brothers, and Mr. Hawley, there was one kept by Samuel Hitchcock, and groceries were sold by Nahum Fay, Elias Palmer, Capt. Robert Bishop, and a Mrs. Tuttle. J. C. Spencer had previously been in trade, but had closed his store. A. D. Van Hooser had a hat shop. Reuben Hawley was a merchant whose reputation for integrity and enterprise extended throughout central New York. He ultimately removed to Chittenango and entered into business, but died soon afterward. He was father of Gen. J. Dean Hawley, now employed in the Syracuse post-office.

It was early known in the century that salt water existed in the

neighborhood of Canastota, and much time and money has been spent in past years in efforts to develop a profitable salt making industry. Between 1820 and 1830 salt was made in small quantities from the water of a deep spring excavated in the marsh on land owned by Capt. Oliver Clark, about three-quarters of a mile west of the village. A company was ultimately formed and a well sunk in this marsh to a depth of about 400 feet, but the drilling apparatus was broken and the work was abandoned. The strength of the brine increased considerably with increased depth of boring. In 1863 another company was formed, in which Daniel Crouse, D. H. Rasbach, and James H. Woodford were prominent, and work was again begun. The company was reorganized in May, 1867, with a capital stock of \$100,000, and a contract was made with Daniel Lewis for fifty acres of land along the canal west of the village. Operations were begun on a quite extensive scale, but without the hoped for success, and after the expenditure of a large sum of money, the work was abandoned.

The post-office at Canastota was established in 1829, with Ichabod S. Spencer, postmaster. The successors in the office have been as follows: Israel S. Spencer, who succeeded the first incumbent six years after the office was opened and held the place until 1840. There were several incumbents before his administration and 1860, whose names cannot be definitely given. Noyes P. Chapman was appointed in 1860 and held the office until the administration of Andrew Johnson began, when Albert R. Barlow was appointed; but he failed of confirmation and Mr. Chapman was reappointed. He was succeeded in 1882 by Judson Field for four years. Eugene M. Barlow was then appointed, to be succeeded by Mr. Field in 1890. In 1894 Mr. Barlow was again appointed, and was succeeded by Mr. Field in January, 1899.

While mercantile business at Canastota increased in ratio with the population and to meet the demands of the multiplying settlements along the canal, there was little manufacturing of importance until comparatively recent years. If there were legal matters that needed attention, there was Ichabod S. Spencer, the postmaster, and George Ager, both of whom were in the town very early. Curtis C. Baldwin, Thomas Barlow, whose death took place in September, 1896, Israel S. Spencer, Hiram Bennett, William H. Kinney, and I. Newton Messinger, were other early and prominent attorneys, who with many others, are elsewhere noticed in these pages.

Dr. Thomas Spencer the youngest of four Spencer brothers, was the

first physician in the village and was a very prominent and successful practitioner. A little later came Drs. Joel Corson, Jarvis, George Loomis, Almon Lull, V. W. Mason, and others.

With the growth and encouraging prospects of the village, the inhabitants took steps in early years to obtain an act of incorporation, which was accomplished as a special charter under date of April 28, 1835. There was a subsequent reincorporation under the general act of April 12, 1870.

The first village election was held at the house of Joseph C. Spencer on the first Tuesday in May, 1835. The utter destruction of the old village records, the files of newspapers and other important papers in the great fire of 1873 renders it impossible to give any details of early proceedings of the village government, and the names of those who held the local offices.

The officers for 1899 are: Norman Stafford, president; John W. W. Souther, E. J. Clark, W. W. Barott, J. T. Sherwood, trustees; Frank G. Bennett, clerk; F. F. Hubbard, president board of water commissioners, E. M. Harrison, jr., and Herman Casler, members; William H. Patterson, (president), D. C. Twogood, S. K. Bemiss, Cleon Tondeur, police and fire commissioners; William R. Groat (president), George Turnbull, C. N. Rose, E. A. Cooper, board of health; Dr. H. G. Germer, health officer.

Not long after the village incorporation a new and powerful impetus was given to its growth by the coming of the railroad, that herculean agent in the upbuilding of many communities. Utica had been connected with eastern markets by rail since 1835; Syracuse with Auburn since 1836. These lines were connected by the Syracuse and Utica road which was opened in 1839, ushering in a new era of prosperity and leading to the development of important industries. The population of the village in 1840, the year after the opening of the railroad, was 800. It contained four taverns, eight stores, three churches, a machine shop, and about 120 dwellings. Some of the merchants who succeeded those already mentioned were James M. Parker, Hiram Brown, Charles O. Chesley, Irving B. Roberts, dry goods and groceries; W. T. Northrup, groceries and stationery; John and Charles Cronk, Groat & Avery, John W. Wilson, Wallace Suits, and others yet to be mentioned. Charles Spencer had been manufacturing optical instruments in a small way, his skillful work eliciting high praise from scientific men. In 1846 he built a shop and formed a partnership with Hamilton Spencer. Sub-

sequently the firm became Spencer & Eaton and in 1876 the business was moved to Geneva, N. Y.

The present large manufacturing element in Canastota is mainly the growth of years since 1873, when a large part of the village, was swept away by fire from an incendiary's torch. Not a building was left standing on the west side of the principal business street, causing a money loss of about \$500,000, and paralyzing the energy of the people. But with renewed courage the village was rebuilt in more substantial manner and better style than before and many new industries were established. Among these was the Canastota Knife Company, which was incorporated October 12, 1874, with an authorized capital of \$11,000, which was held by fifty-two stockholders. The first directors were Fred C. Fiske, William Hurlbut, T. N. Jarvis, E. R. White, J. H. Allen, Garret A. Forbes, J. B. Miller. Mr. Hurlbut was elected president; G. A. Forbes, vice president; E. R. White, secretary; F. C. Fiske, treasurer. A building was erected and work was begun in June, 1875, under the superintendence of Silas Moore, a practical knife maker. The small number of hands employed at first was soon increased to seventy and the reputation of the goods rapidly extended. The capital stock was subsequently increased and a large and remunerative business was carried on, which continued until 1895, when the factory was closed, owing to the unfavorable tariff.

The Canastota Glass Company was organized in 1881, with capital stock of \$40,000, which was twice increased, first to \$70,000 and later to \$120,000. A large factory was built west of the village and a heavy output of window glass continued several years, the sand being brought mainly from Oneida Lake. The business finally became part of the United Glass Company and the factory was closed, remaining idle until 1898. It was purchased in 1896 by six persons, who sold it in 1898 to the present organization, which is a co-operative company, the stock being all held by workmen in the business. The six purchasers turned the property over to the company, with the sum of \$3,000 donated by the citizens, with the understanding that after operating the works five years, the company should have a deed. The stock is \$10,000 and about fifty hands are employed. The officers of the company are H. C. Hoffman, president; Robert L. Bruen, vice-president; Paul Greiner, treasurer; William Rechtenwald, secretary.

One of the largest and most prosperous industries in this town is the wheel rake manufactory of Patten & Stafford. This business was be-

gun in Clockville in 1866, by William H. Patten. In 1872 Norman Stafford was admitted to the business and in 1882 it was removed to Canastota, where a large plant was built. About the same time the firm was changed to Patten, Stafford & Myer; the latter went out in 1892. The wheel rake made by this firm is called the Champion and finds a large sale throughout the country.

The Smith & Ellis Company are large manufacturers of hall racks, china closets, book cases, ladies' desks, etc., and employ about eighty hands. They occupy the large brick building erected by the Canastota Casket Company, a stock organization, the books of which were opened in September, 1888. This undertaking was destined to early failure and the building became the property of Patten & Stafford, who sold it to the Smith & Ellis company in January, 1894. About eighty hands are employed by the company, and it has its own electric plant. The proprietors are Samuel C. Smith and Arthur N. Ellis.

A. M. Barrett has a large lumber yard and in connection with that business operates a steam saw mill and a planing mill. His business was established in 1876.

C. N. Cady, son of one of the pioneers of Clockville, began operating a machine shop in 1886, and now employs five hands, making a specialty of the manufacture of tool grinders and sensitive drills. Another machine shop is conducted by James Mahan, who began about ten years ago; he manufactures steam engines and does general work.

The Watson Wagon Company was organized June 1, 1899, with Charles E. Crouse, president; D. S. Watson, vice-president and manager; A. A. Keesler, secretary; J. C. Rasbach, treasurer. Previous to the organization Mr. Watson manufactured the Watson patent dumping wagon, beginning about ten years ago. This wagon has a wide sale at the present time. About twenty-five hands are employed.

A furniture manufacturing business was started some five years ago by Felix Tondeur. The business was removed to Oneida where it failed and was bought by C. H. Tondeur. It was returned to Canastota and Mr. Tondeur manufactures roller top desks. He occupies a building formerly used for a time by William Hurlbut in furniture manufacture.

A prosperous industry of the village is the cider and vinegar works of Harrison & Co., located a short distance west of the corporation. This business was started in 1857 by E. M. & D. V. Harrison, four miles west of Canastota, on the canal. In 1886 it was removed to its present

location, where about 200,000 bushels of apples are used annually. In 1878 the firm name changed to its present form, the members being D. V. and E. M. Harrison, jr.

A feed mill was built and started about 1880 by Judson Field; this burned and the present mill was built in 1886, which passed to possession of the State Bank in 1896.

The former large cheese factory interest of this part of the county has mainly passed away and the milk product is mainly shipped to New York or made into butter in a domestic way. There is a milk station in Canastota, which was opened in March, 1899, by Samuel Levy, which now takes about 1,900 quarts daily. There is a station also at Chittenango, which is elsewhere noticed.

The canning business, which is now such an important factor in the industrial life of the county, is represented by an establishment here, which dates from 1880, when J. W. Mix began canning corn and built the present factory. Two years later he was succeeded by Jarvis & Hubbard (Thomas M. Jarvis and Fred F. Hubbard), under whose management the business and plant was greatly increased and corn, succotash and tomatoes were marketed. Since the death of Mr. Jarvis in 1888 Mr. Hubbard was associated three years with Alonzo W. Wheeler, since which time he has continued alone. About 1,000,000 cans of vegetables are put up annually.

The Lee Chair Company began business in Herkimer in the manufacture of a patent chair; the business was brought to Canastota in 1892 and in 1895 C. A. Lee became the sole owner. About 100 hands are employed in making the chair mentioned and a Morris chair.

Besides these various prosperous industries the village has the usual blacksmith, wagon, tin and other shops, with a large number of enterprising merchants. Among the latter is the furniture, carpet and wall paper store of John H. McMahon, who began business in his present location in 1886. The store was built for the purpose by him and Judson Field.

Farr Brothers (Edwin and Levi) have a large hardware business which was started by Edwin Farr in 1879; his brother joining him in 1892. The old building is a landmark and was erected by the late John H. Wilson. Another large hardware business is conducted by Bemiss & Co. (S. K. Bemiss and R. R. Bemiss). The business was begun across the street in 1882, where it was burned out and removed to its present location in 1884. Plumbing and steam heating is a part of the business.

J. E. Warrick is one of the old-time business men of the place. He began wagon making in 1845, and in 1879 opened a furniture and carpet store in his present location. L. F. Phillips was with him until 1892.

One of the older and prominent firms in general merchandise was Brown & Parker, who carried on a successful trade many years. The successors of that firm are H. C. Brown's Sons, who carry a stock of groceries, boots and shoes and furnishing goods. Their present store was occupied in 1884. The firm of J. J. Ingraham & Co. was constituted of Mr. Ingraham and J. M. Parker, the latter having employed Mr. Ingraham as clerk; he had also served as clerk for Brown, Green & Co. at an earlier date. Mr. Ingraham has been alone since 1890 and carries a general stock. The firm of Groat & Avery (William R. Groat, Stephen Avery) carried on grocery business and sold boots and shoes and coal from previous to 1880. They were succeeded in 1898 by E. J. Clark, whose stock consists of dry goods and ladies' and gentlemen's furnishing goods.

P. T. Weaver has carried a stock of crockery and glass since 1890. The firm of Boon & Vreeland began business as merchant tailors and clothing in 1895. In the spring of 1899 the firm became Boon & Son. John and Charles Cronk were former merchants of prominence. Mrs. Etta Cronk now conducts the dry goods business founded by C. W. Cronk, who died six years ago. J. H. Fancher has sold boots and shoes at his present site since 1870. He was burned out in 1876, in the Beecher block, which was built by the late Hamilton Beecher. A boot and shoe business was started before 1890 by H. O. Pratt, who sold to G. D. Wallace. In 1892 A. H. Anderson bought the store and still continues.

The oldest drug store in the village is that of J. W. Wilson, who began business in 1877 and moved into his present store in 1881.

C. F. McConnell began selling drugs in 1891 and moved to his present location in 1897. C. A. Jones came from McGrawville, where he had long been in trade and started in the drug business.

The increasing business interests that followed the opening of the railroad demanded local banking facilities, and on January 12, 1856, the Canastota Bank was organized with forty-six stockholders and capital stock of \$110,000. The board of directors were George Crouse, William E. Fiske, John Montross, Jacob Crouse, Franklin M. Whitman, Robert G. Stewart, Daniel Crouse, De Witt C. Roberts, Daniel Lewis,

Charles Stroud, Daniel Van Vleck, John Crouse, and Daniel B. Moot. The election of officers, March 5, 1856, resulted in the choice of Daniel Crouse, president; William E. Fiske, vice-president; George Crouse, cashier. Daniel Crouse was succeeded as president in 1858 by William E. Fiske, and at the annual election a few months later George Crouse was chosen president; Charles Stroud, vice-president; William E. Fiske, cashier. D. H. Rasbach succeeded as cashier in 1859, and H. K. W. Bruce to the presidency soon after the death of Mr. Crouse. At a meeting held May 9, 1865, it was resolved to change the name of the institution to the Canastota National Bank, it becoming a part of the national system. In the great fire of 1873 the bank building was burned and the stockholders immediately erected the building used by the bank until it went into voluntary liquidation in September, 1890. In closing its affairs the stockholders were paid \$1.35 $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent., besides having paid large dividends throughout its whole life.

On the 19th of September, 1890, the present First National Bank of Canastota was organized, with a capital of \$50,000, which remains the same. Le Grand Colton was chosen president; Edom N. Bruce, vice-president; J. Clarence Rasbach, cashier; F. W. Dew, teller. These officers still hold their positions.

The existing State Bank of Canastota is successor of the private banking house of Milton De Lano, which was opened August 7, 1876. It was made a State bank in 1887, with capital stock of \$40,000, which remains the same. William H. Patten was at that time chosen president and still holds the office. The vice-president was E. N. Bruce, who was succeeded by Norman Stafford. Milton De Lano has remained cashier from the first.

The Canastota Savings and Loan Association was incorporated February 9, 1889, and has ever since had a prosperous career, giving efficient and permanent aid to many worthy persons. Its affairs have been prudently managed, so that it has never foreclosed a mortgage nor come into possession of a piece of real estate. The assets are now about \$32,000. The officers of the association are S. K. Bemiss, president; William H. Patten, vice-president; J. E. Roantree, secretary; E. L. Mason, treasurer; M. E. Barlow, attorney.

Canastota has had the experience with newspapers that fall to almost all villages. The stirring young community wanted a paper long before it was incorporated as a village, or thought it did, and accordingly Silas Judd started the Bulletin in 1829. He soon sold out, of course,

and Thomas G. Sutherland continued the publication about a year, calling the paper *The Vidette*. This brief and modest effort closed Canastota journalism until 1856 when George H. Merriam established the *Canastota Times*; this continued two years under his direction and a few months under Frederick A. Williams, when it was discontinued in June, 1858. In the fall of that year James E. N. Backus started the *Canastota Eagle*, which soared until the winter of 1859-60. The *Weekly Gazette* was established in the summer of 1860 by Smith Van Allen, and soon passed to Francis A. Darling, who continued it until he enlisted in 1861, when it was suspended. The next paper was the *Canastota Herald*, which was started in 1864, or 1865, by Arthur White. John Greenhow soon became a partner and a year later was sole owner. Still later he took his son in with him and in 1870 sold to a Mr. Schaffer, who kept the paper only a few months and sold to Walter C. Stone. He published the *Herald* until February, 1873, when he sold out to Albert R. Barlow. In October, 1875, he sold to M. B. Robbins and he sold in 1889 to Samuel C. Salisbury. In June, 1889, the *Bee* was started by Charles Skelton and on March 1, 1890, was consolidated with the *Herald*. The *Bee Publishing Company*, which succeeded Mr. Skelton, still publishes the paper.

The *Canastota Journal* was started as the *Canastota News* in 1881, by Clarence A. White. The name was subsequently changed and about 1884 the establishment was sold to H. L. & F. M. Spooner. It soon went back into White's hands. He left about two years later and the Spooners took the plant on a mortgage. In April, 1887, they sold to the present proprietor, P. F. Milmoë. Mr. Milmoë is an experienced newspaper man and gives the people of the community a well edited paper.

The best known hotels that succeeded the old taverns before mentioned are the *Twogood House* and the *Lewis House*. The former is a successor of a hotel of former years that stood on the same site and burned in 1873. It was built and kept by D. C. Twogood, as also was the present commodious house, which he erected in 1877 and kept nine years. It afterwards had several proprietors and finally came into the hands of the present popular landlord, J. B. Weaver, who took it in May, 1898.

What was formerly the *Pratt House* stood on the site of the *Lewis House* and was burned. Another building was erected on the site which was bought by J. G. Lewis and enlarged and opened as a hotel in 1877. It is now kept by his widow.

The Delaney House was built by Michael Hitchman about 1875 and he kept it two years. It passed through numerous proprietors' hands until 1890, when James E. Delaney took it. The Doolittle House stands on an old hotel site and has borne its present name many years and has been kept by various landlords. In October, 1898, the present proprietor, F. H. Gullerat, succeeded C. W. Lower. The Cornell House was built by the late J. D. Cornell. It is kept by E. C. Lower who has owned it since 1895, succeeding George Cross.

Canastota has suffered in the past from destructive fires beyond the fate of most places. The primitive fire department was very inefficient and when the incendiary applied his torch in 1873, the flames were soon beyond control and a large part of the village was swept away. The lesson was a costly as well as a salutary one. The fire extinguishing apparatus then in the village was a hand engine and hose cart. Within a few years a steamer was purchased, two hose companies were formed and other apparatus purchased, which gave the inhabitants a sense of better security. Through the installation of a splendid system of water works Canastota is at the present time not only as thoroughly protected from fire as any village in the State, but also has an unequaled supply of pure water for all other purposes. Steps were taken in 1883 for the purpose of supplying the village with water, and the system was finished in 1886. Pure spring water was found near Clockville at a high elevation. This is stored in a large reservoir from which it reaches the village by gravity and with a pressure of 101 pounds to the square inch under 250 feet head. Pipes have been laid in most of the streets, fifty-eight hydrants are set in the village, and the corporation is supplied with water free. The works are owned by the corporation and cost in all about \$70,000. The water commissioners are F. F. Hubbard, president; E. M. Harrison, and Herman Casler. With the introduction of this system, fire apparatus became almost useless, aside from hose and hook and ladder carts and fixtures. There are now excellent hose companies, bearing the names of Forbes Hose Company and De Lano Hose Company. A modern hook and ladder truck and apparatus is owned by members of the Todman Hook and Ladder Company, and was purchased since the water works were installed. Perley Buck is chief engineer and has two assistants. The firemen are all volunteers, but the companies are voted about \$200 each by the corporation.

Under chapter 479, laws of 1895, the existing Board of Police and Fire Commissioners, consisting of four members, was created, whose

duties will be understood from their title. The term of service is four years. The members of the board are William H. Patten, president; S. K. Bemiss, D. C. Twogood, and C. H. Tondeur. The police force consists of three members.

Canastota is well lighted by electricity, for which condition William H. Patten is chiefly responsible. The Canastota Electric Light and Power Company was organized in 1887, with a capital stock of \$20,000, a large share of which has always been owned by Mr. Patten. An excellent system was installed, forty-two arc lights are now maintained in the streets, and private consumers are supplied at fair prices. The officers of the company are Milton De Lano, president; William H. Patten, secretary and treasurer; G. Tibbits, superintendent.

The schools of Canastota, especially in late years, have been kept abreast of modern methods. A meeting was held at the house of James Graham on November 27, 1820, at which district No. 9 was organized and the following trustees chosen: Samuel Halliday, Barnhardt Nellis, and Eleazer Lewis. A school house was built and accepted by the trustees in February, 1821. It was occupied until 1831, when it was burned, and in the following summer a new building was erected. This was occupied until 1846, when a new, larger and more modern school house was built. The building now occupied for the high school was erected in 1877. In 1883 the old district No. 9 was consolidated with No. 20, forming a Union district. In the recent division of the town of Lenox, this district took the old number 9 again. The school building on the south side was erected in 1893 largely to avoid the necessity of having small children cross the railroad tracks. The building on Spencer street was erected in 1886. The high school building, on Chapel street, was built in 1877. Most of the property on the south side of the railroad was in old No. 20, now a part of No. 9, as before stated.

The schools are in charge of a Board of Education consisting of Milton De Lano, president, who has served on the board seventeen consecutive years; S. K. Bemiss, secretary, and Dr. William Taylor, S. Mead Wing and Norman Stafford. Clarence L. Hobart is clerk of the board. The principal of the high school is George Henry Ottaway, A. M.; Estella M. Vedder, preceptress, and Francis Davenport, assistant in academic department. Teachers in the grammar department—Nellie Van Ingen, Jessa Burkhardt; intermediate department—Laura B. Wager, Kate Dew (who has taught in the village twenty-six consecutive years),

Emily Van Alsyne, Marie Cooper; primary department—Nina L. Perkins, Florence Phoenix, May Chapman and Catherine Phoenix. In the south side school the teachers are Florence J. Williams (who has taught in the village about ten years), Miss Brister and Florence Avery.

Mention has been made a few pages back of the old Congregational church at Quality Hill. This society was organized probably in 1809, with Nathaniel Hall and John Hall the first deacons. Zebulon Douglass, Sylvester Beecher, Asa Cady, and a Mr. Sessions were the first trustees. The church edifice, a large wooden structure, was begun in 1814 and completed in 1819. The building is still standing.

The first religious society at Canastota was the Baptist, which was organized about 1819 with only a very few members. Without a regular pastor and with no resources outside of their own little circle, the organization soon passed out of existence. A little later the Methodists in the vicinity began holding meetings in the school house, and in 1830 the first class was organized. A meeting house was projected in 1833, but was not completed until several years later; it was, however, used for meetings in 1835. The building was enlarged and improved in 1859, and in 1866 was practically rebuilt into its present form. The society is a prosperous one and the long succession of pastors closed with the appointment of Rev. J. E. Rhodes. An addition was built in 1884 and the church remodeled.

An Episcopal society was organized here in 1820, but services were not held regularly for many years. Rev. Joseph B. Young held services a few years, and other pastors ministered occasionally to the congregation until 1883, when the present Trinity church was formed. In 1885 the present house of worship was erected. Rev. Frederick P. Winnie was succeeded by lay readers and among later pastors were Rev. Abram W. Ebersole, Rev. F. P. Tompkins, Rev. George H. Ottaway, who was assigned here as a lay reader and ordained while here; he served until 1897 and was followed by Rev. Charles H. Tindell. The present pastor, Rev. Joseph P. Foster, came in 1897. This is a mission of the church in Chittenango where the pastors reside.

The Reformed Protestant Church was organized in 1833, with Charles Spencer and Samuel Halliday deacons. The church edifice was erected in the same year, at the corner of Peterboro street and the railroad. Rev. Thomas Gregory was the first pastor. The church building was abandoned in 1878 on account of the disturbing noise of railroad trains.

What became known as the Independent Church was organized as

the Free Church in 1845, the congregation being mainly strong anti-slavery advocates. Their creed was very liberal and was made still more so in 1864. A former feeble Universalist congregation united with the Free Church in the building of a meeting house in 1841, which was burned in 1871. In 1873 another edifice was erected, which, after the Free society gave up its organization and the old house of the Reformed society was abandoned, passed to the latter and is still occupied by that society, but was organized under the name of the Presbyterian Church in 1886. The first pastor was John Calvin Mead; he was succeeded after about six years by Rev. P. D. Cowan, present incumbent. J. C. Rasbach has served as Sunday school superintendent since the organization. Soon after the organization the edifice was extensively remodeled and additions made according to modern ideas.

A second Baptist society was organized in 1868 and in 1873-74 erected the brick church which is still in use. The pulpit was supplied for a time by Madison University. Rev. C. E. Babcock is the present pastor.

St. Agatha's Catholic church was erected of brick in 1883. It is a mission of St. Patrick's parish of Chittenango and has a membership of about eighty families. It is now under ministrations of Rev. James Collins of Chittenango.

Of Canastota and the surrounding territory as set off to form the new town of Lenox by the division of 1896, there is little further to record, the subject being treated further on. The map accompanying this chapter shows the approximate boundary of Lenox. H. O. Travis was chosen clerk of the new town and has since held the office. F. W. Doolittle, who was supervisor of the old town, held over until 1897, when George S. Sadler was elected; he died in 1899, and Francis Stafford was appointed to fill the vacancy. T. L. Murphy and S. H. Stroud are justices; Charles A. Allen, assessor; Charles S. Taber, highway commissioners; C. V. Parkhurst, collector.

By far the most important event in the history of the old town of Lenox and one that excited interest throughout Madison county, was its division in 1896 into the three existing towns of Lenox, Lincoln, and Oneida. This division was a subject of earnest discussion long before it was accomplished, for which there existed ample cause in the great territorial size of the old town, the existence of two large and thriving villages within its bounds, and other apparent conditions. Agreement on details of division was difficult to reach. In 1895 agitation of the

ONEIDA LAKE

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matter was renewed with more determination than ever. The principal difficulty arose regarding the railroads running through the territory; it seemed impossible to so equalize taxation on railroad property as to satisfy the conflicting interests. Mr. Hathaway, and others entertaining his views, proposed a division into four towns, the boundary lines of which are clearly shown on the accompanying map and do not need further description. This plan gave to the Canastota district about two-thirds of the railroad property, and naturally met with opposition from other sections. At a meeting held in January, 1895, a proposition was made by residents of Oneida village and the east part of the town in favor of carrying the proposed west line of the new town of Oneida to the west of Wampsville. This was opposed by many in Canastota and the northern part of the old town, on account of the extent of territory given to the lake district. These two plans became known as the Canastota and the Oneida plans, and they were embodied in resolutions numbered one and two. The result of the vote upon these resolutions was as follows: For resolution No. 1, (Canastota), 1,400; against, 532; majority for, 868. Resolution No. 2, (Oneida), For 463; against, 1,498; majority against, 1,035. Thus the matter was defeated.

The subject was not allowed to rest and in January, 1896, it was proposed to obtain a special act of the Legislature which would compel the division, even against the desires of a numerical majority of the inhabitants. Several meetings were held and an executive committee appointed. The committee selected to draw a bill for presentation to the Legislature reported at a meeting held February 19, with a bill dividing the territory into two towns. With this plan Canastota was wholly dissatisfied and a meeting was held there the same night, where a three-town division was proposed, on a basis that would give the new town of Lenox 3,850 population; Lincoln, 1,100, and Oneida, 7,850, with an assessed valuation of fair ratio. A bill embodying this proposition was drawn and pushed through the Legislature as soon as possible. The act provided for the holding of a special town meeting at which each of the new towns should be represented, on May 18, 1896; the meetings were held in Oneida in the village hall; in Lenox in the Canastota village hall, and in Lincoln in the old Methodist church in Clockville. The bill also provided that the old officers of the town of Lenox should serve out their terms. During the summer of 1896 the accounts of the three towns with the old town were equitably settled, the total claims

against the old town amounting to \$15,136, which were allowed at about \$2,000 less than that sum. The assessed valuation of the new town of Oneida was \$2,552,500, real estate, and \$234,900 personal. The red lines on the accompanying map show the approximate boundaries of the three new towns. In the settlement of the town accounts a joint meeting of the town boards was held on June 1, with Francis W. Doolittle in the chair. It was ordered that the three boards be a committee to audit claims. This committee reported in favor of apportioning the debts of the old town and dividing its property on the basis of the assessment roll of 1895. A committee of two from each new town was appointed to carry out this purpose. This committee consisted of Stephen C. Waterman and Menzo Root, for Oneida; F. W. Doolittle and Seward H. Stroud for Lenox; and H. H. Hathaway and George W. Chapman for Lincoln.

At a meeting of the Town Board held April 27, 1896, appointed to supervise and conduct the first town meeting of the town of Oneida there were present Andrew J. French, Allen S. Whitman, Barney Ratnour and Hiram L. Rockwell. A. J. French was chosen chairman and A. S. Whitman, secretary. The boundaries of election districts, local option, etc., were discussed. A second meeting was held the next day at which a description of the proposed eight election districts of the town was submitted. A third meeting was held the 29th of April, and the election districts before described were adopted. At a meeting held May 2 a survey and maps of the dividing lines of the three towns were ordered. The three town committees met at Canastota on June 20, and the survey was reported finished and proper monuments set.

The first town meeting for Oneida was held, as provided by the act, on May 19, when Stephen C. Waterman was elected supervisor; Menzo D. Root, James Leggett, Myron H. Mason, justices of the peace; Giles Harrington and Cyrus T. McDuffee, assessors; Frank Boyer, constable, and two inspectors of election for each of the eight districts. On November 28 of that year the Town Board ordered 1,000 yards of crushed stone for the Lake road in the north part of the town. On December 16, of that year, among other minor matters, the clerk was directed to obtain from the trustees the boundaries of the school districts of the new town.

At the town meeting of February 9, 1897, Stephen C. Waterman was elected supervisor; Giles Harrington, assessor; Lewis J. Stisser, collector; Frederick McGraith, overseer of the poor; John C. Myer, Daniel

Kilroy, John Wimmert, constables, and the inspectors of election. A vote was also taken on the question whether liquor should be sold in the town under a certain section of the existing liquor law; the result showed 618 in favor and 397 against such action. Also voted on selling liquor on physicians' prescriptions, on which the majority in favor was still greater. Also voted on selling liquor by hotel keepers, resulting 710 in favor and 344 against. During the year 1897 considerable improvement of important roads was made. At a meeting of June 24 election districts 6 and 8 were consolidated into No. 6. In July a resolution was adopted to build a stone arch bridge over the Cowasselon on the Seneca Turnpike. The contract was let at \$1,279.

The officers elected at the town meeting of 1898 were as follows: Supervisor, Stephen C. Waterman; clerk, Homer L. Bonney; justices, J. Emery Brown, Edward M. Doran; commissioner of highways, Edward G. Hubbard; assessor, Joseph Veling; collector, Calvin McGuinness; overseer of the poor, Frederick McGraith; constables, John C. Myer, John Kearns, and John Wimmert. In 1899 Stephen C. Waterman was appointed supervisor; H. L. Bonney, clerk, to serve until January, 1900, the date of the 1899 election having been changed to November.

In tracing the history of the village of Oneida we must interest ourselves in more modern conditions than in that of any other municipality in Madison county. The village itself is distinctly a result of canal and railroad construction, although in recent years it has shown remarkable thrift in directions not wholly dependent upon facilities for travel and transportation. The canal deviating to the north near Canastota and passing out of this town at Durhamville, had little influence upon Oneida, the site of which remained an agricultural district, with scattered farms until the opening of the railroad in 1839.

The land including the site of the village to the amount of several hundred acres formerly and before there was any settlement here belonged to Sands Higinbotham, a sketch of whose life will be found in another part of this work. His first purchase was made in 1829 from individual owners, and a second in 1830 from the State. He became a resident here in 1834 and from that time until his death he was prominent in public affairs and active and zealous for the welfare of the village that found its site upon his property. When Mr. Higinbotham settled here that part of the village site south of the railroad was partly cleared, as well as the valley lands. The railroad was opened on the 4th of July, 1839, with a grand celebration. The track ran through the woods which

covered its course and in the spring of 1839 a clearing was made for the erection of the Railroad House. The station was established and from its proximity to Oneida Castle, took the name of Oneida Depot. Mr. Higinbotham built the Railroad House and shrewdly bargained with the railroad company that they could have free right of way across his land, if they would stop every train at the depot ten minutes for refreshments. This was readily agreed to by the company.

Previous to this and preparatory to the settlement of Mr. Higinbotham on his property, he sent Henry Dygert in 1832 to make a clearing. He erected the second frame house in the place. Peter Dygert and Abram Phillips had already built log houses and were here in 1828 when Isaac Morris arrived and also built a log house. Although the village site and adjacent territory was a flat and unattractive region with much of it swampy, settlers came in rapidly through the liberal offers made by Mr. Higinbotham. The canal feeder from Oneida Creek, which extends through the village, was constructed in 1835 and brought many men and families here, most of whom remained and purchased lots or houses on the liberal terms made by Mr. Higinbotham. Mr. Higinbotham was father of Niles Higinbotham who died March 17, 1890; a sketch of whose life is given in another part of this work.

The settlement grew slowly at first, for Oneida Castle, with its stores and shops was near at hand. The first store in the place was built by John B. Cole, who was one of the conductors on the railroad; it was opened by Amos Story, from Fayetteville, about 1842, and was known for some years as the "red store." The next store was kept by George Hamilton, of Verona, on the site of the present Kenyon block; the building was erected by him and Dr. J. H. Hamilton, of Oneida Castle. Newman Scofield subsequently purchased the store and conducted it some years.

In 1847 a small store was opened by the firm of Stoddard & Lype. At about the same time Lyman Morse opened a small general store. The second house was built on the site of what became the Coe house by Charles B. Stewart. The first store of real importance was established in 1844 by S. H. Goodwin & Co., in a building erected by themselves, which was burned in 1862 and rebuilt. The elder Goodwin, and later his sons, were in trade many years. An early grocery was established in 1850 by Ambrose Hill, who came here from Lenox Basin, where he had been in trade on the canal bank since 1830. He continued in business alone and later with his son, until comparatively recent

years. The father of the first Ambrose kept an early tavern at Wampsville, locating there in 1819.

The post-office was established in 1841 with Erasmus Stone postmaster. He was then proprietor of the Railroad House, succeeding the first proprietor, Henry Y. Steward. Mr. Stone was a native of Homer, Cortland county, and came here from Salina in 1840, and father of John E. Stone, of Oneida. The post-office was kept in the bar room of the hotel. He held the office until 1845 and died in Oneida November 14, 1878. He was succeeded by Asa Smith, an enterprising citizen, who was followed by I. N. Messenger, and he by Ephraim Beck. John Crawford was appointed in 1864 and held the office a long term, being followed in 1881 by Watson A. Stone, who held the office until his death in 1888. His successors have been Walter E. Northrup, to May, 1890; John J. Hodge, to October, 1894; Richard M. Baker to March, 1899; John J. Hodge, incumbent.

The first attorney to settle in Oneida was Isaac Newton Messinger, who died here March 11, 1895. He was a son of Gen. John M. Messinger, a prominent early settler of this county, and located in Oneida in 1848. A sketch of his life appears elsewhere in this volume. For a time Mr. Messinger was a partner with Ithamar C. Sloan, and also with James B. Jenkins, both of whom were successful and honored members of the Madison bar.

The first physician in Oneida was Dr. Earl Loomis, a graduate of Yale, who settled here in 1842 and remained in practice many years and until his death. Lewis Joslyn also began practice here in 1842, and in the following year Dr. Benjamin Palmer came in. Among other early physicians were Drs. George Beardsley, Willard R. Fitch, J. W. Fitch, A. G. Purdy, Edward Loomis, Ogden Randall, Stillman Spooner, Edwin Perkins, and a few others.

The first manufacturing in the village, aside from the few small shops found in all similar places, was a foundry and a machine shop, of which little is now known. It was established as early as 1846 by Gen. John M. Messinger, Heman Phelps, O. T. Burt (the latter of Syracuse) and others; the building is now standing north of the Central tracks and used as a malt house. It was operated under the firm name of H. H. Phelps & Co. This was the only industry of importance in the village until the establishment of the tannery of George Berry, which was built in 1857 on the site of the gas works; this was burned in 1871 and rebuilt by the same owner. A second foundry was built a little later on the

feeder at the junction of Elizabeth and Main streets. I. N. Messinger was interested in this enterprise. It finally closed and later the building was burned.

Meanwhile the village was growing, buildings of brick, and of considerable dimensions, were erected and a number of prosperous merchants began business. Asa Smith, the tanner and currier of early years, built the Empire block which for a number of years was the most pretentious structure in the place. James A. Bennett, in connection with Charles and Joseph Walrath, built the block next to the Empire, where Charles I. Walrath carried on a mercantile business. Albert E. Coe, long a prominent citizen, built the block adjoining the one just mentioned on the south, and next was the Devereaux block, built by Horace Devereaux. The Merchants' Exchange was next on the south, which was built by Timothy G. Seeley. Still going south, the next building was the Walrath block, built by C. A. & D. H. Walrath; then came the Oneida Valley Bank and other buildings. On the east side of the street were the buildings erected by C. A. & D. H. Walrath, afterwards owned by William Lyle, and adjoining that the building erected by Patrick Devereaux. Other blocks were that built by Samuel Chapin, where Chapin & Sons were in the jewelry business many years, and that of E. H. Curtis. Farther north was the block built by Ephraim Beck and afterwards owned by Dr. J. W. Fitch; the building erected by Hollis Mannering, in which was Cleveland's drug store; the corner block erected by Newcomb and Charles Field; the Messinger block on the north corner of Phelps street, built by General Messinger, who owned all of the buildings between Phelps and Madison streets on the east side of Main, excepting what was the alNation Hotel, which was built by Frank Gleason. This brief survey gives the situation on Main street in the village center some twenty-five or thirty years ago.

On the north side of Madison street S. H. Goodwin had his store previous to 1862; also the drug store of R. I. Stewart, the cabinet ware rooms of Jones & Hulburt, and the large building owned by L. N. Van Evra, in which were various shops. These were all burned in the fire of 1862. Mr. Goodwin rebuilt the same year and since that time the street has been built up nearly as at present. On the south side of this street Grove Stoddard built a structure which was used for an early clothing store. Where the Kenyon block was erected was formerly a wooden building in which Theodore C. Thompson and Sidney Riven-

burg carried on mercantile business. The old Bacon Hotel was formerly the residence of Heman H. Phelps, once superintendent of the Utica and Syracuse Railroad.

In 1870-71 the population of the village had reached about 4,000, indicating a healthy growth. There were at that time in the place the following nine dry goods stores, some of which were, however, of a general character: Randall & Barker, C. A. & D. H. Walrath, W. H. Dimmick, A. E. Coe & Son, S. & E. Kenyon, John E. Stone, T. C. Thompson, P. C. Lawrence, and S. H. Goodwin & Son. In the grocery trade were Carter Brothers, Douglass & Downing (still in wholesale business), David Walter, Harry Walter & Co., Stone & Schuyler, A. Hill & Son, William C. Lawrence, and Matthewson & Rivenburg. Farnam & Son were in the hardware business; also A. R. Turner. There were also a few jewelry, clothing and boot and shoe stores, with the usual complement of shops of various kinds.

With these increasing business interests, the establishment of a newspaper, a bank, churches, and manufactures presently to be described, and a population that was to reach almost 7,000 in 1890, the need of extensive public improvements began to be felt.

It may surprise the younger business men of the village to-day to learn that from about 1850 to the breaking out of the Civil war, the gross volume of business in Oneida was vastly larger than it is at the present time, although the population and number of separate stores, etc., was less. As a shipping point the village was then of great importance; it was the center of a large territory from which produce of all kinds came in for transportation to markets. The New York Central was then the only railroad, and it was no uncommon occurrence to see a hundred freight cars standing on a siding for loading or unloading. A great deal of this shipping has been attracted to other points by the various railroads since opened. But all of this does not necessarily indicate that the village is enjoying a less degree of prosperity now than it did forty or fifty years ago, through the development of manufacturing, larger retail trade, etc.

Oneida was without a public water supply until the year 1883, when the public spirit of a well known citizen (a sketch of whose life is found in these pages), Judson W. Warner, established a system of water works. The privilege was obtained of taking water from a brook flowing from pure springs about two and a half miles south of the village; the stream was dammed and a large reservoir thus created, in which an

effective filter was constructed. A sixteen inch main was laid from the reservoir to a point where the pressure reaches 100 pounds to the square inch, from which point it is twelve inches diameter. Most of the prominent streets of the village are piped and about seventy-five hydrants are set for protection from fire. By efficient management Mr. Warner and his associates soon had the water works on a paying basis, and a stock company was formed, of which John M. Kennedy was president. The subject of the purchase of the water works by the village was publicly discussed in 1895 and at the charter election of that year the question of purchase at a stipulated price was voted on; the result was 704 in favor of purchase, and 246 against. The stockholders of the company met on the 30th of April, 1895, and fixed a price on the works. There was then \$146,000 in stock, over \$100,000 of which was held in Oneida. A contract for the supply of the village was then in existence with four years to run. The price demanded by the company was par value of the stock and \$15,000 in consideration of the existing contract with the village. On June 11 the Supreme Court was asked for the appointment of commissioners to appraise the value of the works. A Board of Water Commissioners was chosen and in July they voted to purchase the works at \$148,000. Since the corporation acquired the ownership the system has been substantially self-sustaining and the people have a water supply that is not excelled in the State. The water commissioners are identical with the village president and trustees. Albert E. Loomis is the efficient superintendent of the water works.

Closely connected with the water supply is the fire department. In early history of the village the apparatus for extinguishing fire was insignificant and poorly managed. In 1849 there was only one ordinary hand engine in use, and it was ten years later before another was purchased. In 1860 the first hook and ladder truck was put in use and in 1873 the steamer was purchased and one hand engine was dispensed with. For a period prior to his death about 1875, E. W. Jones acted as engineer, without official appointment, and by his energy and enthusiasm greatly improved the effectiveness of the department. He was finally elected chief and was succeeded in 1875 by C. G. W. Stoddard, under whose efficient management the department, as it existed until the installation of the water works, was organized and maintained. In 1883, upon the completion of the water works, the department was re-organized, with Warner Hose Company No. 1, Chappell Hose Company

No. 3, Mechanics Hose Company No. 4, and the German Hose Company, with the Maxwell Hook and Ladder Company. In 1889 the department was incorporated under the State laws. This condition continued until 1895, when the old volunteer system was displaced by a paid department.

With the installation of the water works, the fire engines became practically useless. Under the new charter of 1894 the department is governed by the Board of Police and Fire Commissioners consisting of four members. Under them is the chief; this position was held by Laurel E. Meader, succeeded by Wm. H. Plato, who has two assistants. The apparatus now in use consists of the hook and ladder truck, three hose carts, the requisite quantity of hose and other minor equipment. The pressure on the hydrants is sufficient to more than reach the highest buildings in the village. Present officers of the department are Wm. H. Plato, chief; Wm. Hamill, first assistant; Wm. H. Purdy, second assistant.

The new charter provided for a police force consisting of a chief, a police justice, and four patrolmen, who are under the government of the Board of Police and Fire Commissioners. This board for 1899 is as follows: Dr. Martin Cavana, Charles F. Polley (president), Dr. George W. Miles, Allen S. Whitman. The office of chief of police has been held by Daniel P. Sanford since the charter became operative, and Daniel C. Burke was police justice until he was succeeded by James E. Brewer.

A second important improvement for which the village of Oneida is indebted to J. W. Warner is the introduction of electric lighting. Previous to 1888 the village was lighted by gas supplied by the Oneida Gas Light Company, incorporated in 1868, which is still in active existence, with Walter E. Northup, president. In 1888, when electric lighting in this section was in its infancy, Mr. Warner established a lighting plant in a small building on Vanderbilt avenue, where stands his present four-story industrial building. At a large expenditure he put in a fully equipped Thomson-Houston system, capable at that time of supplying all the wants of the village, both in the streets and for private consumers. About seventy arc lights were soon in use by the corporation, and more than 1,000 incandescent lights by individuals and families. Mr. Warner still owns and operates this plant in an efficient and satisfactory manner, mainly to supply private consumers.

In addition to the above described lighting facilities is the Oneida

Electric Light and Power Company's plant. This company was incorporated in 1897 and in that year made a five year contract with the corporation to light the village streets for \$6,000 per annum, for seventy-two arc lamps, twenty-five of which were burned all night and the remainder until 1 a. m. The officers of the company are: W. Judson Smith, president; Henry S. Newton, chief engineer; C. W. Koiner, general manager; Howard N. Babcock, secretary and treasurer; C. H. Coley, counsel.

The first brick paving laid in Oneida was that on Madison Square, which was followed by the paving of Main street in 1887 with brick and of Madison and Phelps streets in 1888. Previous to that date some of the main streets were roughly paved with cobble stones. But an improvement destined to be of far greater benefit to the community was the establishment of the sewer system, the construction of which is now well advanced. After considerable agitation the question of sewers in the village was apparently settled in 1891, when a sewer commission was appointed consisting of Manford J. Dewey, Lawrence Kenna, Hiram L. Rockwell, Jason T. Wallace and Alfred L. Goodrich. This commission met on June 1 and elected Mr. Dewey president, and E. L. Hunt, clerk. Walter F. Randall was employed as engineer and B. A. Ransom as legal counsel. The engineer was sent to several other places to inspect systems and gain desired information. Specifications were submitted to the board on June 22, after which a Rochester consulting engineer was called in and the plans perfected. In October, 1891, Engineer Randall was directed to proceed with the necessary survey. The work progressed through that summer and on September 13 at a board meeting it was moved that "we submit a proposition to build a general system of sewerage covering the thickly settled portion of the village of Oneida, to be paid for by general assessment for the necessary amount." When this proposition was brought before the people for a vote it was lost by a majority of nearly four to one, and for a time nothing further was accomplished.

The matter was again taken up in 1896 with renewed zeal. William W. Baker was then president of the village and was heartily in favor of the construction of sewers. The Board of Sewer Commissioners was somewhat changed and consisted of M. J. Dewey, president, C. Herman Philipp, Burt Van Horn, Charles House, and Charles H. Parsons. Dr. E. R. Boden was elected clerk. Without attempting to follow the details of the work thus far accomplished on the system, it may be

stated that trunk sewers have been completed on both sides of the junction of Main street and Lenox avenue, while the one on the north side extends through Almond street to James across the feeder. These trunk sewers, having an approximate length of two miles, were constructed by the village corporation, after proper action had been taken, and cost about \$16,000, which was paid in annual installments of \$5,000 each, the last being paid in 1898. The remainder of the system consists of lateral sewers, a number of which have been completed. These are constructed upon properly presented petitions, and the cost paid by the property owners benefited thereby. Between four and five miles of these lateral sewers were constructed in 1896 and about the same length since. The system contemplates from fourteen to sixteen miles in all. The present Board of Commissioners consists of Jason T. Wallace, president, Doliver E. House, Albert E. Loomis, Thomas O'Brien, and Hiram L. Rockwell.

The Oneida Railway Company was organized in 1885, for the purpose of constructing street railways in and through the village. W. J. Hickox was the first president of the company, which had a capital of \$15,000, the same as at the present time. The road from the Central railroad station to the station of the West Shore road near Oneida Castle, was built in three months and cars began running in April, 1885. In 1888 W. E. Northrup was chosen president of the company and still holds the office; H. C. Stone, secretary and treasurer.

There are no records of the village of Oneida in existence previous to 1865. The presidents and clerks from that date have been as follows:

Presidents—1865, Horace Devereaux; 1866, G. P. Soper; 1867-68, D. W. C. Stephens; 1869, George Berry; 1870, James A. Bennett;¹ 1871, D. W. C. Stephens; 1872, I. N. Messinger; 1873, Francis C. Miller; 1874, C. A. Walrath; 1875, Thomas I. Randall; 1876-78, B. E. Chase; 1879, P. D. Cheney; 1880, D. W. C. Stephens; 1881, Charles F. Polley; 1882, H. W. Carpenter; 1883-84, Charles F. Polley; 1885, Elisha G. Gay; 1886, Charles F. Polley; 1887, James N. Bates; 1888, E. C. Stark; 1889, C. E. Remick; 1890, E. G. Coon; 1891-92, F. B. Cheney; 1893, Frank C. Duke; 1894-96, William M. Baker; 1897, Charles House; 1898-99, Barney Ratnour.

Clerks—1865-69, Ervin Saltsman; 1870-71, A. J. Luce; 1872, S. C. Waterman; 1873, John Ackerman;² 1874-76, Ben D. French;³ 1877-

¹ Prior to 1870 presidents were chosen from the Board of Trustees.

² Resigned and R. J. Fish appointed. ³ Died in office and F. H. Foote appointed.

79, John Kelly; 1880, E. J. Girvin; 1881, W. Hector Gale; 1882, Joseph McLaughlin; 1883-84, John A. Ferguson; 1885-86,¹ Edward B. French; 1887, J. A. Ferguson; 1888, J. C. Ayers; 1889, E. L. Hunt; 1890-93, W. F. Leete; 1894, E. L. Hunt; 1895, J. E. Brewer; 1896, E. R. Boden; 1897-99, H. L. Bonney.

Down to the date of its incorporation Oneida was popularly known by the title, Oneida Depot. The population in 1840 was only 800 and probably was not more than 1,000 in 1848, in which year the incorporation was effected. The first village election took place on July 15 of that year and resulted as follows: Erasmus Stone, president; I. C. Sloan, clerk; James Williams, Joseph Fish, James McFarland, and Simon Cobb, trustees. A code of ordinances was prepared in form similar to those governing all small villages and adopted in August of that year. These were changed in some respects as the growth of the place seemed to demand.

The charter adopted in 1894 provides for the election of a president, a board of six trustees, clerk, treasurer, collector, three assessors, a street commissioner, a police justice, four police and fire commissioners, a chief of police and chief engineer. The term of office of the president was made one year; of the trustees, two years; of the assessors, three years, and of the police and fire commissioners, four years. Besides the Boards of Education and of Health, a Board of Audit was provided for, to audit all claims against the corporation, and more direct responsibility fixed upon all officials. A special election was held in June, 1894, to elect a police justice to serve until the April charter election of 1895. A police court room was fitted up on the second floor of the village public building, and apartments for the police force on the ground floor.

The first school house in Oneida village was built in 1841. That was only two years after the opening of the railroad when there were very few children on what now constitutes the village site. Previous to that date the school at Oneida Castle had sufficed for the families in the vicinity. The old school house remained until recent years and was degraded to the purposes of an ice house in rear of the Allen House. The trustees in 1841 were Thomas Barlow, Colon Brooks, and John A. Seeber. Peter J. Shalcraft was made clerk, and Henry Marshall, collector.

The village was originally comprised in one district, No. 25, but prior

¹ Beginning in 1886 the clerks have been appointed by the board.

to 1850 it was divided into two, with numbers 25 and 26, No. 25 being south of the railroad and the other district north of the railroad. In the district first named a school house was built in 1850 on the site of the present old Cherry street building. By frequent enlargements and improvements the structure was adapted to the increasing needs of the district.

The school building long in use on Elm street in district No. 26 (now district No. 5) was erected in its original form in 1851. The old structure is almost lost sight of in the many enlargements and improvements that have since been made.

A second school building was erected on Cherry street in 1898 with modern improvements and adapted to the requirements of the district. This was in use only a short time, when on February 9, 1899, it was burned and is now in progress of rebuilding.

The district division before mentioned remained in force, with a few minor changes in boundaries, until the division of the town of Lenox in 1896, when the two districts of the village received the numbers 4 and 5, and they so remain.

The question of establishing a Union school district was discussed by the inhabitants of district No. 25 on May 31, 1882. W. E. Northrup was president of the meeting and Ambrose W. Hill, secretary. A resolution providing for a Union school was offered by Hiram L. Rockwell. After considerable discussion the meeting adjourned until June 7, when it was determined to vote upon the question on the 9th of that month. This purpose was carried out, the result showing 404 votes, of which 224 were in favor. A Board of Education consisting of nine members was chosen as follows: Sidney B. Breese, Samuel A. Maxon, Watson A. Stone, for one year; John F. Tuttle, R. B. Downing, Eugene E. Coon, for two years; T. F. Hand, jr., Hiram L. Rockwell, and A. J. French, for three years.

In the following year (1883,) after much opposition, a site was purchased on the corner of Elizabeth and Cemetery streets at a cost of \$1,700 for a site for a new school building. A building was there erected costing about \$12,000.

An academic department, which subsequently became the high school, was instituted in 1884, and has since been efficiently maintained, under a corps of excellent teachers, at the head of which has been for seventeen years past Prof. F. W. Jennings. He resigned in 1899 and is succeeded by Prof. Avery W. Skinner. At the present time the

principal is assisted by four teachers in the academic department; the grammar school has three teachers; the junior department four and the primary, seven. The first standing committee of the academic department consisted of Hiram L. Rockwell, S. A. Maxon, and John F. Tuttle.

The new village charter provides for a Board of Education consisting of nine members. The board for 1899 is as follows: Joseph Beal, H. D. Fearon, Charles House, William E. Douglass, Julius M. Goldstein, George F. Paine, Clark A. Frost, George W. Miles, W. E. Northrup. Trustees of district No. 5—President, James Taber; Joseph Veling, Conrad Lochner. Clerk, Robert Calway. The present principal is Daniel C. Keating.

An effort was made many years ago to improve the educational facilities of Oneida by the establishment of a seminary. A few progressive persons took the matter in hand and in July, 1857, the Oneida Seminary was incorporated. A school was opened in September of the same year and soon a commodious building was erected. For many years the institution enjoyed high repute and accomplished much good in the advance of education under such principals as Rev. G. H. Whitney, Rev. E. Rollo, Charles E. Swett, and Rev. J. D. Houghton, who resigned in 1872. With the improvement of union and high schools, academies and seminaries declined and this one was no exception. Financial difficulties arose and the institution was closed. A proposition was made to sell the building to the village in 1895, but it was not entertained. Finally it was purchased by J. Will Chappell, who demolished it and devoted the grounds to the uses of a private park.

The old town of Lenox formerly contained thirty school districts. The new town of Oneida contains seven, with school houses, the value of buildings and sites being about \$34,000. With Lincoln, Lenox, Fenner, Cazenovia, Smithfield, Stockbridge, and Sullivan it comprises the Second School Commissioner district of the county.

In the Oneida Castle and Sherrill school district Alexander S. Galbraith is president; George Johnston, clerk; Theodore Nye, collector.

The first banking facilities in Oneida were supplied by the Oneida Valley Bank, which was incorporated in 1851, with a capital of \$105,000 and the following officers: Niles Higinbotham, president; Samuel Breese, vice-president; T. F. Hand, cashier. The institution passed into the national system in 1865, the title becoming the Oneida Valley National Bank of Oneida. Mr. Higinbotham was succeeded in the

presidency by D. G. Dorrance, who was followed by T. F. Hand and he by the present official, Herbert H. Douglass. The present directors are W. S. Leete (vice-president), T. F. Hand, jr. (cashier), S. H. Goodwin, S. B. Breese, C. Carskaddan, John M. Kennedy, Robert Stewart, R. M. Baker, R. B. Downing. The capital of the bank has always remained the same. The bank building was erected in 1851 and in 1864 was added to in its present form.

The First National Bank of Oneida was organized and incorporated October 1, 1865, with a capital of \$125,000. The first board of directors were Horace Devereaux, James J. Stewart, Samuel J. Fox, Franklin M. Whitman, James A. Barnett, Ambrose Hill, Simeon B. Armour, Stillman Spooner, Alvin Strong, Zadoc T. Bentley, and C. A. Walrath. Horace Devereaux was made president; James J. Stewart, vice-president; Virgil Bull, cashier. The bank was very successful and went into voluntary liquidation in January 1, 1874, paying the stockholders \$1.20 per cent. At the same time it took the name of the State Bank of Oneida, which was changed to the National State Bank of Oneida in November, 1878. The capital has always been \$60,000. The first president of the present institution was the late Samuel H. Fox, who was succeeded by the late S. H. Farnam, and he by Andrew J. French, the incumbent. Austin B. French was the first cashier and still holds the office. William W. Warr is vice-president; William G. Hill, teller; G. E. Kirkpatrick, bookkeeper, and Fred B. French collection clerk.

The Farmers and Merchants State Bank was organized June 3, 1892, with a capital of \$50,000 and the following officers: Loring Munroe, president; C. W. Dexter, vice-president; E. Emmons Coe, cashier; T. H. Jurden, teller. The directors were E. E. Coon, Francis Stafford, S. C. Waterman, Coman Rich (who was succeeded by George L. Menzie), C. W. Dexter, A. S. Whitman, H. W. Coley, George Potter, Loring Munroe, Ira L. Snell, W. E. Witter, A. B. Munroe, and E. E. Coe. Several of these men are residents of other towns in the county.

The Oneida Savings Bank, a staunch and successful institution, was incorporated February 19, 1866, and began business on April 1, of that year. The officers were as follows: Daniel G. Dorrance, president; George H. Sanford and Goodwin P. Soper, vice-presidents; Edward Loomis, secretary and treasurer; I. N. Messinger, attorney. The Board of Trustees was composed of the following gentlemen: John Barnett, Peterboro; Ralph H. Avery, Canastota; John J. Foote, Hamilton; Jonathan M. Wilson, Stockbridge; T. E. Barnes, Durhamville; Daniel G.

Dorrance, Oneida Castle; George H. Sanford, Verona; Samuel Breese, I. N. Messinger, James A. Bennett, Theodore F. Hand, E. C. Sanders, George Berry, Goodwin P. Soper, T. G. Seeley, Ambrose Hill, Milton Barnett. Its handsome building was erected in 1889 at a cost of \$29,000. The number of depositors is 4,264. The present officers and directors are as follows: C. Will Chappell, president; Roswell B. Downing, 1st vice president; Eugene E. Coon, 2d vice-president; Ambrose W. Hill, treasurer; Howard L. Baldwin, secretary; C. Will Chappell, Roswell B. Downing, Eugene E. Coon, Theodore F. Hand, jr., E. Emmons Coe, Henry S. Klock, Charles E. Stevens, Allen S. Whitman, Hazelius Loucks, Francis Stafford, William E. Douglass, Ira L. Snell, directors.

The Central Bank of Oneida is a private financial institution which was established in 1870, with a capital of \$15,000. William E. Northrup has been president since the organization, and R. A. Hill is cashier.

A powerful factor in the development of Oneida in quite recent years, and one which has brought its population up to about 10,000, is the number and extent of its manufactures. With favorable shipping facilities, low-priced land for sites, enterprising men have found here a field for their best endeavors. In this connection a brief description of the leading industries of the place will prove of interest.

The works of the National Casket Company in Oneida are the outgrowth of a business founded in 1873 in Rochester by John Maxwell. In 1881 he effected a consolidation with a similar industry then in operation in Oneida by Chappell, Tuttle & Co., forming the firm of Chappell, Chase & Maxwell. The plants in Rochester and Oneida were kept in operation until 1890, when they were united with others to form the National Casket Company, which includes several of the largest concerns in the country in the manufacture of burial caskets. Mr. Maxwell has the management of the Oneida factory, and with him is associated C. Will Chappell, who is vice-president of the company and manager of the New York store. The Oneida factory comprises three principal buildings and the industry is one of the most important in central New York. (See biography of C. W. Chappell).

The Oneida Iron Works, another very successful industry, was founded in 1875 by W. S. Leete, C. F. Polley, A. E. Loomis, T. E. Mayne and D. Carpenter, who were former employees of the engine manufacturing firm of Wood, Taber & Morse, of Eaton, this county. They began building steam engines and doing general machine work,



Wm. Chappell

meeting with flattering success. Gradually the plant has been extended to meet the requirements of their increasing product. Engines, boilers, bridge work, etc., are turned out by a large force of skilled workmen. The works are now owned by W. S. Leete and A. E. Loomis, both of whom are enterprising citizens and active in public affairs.

The Oneida Carriage Works is an incorporated stock company of which W. E. Northrup is president; M. J. Dewey, vice-president; John Maxwell, secretary and treasurer. This industry was projected in 1883 with the same title as at present, but the incorporation did not take place until 1888. It was one of the most complete carriage manufacturing plants in central New York and turned out fine work. The business was wound up in 1898 and a committee appointed to sell the property.

The firm of Upton & Holden is quite extensively engaged in the manufacture of carriages. The business was established more than thirty years ago by Miles Upton, the present head of the firm, and three years later the firm was formed by the admission of Henry T. Holden. Both were practical workmen and the business prospered from the first.

The firm of Dapson & Wolf (Thomas Dapson, John W. Wolf), established October, 1898, also manufactures wagons extensively, occupying the buildings formerly used for a knitting mill. F. J. Aubeuf has built up a large trade in the Monitor hand cart which he manufactures under his own patents.

J. Barrett's Sons (Theodore A. and F. Eugene) are engaged in carriage making, in which business they succeeded their father who started here in a small way nearly fifty years ago. They make only high grade work and the reputation of their vehicles is high.

Wilson, Eells & Mott began business as dealers in carriage supplies in 1885; Mr. Wilson withdrew in 1888 and the business is still continued by Eells & Mott.

Oneida has become quite widely known in the line of manufactures through the extended reputation of the Westcott lathe chuck, made by the Westcott Chuck Company. This business was begun in 1872 by the Oneida Steam Engine and Foundry Company, which for several years were extensive builders of engines in addition to the making of chucks. The Westcott chuck is the invention of the late John H. Westcott, formerly foreman for the Steam Engine and Foundry Company.

In 1885 the Westcott Chuck Company was incorporated with a capital stock of \$50,000, which was subsequently increased to \$150,000. James H. Westcott, son of John H., is now superintendent of the works. A large variety of chucks is made by this company and all have the reputation among machinists of excellence and efficiency. The present officers of the company are S. H. Goodwin, president and manager; T. F. Hand, jr., secretary and treasurer; James H. Westcott, superintendent.

The Oneida National Chuck Company, organized in 1897, succeeded the National Chuck Company of New York, and the chuck business of the Oneida Manufacturing Chuck Company. About twenty-five hands are employed in the making of a general line of lathe and drill chucks. The present officers of the company are: L. J. Myers, president; R. B. Ruby, vice-president; H. M. Reynolds, secretary, treasurer and manager.

The before-mentioned Oneida Manufacturing Chuck Company made chucks during seven years prior to 1897 in connection with wagon gears. The gear business passed to Schubert Brothers Gear Company in 1897, and the chuck business to the National Company, as above stated.

One of the oldest manufactures of Oneida is the business which is the legitimate successor of the saw mill built in 1840 by Samuel Breese. About 1868 the property passed to Thompson & Bennett, and in 1886 the firm became Bennett & Klock (Willard H. Bennett and Henry S. Klock). The business now includes a saw mill, an immense lumber yard and large ice houses; the power is derived from Skenandoah Creek. In this connection should be mentioned the sash, door and blind factory of the O. W. Sage Manufacturing Company, which was founded by the late O. W. Sage in 1887. In 1890 the company was incorporated and a very large business was carried on a few years. The buildings and site are now used for canning business by Olney Brothers, noticed further on.

The manufacture of woven wire mattresses by the Hard Brothers Manufacturing Company was for a number of years an important industry. The business was established in 1876 by Hard Brothers & Company and after the change about 1890 a large part of J. W. Warner's industrial building was occupied. The firm removed to Buffalo a few years since, and the business was purchased by the Comstock Manufacturing Co. and removed to Utica.

The original Oneida Mill was a grist mill built in 1840 by Sands Hig-

inbotham. The property passed through several proprietorships, and the mill was operated a number of years by G. C. Parker. The mills were burned prior to 1887 and the site was covered with ruins for some time when it was purchased by J. W. Warner, who rebuilt the mill and equipped it with modern machinery for flouring. He operated it about a year, when he sold it to L. V. Rathbun of Rochester, and A. E. Sawyer, who formed the present Rathbun & Sawyer Company. They refitted and improved the mill, which now has eighteen pairs of rolls and other adequate machinery for the daily production of nearly 100 barrels of flour, bearing several well known brands. Mr. Rathbun is president of the company; Mr. Sawyer, vice-president and treasurer, and A. S. Rathbun, secretary. This is the only flouring establishment in the village.

In 1886 Farrell & Lewis established a knitting mill in Oneida for the manufacture of men's woolen underwear and hosiery. The firm was later changed to Farrell & Son, and in 1891 was incorporated as the Central Mills Manufacturing Company. A large plant was put in operation, with Michael Farrell, president; James P. Malloy, treasurer, and R. J. Fish, secretary. A few years later the business was closed and removed to Utica.

The canning industry, which has in recent years become so important in this country, is represented in Oneida by the large establishment of Olney Brothers (James D. and Burt), which was started up in 1898, the property having been leased from Bennett & Klock, who had carried on the same business a few years. Extensive additions have recently been made to the large brick structure which was formerly the O. W. Sage sash and blind factory. There is also a large canning factory at Kenwood and another at Lenox.

One of the most successful industries of Oneida is the Oneida Silver Ware Manufacturing Company, organized in 1894 through the efforts of Sidney W. Moore. The original capital was \$20,000, which has since been increased to \$50,000. The first officers were Sidney W. Moore, president; T. D. Wilkin, vice-president; C. A. Stringer, secretary and treasurer. The president remains the same, with W. M. Swayze, vice-president, and S. A. Campbell, secretary and treasurer. A large building was erected for the works and about seventy five hands are employed in the production of a complete line of hollow ware.

The Oneida Rubber Tire Works of Theodore Coles are doing a large

business in the industry indicated by the name. All kinds of rubber tires for vehicles and bicycles are produced. The business was begun in 1896.

The manufacture of cigars in Oneida has long been an important industry. The firm of Powell & Goldstein (Julius M. Goldstein, J. E. Powell), established about 1879, now employs about 175 hands, and their product reaches more than 6,000,000 cigars annually. Since Mr. Powell's death Mr. Goldstein has carried on the business alone under the old firm name. Other cigar manufacturers are J. M. Bennett, Kenny Brothers, and Bennett & Hard.

Some of the hotels of Oneida have large historical interest to local readers. The fact of the building of the Railroad House by Sands Higinbotham and his securing the stoppage of every train here for refreshments has been noticed a few pages back; it was a shrewd move and brought the first hotel a good patronage, at the same time that it gave the railroad company a right of way which is now very valuable. The Railroad House was what is now the Allen House, although to a small extent enlarged. The actual building of this house was begun in 1838 by S. H. and Ira S. Hitchcock. It was finished and in April, 1839, was opened by Henry Y. Stewart. He kept it only a year when Erasmus Stone became proprietor and was landlord until 1845. Robert Wear came from Massachusetts and then kept the house about two years, when it passed to John W. Allen, who made it a popular public house for many years. E. B. Kenfield is present proprietor.

What is now the Madison House was formerly a dwelling and was rebuilt for a hotel by David Blodgett, who kept it a few years. After several changes it came under proprietorship of R. H. Northrup and was called the Northrup House. J. V. Richardson is the present proprietor.

What was formerly a residence begun by O. T. Burt of Syracuse was purchased and finished by Heman Phelps, then superintendent of the railroad, who occupied it from about 1840. In about the year 1860 it was purchased by the Messingers and moved forward and altered into a hotel. Chauncey Bacon kept it as the Bacon House a few years and finally bought it. It had other names and finally passed to the present owner, Barney Ratnour; Charles H. Moshier is proprietor.

The very numerous merchants of Oneida who have been in business during the past twenty-five years cannot, of course, find mention here in detail. Many of them will be found in Part III of this work and

their business careers noticed in that connection. Among the older and more prominent ones, some of whom are still in trade, may properly be mentioned the following: William J. Farnam, successor of his father, S. H. Farnam, who began business here in 1862; Kimball & Dunbar, whose business was started nearly forty years ago by Turner & Farnam; Munroe & Parsons, whose business began in 1887; Waterman & Hodges, which is a lineal successor of the clothing business started by C. I. Walrath as far back as 1846; M. J. Dewey, who is known throughout central New York as a successful piano and music dealer of nearly thirty-five years past; Meader & Lype, successors of Cole & Meader, who began in 1869, the present firm in 1878; Dwight Chapin, one of the oldest established news stores in central New York; C. A. & D. H. Walrath, T. G. Seeley, S. H. Farnam, S. Chapin and S. Chapin, jr., Henry Rivenburgh, William Lyle, Doliver House, Thomas Angel, John M. Kennedy, William C. Lawrence, J. M. Goldstein, S. H. Waterman, William E. Hazeltine, William M. Baker, John E. Stone, Simeon and Elijah Kenyon, Allen S. Clark, Theodore Carter, J. W. Warner, Dwight Chapin, L. J. Myers, B. S. Teale, Rhody Toher, James F. Cody, Thomas Coniff, A. H. Niles, James H. Niles, C. W. Mott, William Mott, C. W. Chappell, John Maxwell, Sands H. Goodwin, Theodore Hand, Walter E. Northrup, A. B. French, M. J. Dewey, H. M. Reynolds, E. Emmons Coe, Ambrose E. Sawyer, William S. Leete, A. E. Loomis, J. V. Richardson, Ezra Clark, Seymour Harvey, C. F. Polley, T. E. Main, Loring Munroe, James N. Bates, E. E. Coon, Albert Marcellus, R. B. Ruby, R. W. Hill, Alonzo Randall, A. W. Barker, Sidney W. Moore, George and August Schubert, R. A. Stewart, Thomas O'Brien, G. A. Quackenbush, Charles House, William R. Williams, Prentice D. Cheney, George F. Avery, N. L. Cramer, Lawrence Kenna, Charles E. Remick, John Barrett, E. C. Saunders, W. I. Tillotson, R. B. Downing, Herbert Douglass, Norman Lype, W. Jerome Hickox.

In recent years the wholesale trade of the village has developed into importance, considering the size of the place. Such houses as that of Douglass & Downing, in wholesale groceries; Clark, Whitman & Warner, dry goods and clothing; Kimball & Dunbar, hardware, paints, etc.; H. Rivenburgh, crockery and glassware; J. H. Cool, drugs, etc.; Eells & Mott, carriages and wagon supplies; and others give the village a prominent business position among the thriving communities of the State.

The Oneida Chamber of Commerce was organized in 1889, for the

promotion of general business interests in the town through inducements that might be offered to manufacturers and tradesmen to locate here, and the individual welfare of existing interests. Nearly all the leading business men of the village became members and the organization has been able to effect much benefit. The officers are R. B. Downing, president; W. E. Douglass, vice-president; James A. Babcock, secretary; G. L. Scheifele, treasurer. There is a board of fifteen directors, and committees are appointed on manufacturing, public improvements, finance, transportation, membership, insurance and license for sale of merchandise.

There have been less newspaper changes in Oneida than in most villages of its size. This is, however, partly due to the fact that the first one was not started until 1851, when the Oneida Telegraph made its appearance under the editorship of D. H. Frost. The paper was discontinued in 1854 on account of Mr. Frost's failing health. A few months later John Crawford became owner of the property and employed Ira D. Brown as editor, giving the paper the name of the Sachem. Mr. Brown was an excellent writer and the paper gained under his control. In 1863 the name of the paper was again changed to the Dispatch, and Edward H. Spooner became a partner in the business. In 1866 the establishment passed to Purdy & Jackson, and in 1870 Mr. Purdy retired and Myron M. Allen took his interest. In July, 1880, Albert P. Potter, then city editor of the Syracuse Standard, acquired, Mr. Allen's interest and the firm became Jackson & Potter. Mr. Potter retired and the firm became Jackson Brothers (D. A. & L. C. Jackson), which continued until the death of the senior member of the firm. The paper was then published by the Dispatch Printing Company until April, 1899, since which date it has been conducted by the Oneida Dispatch Company, the firm consisting of R. J. Fish and Charles E. Roberts; the latter is editor and manager.

In October, 1856, Levi S. Backus started the Democratic Union in the village of Hamilton, this county. He sold it the following year to W. H. Baker who in 1863 moved the plant to Oneida. Mr. Baker continued in the business with marked success, considering the size of the place until his death on June 15, 1872. On the 1st of August, 1872, the present firm took possession of the establishment and for more than twenty-five years have made the Union one of the best country newspapers in the State. Sketches of the lives of Mr. Baker and Mr. Maxon will be found in Part II.

The Oneida Post, now published every Saturday by Hugh Parker, was established in 1883 by the Post Publishing Company, the first number being issued December 15, 1883. It is now an eight page paper, Republican in politics. Mr. Parker succeeded Rathbone & Ryan. R. J. Fish, Charles Parks and others have at different times been connected with the paper.

The Oneida Free Press was started as an independent weekly in 1880 by W. Hector Gale, a practical printer and native of Oneida. It was discontinued in March, 1896, on account of the ill health of the proprietor.

The oldest religious organization in Oneida is St. John's Episcopal Church which was organized May 6, 1843, under charge of Rev. Stephen H. Batlin of Rome. The first wardens were William V. Winslow and Hulbert G. Wetmore. From that time until 1858 the little congregation was ministered to by six or eight different pastors. In the year named Niles Higinbotham with characteristic generosity gave the society a lot and a chapel was erected thereon. Services were kept up by different pastors from other places until March, 1860, when Rev. Edward Pidoley became the first rector. Pastors who have succeeded him have been Revs. W. H. Van Antwerp, H. V. Gardner, George G. Perine, George T. Le Boutellier, George P. Hibbard and John Arthur. In 1873 the chapel was enlarged and on July 15, 1895, the corner stone was laid for the present beautiful church.

At a meeting held at the house of Sands Higinbotham early in 1844 it was resolved by the nine persons present, including Mr. Higinbotham and his son Niles, to organize a Presbyterian church. The services of Rev. James Nichols were soon afterwards secured and he preached in a school room on Madison street. The society was organized at a meeting held March 1, 1844, and the organization was perfected under the title of the Trustees of the Oneida Depot Presbyterian Society, with James Stewart, Jeremiah Cooper, and S. H. Goodwin, trustees. A building committee was appointed to join with the trustees in collecting money with which to build a meeting house. The society was incorporated March 25, 1844, and the formal organization took place on the 13th day of June, with thirty members, twenty of whom were from the Wampsville church. The name then taken was the Presbyterian Church of Oneida Valley (subsequently shortened by dropping the last word) and David Blackman, Heman Phelps, James Stewart, Jeremiah Cooper and Charles L. Gardner were chosen elders. The meeting house was

dedicated in January, 1845. This church was superseded by the one now in use. Rev. James Nichols was called to the pastorate in February, 1845, and continued until 1851, when he was followed by Rev. C. R. Gregory, who remained until 1864. Later pastors have been Revs. Charles E. Robinson, D. D., George D. Baker, and Rev. Samuel Jessup, D. D.

The Baptist Church Society was organized in 1842 at Oneida Castle, with thirteen members. Rev. Seymour Adams was the first pastor, preaching one-third of the time, and Rev. D. D. Ransom the remainder until the church was removed to Oneida in 1848. On April 4, of that year the name was changed to the Oneida Baptist Society, and Henry Marshall, Ralph K. Ellinwood, and B. B. Stoddard were elected trustees. In 1848 Elder L. S. Huntley became pastor. A meeting house was built in 1849, which was occupied until 1888 when the present handsome edifice was erected. In March 1849, the Oneida Castle congregation was added to the church, which is now in a prosperous condition under the ministrations of Rev. Charles C. Maxfield.

The Methodist Episcopal Church of Oneida was organized November 25, 1850. Services in this faith had been held here some years previously, but not with regularity. Rev. W. E. York was the first pastor; he was settled in 1850 and served one year, preaching in the morning here and afternoons at Oneida Castle. A subscription was solicited and under the charge of David A. Parkhill, George Parkhurst, and Reuben Pomeroy, as building committee, a meeting house was erected. The first trustees were Sidney Rivenburgh, Ford Pilcher, George Parkhurst, Reuben Pomeroy, A. W. Stevens, James Bonner, and Aaron Yale. Rev. Isaac Foster succeeded Mr. York after one year and during his pastorate the present brick edifice was built; it has since undergone extensive changes and improvements. The usual long succession of pastors have served this congregation, ending with Rev. J. F. Beebe.

St. Joseph's Catholic Church was the outgrowth of an organization formed with the ultimate purpose of erecting a meeting house for the accommodation of those who had been attending at the German Catholic church in Durhamville. When they were ready to build the bishop insisted upon the formation of a society, which was done under the above title, and the church edifice was built in 1893. Its cost was about \$5,000. A school building was erected in 1898. About sixty families attend the church, which is under the pastoral care of Rev. B. W. Goossens.

The history of St. Patrick's Church in Oneida begins with the proceedings of a meeting held in the spring of 1843, at which it was resolved to build a meeting house. Previous to that time there had been no regular Catholic services held in the little village, where there were only ten or twelve families of this faith. A small wooden structure was accordingly built and the congregation began to prosper, paying for the church and largely increasing in numbers by 1851. In that year the mission at Oneida was separated from the Rome parish, and Rev. Patrick Kenna was sent here. In the spring of 1851 was begun the erection of the now old St. Patrick's church on the corner of Main and Walnut streets. The building was of wood and cost about \$2,800. Father Kenna died in 1856 and was succeeded by Rev. John McDermott, who died in the following year. He was succeeded by the Rev. James A. O'Hara, who continued until 1857, when he went to Syracuse to begin his long period of ministration to the congregation of St. Mary's church in that city. Rev. James Maurice Sheehan came to St. Patrick's church in 1859, remaining until 1862, when he was followed by Rev. William F. Sheehan. He remained five years and was followed by Rev. William Fennelly, whose pastorate continued twenty years, until 1886, when he died. He was succeeded by Rev. James A. Kelley, who is still in charge of the parish. The present beautiful and costly edifice was erected in 1888-89. The tenth anniversary is to be held in 1899, for which purpose the edifice will be redecorated, three marble altars built and a large organ installed. The church owns a fine rectory on Main street and a cemetery of thirty-five acres.

St. Paul's German Evangelical Church was organized during the pastorate of Rev. Jacob Vosseler, who was sent here by the Conference in 1890. Previous to that year services had been held by Revs. Jacob Burkhardt, who divided his time between this place and New London from 1878 to 1880; Phillip Spaeth, to 1882; Samuel Bean to 1883, from which time the Conference made no appointment until 1887. Rev. H. P. Merle was then appointed, and was succeeded by Rev. Henry Horn, who was followed by Rev. Vosseler, as stated. Services had thus far been held in the session room of the old Presbyterian church and in the G. A. R. hall. The church edifice was dedicated in 1891. The present pastor is Rev. A. Luescher.

The Free Methodist Church was organized about 1875, by Rev. B. T. Roberts. The membership increased and about ten years later a small meeting house was built. The pulpit is now supplied by two

women evangelists. A Methodist society of colored people has been in existence here many years and is now in charge of Rev. M. H. B. Ross.

The remaining village of most importance in the old town of Lenox (now Lincoln), is Clockville, which is now only a small hamlet about two miles south of Canastota. In early years there was an active business interest here, before trade was drawn northward by the construction of the railroads. As stated on a previous page, the place took its name from the Klock family, of whom Conrad was the father and settled here with his sons, Joseph, John and Conrad, in 1792. Descendants of this family have been prominent in this vicinity many years. The little settlement that gathered about the mill and stores at this point was known for a period as Shippeville, from an old tavern-keeper named Shippe. The place took its present name when the post office was established. Peleg Card was the first postmaster, and was succeeded by Col. Stephen Chapman, progenitor of a very prominent family in the history of the town and father of B. Frank Chapman, who succeeded in the office. Among later postmasters, the list of whom cannot be made wholly complete, were Frank Blye, Lyman Hicks, Harry Simons, Robert B. Beal, Charles Miller, J. Otis Tuttle, S. K. Pettitt, Robert B. Beal again, and George Way, the present official.

Thomas Lawrence was a settler here in 1806 and built the stone house near the village, which is still standing; he was a progressive citizen and did much for the improvement of roads, built an early plaster mill, etc. He died May 9, 1866. Harry Simon was an early blacksmith, settled here in 1827 and died at an advanced age. Marvin Keeney was a settler here of 1834 and held the office of justice of the peace. In 1836 there was a grist mill in operation, two stores, two taverns, a saw mill, two churches and about seventy dwellings in the place. In 1840 the population was 250 and the business interests had not much advanced.

The trip hammer shop was established at Clockville prior to 1820 and excellent scythes and other implements were made many years. It was long ago closed up. There was another similar shop, called the upper shop to distinguish it from the first one, but did not long remain in operation. A third trip-hammer shop was put in operation in 1827 by Peter Parsalian. This was afterwards occupied for a wagon shop and was finally converted into a cheese factory by Nathaniel Kaiser. All of these buildings have disappeared.

The Clockville grist mill was built in 1827 by Brooks & Nye, who sold it to Gerrit S. Sayles. It was burned in 1856 and rebuilt by Giles Cranson. Austin A. Watson owned it later and in 1875 sold it to William Clow. It was burned down in 1896. The iron work for this mill was made by Harry Simons, before mentioned.

It is not now known just when the saw mill was built nor who by, but it was probably in operation as soon as the grist mill. The old mill is still in existence, with a cider mill and cheese box factory in connection.

There was an early grist mill built in 1820 by J. D. Nellis, on the road to Lenox Furnace. Other later owners of it were S. Bennett, H. H. Hathaway, Wright & Baker, and S. Pettitt. The building is still in existence. In 1866 Joseph L. Mansfield founded a factory here for the manufacture of horse hay forks, which developed into a very successful business. It was carried on in a building that was formerly a woolen factory which was established by Colon Brooks about 1840. Other implements were made at this factory, which ultimately passed to Patten & Stafford, who manufactured wheel rakes, as noticed a few pages back.

In olden times the taverns at these turnpike villages did a thriving business and several were in prosperous existence in this vicinity. The tavern of old Shippe has been mentioned, and in early years another was kept about a half a mile from the village, at the Corners, by a man named Fort. In 1827 Charles Lints opened a public house which was subsequently conducted by Peleg Card and by his widow after his death. Solomon Wilcox was the owner of the house at his death in 1866, and his widow sold it to William Skinner. He improved it and sold to Daniel Betsinger, who sold it to Charles Suits. It then took the name of the Suits House, or the upper house, to distinguish it from the lower house. It has ever since been kept as a hotel.

The lower house was opened in 1827 by a Mr. Bowman. Daniel H. King was later a proprietor until 1866 when it was sold to Frederick Hubbard. After that time the house had numerous proprietors. It was burned about five years ago.

Clockville had its early lawyer in the person of Stephen Chapman who settled there in 1820 and was for many years a prominent and respected citizen. He was followed by his son, B. F. Chapman, who was in practice until 1880, when he moved his office to Oneida. George W. Chapman practiced here some years; but the place is now without a resident practicing lawyer.

Physicians of past years were Drs. Avery, Mitchell, Charles McConnell, who settled here in 1876, and Messinger. There is no physician there now.

Of the earliest mercantile operations at this place little is now known. As before stated there were two stores in 1836, and ever since there has been one or two containing stocks sufficient for the local needs. Benjamin Bort opened a shoe shop in 1850 and was soon succeeded by J. D. Walrath, who about 1852 put in a general stock. In 1853 the store was closed but reopened by H. H. Hathaway, with a stock of drugs. He sold a year later to Giles S. Cranson, who subsequently sold his stock at auction and closed the store. J. D. Walrath reopened it and was succeeded by J. Otis Tuttle, and later S. K. Pettitt, J. L. Lawrence, Dudley Johnson, and Frank Clow, the present proprietor.

The so-called upper store also has had numerous proprietors alternated with periods of idleness, among them being S. K. Pettitt, H. H. Hathaway, Levi Miller, Charles Miller, and others. It is now conducted by John Ritter.

Rufus Fancher established a boot and shoe shop in 1857, in which business he was succeeded by his son, F. M. Fancher, who subsequently closed it out.

This place was formerly in school district No. 4 of the town of Lenox. The first school meeting here was held at the house of Stephen Chapman in June, 1814. The trustees were then Stephen Chapman, John I. D. Nellis, and David Fowler. Measures were taken to build a school house resulting in the erection of a building twenty-four feet square which cost \$100. The first teacher was Peleg Card. In 1820 the number of the district was changed to 6, and in the next year Samuel Glidden taught; he was succeeded the next winter by Julius A. Spencer. A new school house was finished in the fall of 1824, 24 by 30 feet dimensions and costing \$350. This was occupied until 1853 when the present building was erected.

A church site on Oak Hill was deeded in 1833 to the trustees of The First Methodist Protestant Episcopal Society of Lenox, consisting of Sylvester Beecher, Silas Sayles, Isaac I. Forbes, Christian Kilts, and John Seeber; the deed was from Christian and Catherine Kilts. A meeting house was at once erected on the lot and the church continued in existence some years. It was subsequently disbanded and the land passed to the possession of Stephen Chapman.

The Methodist Episcopal Church of Clockville was organized June

28, 1848. Rev. Calvin Flint and Adam Klock presided at the meeting, and Mr. Flint, Adam Klock, John T. Parkell, Thomas Lawrence, George Best, and B. F. Chapman were elected trustees. This society purchased from Mr. Capman the old Methodist church and moved it to its later site. It is in use for a town hall. The usual long succession of pastors has ministered to the congregation. The present church edifice was built in 1894.

The Baptist Church of Lenox was organized in 1847 and the meeting house was built in the next year. Most of the original members were residents of the Mile Strip, where it was at first determined to build a church. It passed out of existence many years ago.

Clockville is the largest business center in the new town of Lincoln created by the division of old Lenox, as before described. The boundaries of the new town are shown approximately on the map herein. The town contains 14,889 acres and has an assessed valuation of \$452,875. In 1897, the year after the division, H. H. Hathaway was elected supervisor. In 1898, Levi J. Carver was elected to the office.

There is still a small business interest and post-office at Wampsville, the settlement of which has been described. Irene Cobb is postmistress. The post-office was opened about 1824 with William Spencer, postmaster; he kept a public house on the turnpike, and an early store, where Thomas T. Loomis was the first merchant. Franklin Johnson, Ward & Case, and Ward & Smith were later merchants. A. A. Loucks began trade in 1879, succeeding Rush Parkhurst and still continues. The Wampsville Presbyterian Society was organized in April, 1828, at the school house and James Stewart, Jared N. Avery, and Elisha Cranson were the first trustees. A meeting house was built in 1832, and was extensively repaired in 1872.

Oneida Valley is a hamlet in the extreme northeastern part of the new town of Lenox, where there is a post-office, with Fred C. Parker, postmaster. A hotel has been kept here many years, the building having been burned in 1876 and rebuilt, after which it was kept by J. O. Goff, and others. August and Andrew Anderson formerly kept a store, as also did Daniel Farnham. A hotel and a store are now in existence here.

The Oneida Valley Presbyterian Church was organized May 24, 1847, with James Williamson, Ezra McEwen, G. T. Kirkland, Charles Smith, William Williamson members. Rev. James Nichols had preached there some time previous to the organization and was succeeded in 1848

by Rev. Jehiel Talmage. The church records are fragmentary. The frame of the meeting house was built in 1848, with the intention of making it a union edifice; but funds ran out and it was not until 1854 that sufficient money could be collected to finish it.

Oneida Lake is another post hamlet near the lake shore in the north-west corner of the new town of Lenox. The place has also been called "Messenger's," from O. C. Messenger, who long kept the hotel there. Homer W. Sherwood has kept a store and been postmaster more than twenty years.

Very little of the hamlet of Durhamville in the northeast part of the new town of Oneida is on the Madison county side of the line. The place took its name from Eber Durham, who settled there 1826. At that date there were only four log houses on the site of the village. Through Mr. Durham's enterprise and the opening of the canal, the place assumed considerable business importance. At one period there were a tannery, a glass factory (still in existence), two or three stores, nine groceries, a steam grist mill (still running), an iron foundry, and three or four hotels. These and the present business interests of the village have little bearing upon the history of Madison county. The dry dock of Michael Doran, at which considerable business is done, and the hotel of John Wimmett, are on the Madison county side.

A part of the large business interests of Kenwood are situated in the east part of the new town of Oneida, under management of the Oneida Community Limited. The railroad station is named Kenwood, and the canning factory, the silk spooling establishment and dye house are in this county. The thread, trap works, etc., are in Oneida county. The Community was organized in 1848, prospered greatly in business and wealth, but gained unenviable notoriety through its peculiar views on the marriage relation as expounded by John H. Noyes, who was the founder. It is not felt that any extended account of this Community is needed in these pages. When its underlying doctrine as to marriage was abolished in response to pressure of public opinion, it became a purely business institution and as such continues with a high degree of success.

CHAPTER XVII.

PROGRESS OF IMPROVEMENT IN TOWNS CONTINUED—SULLIVAN.

The recent division of the old town of Lenox into three towns leaves the town of Sullivan the largest in the county, though it is not, of course, the most numerously populated. The population has steadily declined in numbers during the past thirty or forty years, from causes that have already been noticed, the census of 1892 giving it as 3,944, while in 1860 it was 5,233.

When John H. Walrath came to the site of Chittenango in 1808, with his son, Henry I., he settled on the well-known Walrath farm of 100 acres, which was largely forest covered. He and his son had contracted for the construction of a section of the Seneca Turnpike. In the spring of 1809 work was begun in clearing on the farm. At that time there were only three or four houses on the site of Chittenango, a part of which was low and swampy. The site of the park itself was a sort of mud hole; but the beauty of the surroundings and the splendid water power gave the site natural advantages that the earlier village of Canaseraga could not compete with.

The beginning of the village may be said to date from the time in 1812 when Judge Sanger and Judge Youngs of Whitestown built the first mills. Joseph Sanger also opened the first store, conducted an ashery, bought cattle and drove them to market, etc. He continued in mercantile business until near his death, about 1850, at an advanced age. Moses Parmalee came here from Cazenovia and was a merchant contemporary with Mr. Sanger. He died in March, 1860, at the age of seventy years.

In the spring of 1816 John B. Yates, a man of great business ability and unbounded energy, appeared in Chittenango and under the stimulus of his activity the place grew rapidly. He opened a large store for that time and continued the leading business man of the village many years. In 1818 he built a plaster mill adjoining the grist mill in the village and soon after the discovery of water lime engaged extensively in its manufacture. He was largely instrumental in constructing

the lateral canal from Chittenango to the Erie, and conducted a packet line to Utica, with other operations yet to be noticed. Mr. Yates was a lawyer by profession and a more detailed sketch of his life is given in another chapter of this work.

The opening of the canal was a source of rapid settlement and improvement of this town and village. About the time that Mr. Yates came in Dr. Samuel Kennedy, James Kennedy, Dr. Samuel Fuller, Thomas Livingston, Robert and David Riddell, and other progressive men became residents. David Riddell was son of Robert the elder, and in 1811 went to Peterboro where he learned the tanner and currier trade with Benjamin Wilber. In 1815 he and his brother Robert established the same business in connection with boot and shoe making, in Chittenango, in the tannery built about 1808 by a man named McBride, who left it in a year or two. The business was revived by Vincent Wilber, who was superseded by the Riddells, who purchased the property from Jonathan Smith, the former proprietors not having acquired title. This old tannery was situated on the site of the Baptist church and the store building adjoining. Another tannery was built about 1817 by John Bouck, near the site of the village grist mill which was operated a few years by other persons.

With the growth of settlement, the improvement of land and the increase of produce for shipment, other merchants set up business in the village and the place became an active trade center. Henry H. Cobb, a clerk for Mr. Yates, became his partner and continued in trade and the manufacture of lime until about 1836. He became owner of seven canal boats, which he loaded with grain bought by himself and shipped to Albany. His brother, Nathan Cobb, was for a period associated with him; both subsequently removed to Syracuse where they died.

The firm of George K. Fuller and Joseph Clary (Fuller & Clary) were in business about a year in the Yates & Cobb store and also manufactured water lime. They failed and sold their goods to Reuben Hawley, the pioneer Canastota merchant. Mr. Hawley was succeeded in the same store by James Crouse, who came from Durhamville, and later was associated with his brother George. About ten years subsequently John A. Lamphere, from Pompey, and F. H. Hutchinson, from Fayetteville, became his partners. The firm of Crouse, Lamphere & Co. continued about four years when they removed into the brick building erected by the Cobbs and now occupied as a dwelling and town clerk's office by George W. De Witt. Shortly afterwards they sold out

at auction, the Crouses to go to Syracuse and the other partners remaining in business here. Lamphere formed a partnership with James S. Atwell, from New York. About a year later Lamphere retired and went to New York, and Atwell continued. In 1866 he associated with himself Ambrose E. Gorton, a native of Brookfield, who had then been in business since 1856; the firm was J. S. Atwell & Co., and continued until 1873, when Atwell went to Syracuse, Mr. Gorton continuing the business until the present time. He is now one of the oldest merchants in the county.

Robert and Daniel Stewart and A. J. and R. B. French formed a mercantile partnership and about a year later the Stewarts sold to their partners. A little later Thomas A. Clark bought an interest. French, Clark & Co. continued about two years when R. B. French sold to his cousin, J. H. H. French. About five years later Clark sold his interest to his partners who engaged in forwarding at Chittenango landing and carried on a grocery some years in the building in which the Chittenango Pottery Company began business.

John Williams was a merchant of about 1822 and two or three years later took in William Bates. In 1829 they sold to David Mitchell and Edward Sims. Mitchell & Sims continued nearly three years, when John Bates, of Cazenovia, who had been a clerk for Williams & Bates, bought Mitchell's interest and the firm continued until 1855, when Sims sold his interest to Benjamin French. The firm of John Bates & Co. thus formed continued until 1861, when the business was closed out. Mr. Bates was afterwards engaged in forwarding and died in Chittenango. This store was the one occupied by Harley Gay as a hardware store.

Moses Parmalee and Albert Dunham, the former having kept a grocery a few years, traded a short time from about 1831. William Briggs came here about 1838 and was in business a few years. He went to Chicago, built the Briggs House and became wealthy. Hezekiah Beecher was an early merchant and continued many years. His store stood on the site of Dr. Eaton's house and he had as partners a man named Norton and his son-in-law, William Lawrence. Hugh White was another early merchant who removed to Cohoes. Peter Groesbeck traded a few years from about 1844.

The Atwater Brothers settled about 1840, began trade, but about two years later returned to New York, whence they came. Curtis & Steele came from Penn Yan about 1840, and bought out Sims & Bates, and

were burned out a year and a half later, when they left the place. Kittridge & Allen were in business about two years from 1832. Jacob Colyer came from Canajoharie in 1818, was a farmer until 1827, when he began the trade of tanner with David Riddell. In 1833 he began boot and shoe making and continued until 1853. Alfred Bellamy opened a store about 1835, in company with his brother, whose interest he purchased a little later. He was afterwards associated with James Walrath and the firm of Bellamy & Walrath continued until about five years later, when Bellamy removed to Watkins, N. Y. Walrath continued business many years, when he failed; his brother Richard had been associated with him several years. Henry and George Perry were in business eight or ten years from about 1835 and failed. There were a few other early merchants whose periods of business were mainly brief.

Benjamin Jenkins came from Barre, Mass., where he was born, and settled in Chittenango in 1834, serving as clerk for James Crouse & Co. until 1840, when he opened a store where A. N. Chariton is now located; Jenkins was in trade more than forty years. At different periods he had as partners Abner Hatch, P. D. Harrington, and his son, Benjamin R.

Richard R. Walrath and C. V. Harbottle formed the firm of Harbottle & Walrath in 1860 and in 1867 took in Joseph Harbottle, father of C. V. They continued until 1870, when C. V. Harbottle retired and the firm name was changed to Walrath & Harbottle. The firm subsequently dissolved. A. V. Boardman and Robert Harrison were in business a number of years as clothiers and tailors. Mr. Boardman is deceased and Harrison is in an asylum for insane. L. E. Shepard was in business twenty or more years from 1861, at first with R. J. Tappen, and later with B. W. Soper. Soper ultimately removed to Syracuse. The late Robert Kennedy was a grocer about twenty years from 1863. Lyman Gay came here in 1865 in company with Lucius M. Conine, and began a hardware business. Conine sold to Mr. Gay about two years later. The son is still in the same business. A tin and hardware store is also carried on by Richard Jones. Nicholas Greminger, a native of Germany, came here in 1866 and began furniture business; he built the Greminger block, but is now an Onondaga county farmer. Jerry Taylor began the boot and shoe business in 1866, associated afterwards with his son, William J., and later with E. Root; this business is now conducted by W. S. Siver, who is also postmaster.

Joseph H. Walrath and his son Alfred were grocers a number of years after 1869; Alfred is now in business in Syracuse. H. M. Barrett, dealer in stoves and hardware for about ten years, removed to California. Fred W. Lamphere, a native of New Woodstock, began a drug business in May, 1875. John Colyer began as a boot and shoe dealer in 1879 and is now on a farm in this town. W. P. Maine, a native of this town, was a general merchant from 1880, having previously had a store a few years at Bridgeport; he is now in Indianapolis. Edgar Drew was a grocer a short time from 1880, and both G. W. and G. M. Dewitt were formerly in trade. F. W. Stillman, a jeweler, of that period, went west.

Merchants of the present, not all of whom have been mentioned, are Abner Hatch, general store; A. N. Chariton, general store; W. I. Tyler, furniture; George C. Clark, druggist; Costello & Root, general store and drugs, firm formed by consolidating the business of A. E. Root and J. R. Costello in 1897; A. E. Gorton, Harlan L. Gay, and a few places of business of minor importance.

The manufacturing interests of Chittenango in past years have had considerable importance and in some respects are still prominent factors in the business of the town. At the time of the building of the first mills in 1812, before mentioned, a saw mill and clothing works were erected. The saw mill was demolished many years ago, and the other factory, which stood on the site of the later cotton factory, was burned. In 1816 John B. Yates, William K. Fuller and David P. Hoyt purchased the mill property, in company with William Britton, and their enterprise soon gave an impetus to the growth of the village. Hoyt soon returned to Utica, whence he came, and Yates acquired Fuller's interest which he retained until his death, when it passed into his estate. About 1854 it was sold to Rathbone & Son, who enlarged the grist mill. They sold to James Broadhead, who transferred to James and Ransford Button. E. A. Judd became the owner, and it subsequently passed to Ransford Button, who, about 1875, made it a roller mill and after being operated by two or three different men it finally passed to Frank Suiter, the present proprietor.

On the site of the paper mill John B. Yates had an oil mill which was burned about the close of the war, and a saw mill. This was converted into a paper mill for the manufacture of mill-board by Simon D. Paddock and during the war period did a prosperous business. John G. Yates afterwards operated a saw mill there and later sold to H. L.

Jones, who fitted it for making wrapping paper. About 1878 Beard, Crouse & Co. of Fayetteville came into possession and owned it until it burned down.

In 1824 John B. Yates built a woolen factory of stone, the building still standing on the site of the later cotton mill, which passed to James Broadhead. Burned in 1866, it was rebuilt, and in December, 1867, was purchased by T. H. Hintermister, of Ithaca, and his brother, Otto, to be used for a cotton factory. Machinery was brought from England consisting of 1,500 spindles and forty looms, and in the fall of 1868 the manufacturing of sheeting was begun. In the next year a Leffel turbine wheel was installed, a steam boiler, with two additional mules and twenty-eight looms. Before starting with the new improvements, a stock company was formed with capital subscribed of \$200,000, mostly by persons in this vicinity. The Chittenango Cotton Company purchased the factory, and also the distillery property a mile and a half south of the village, with the intention of there building another cotton factory, where spinning only was to be carried on. The first officers were Daniel Stewart, president; Ebenezer Pennock, vice-president; Robert Stewart, treasurer; Otto Hintermister, secretary and manager. In 1870 twenty more looms were added and in 1873 the factory was enlarged by adding a one-story and basement stone building. The hard times of that immediate period prevented the completion of this structure. In the spring of 1879 the company's affairs were placed in a receiver's hands and in July the property was sold to Ebenezer Pennock. He associated himself with Otto Hintermister and began overhauling and repairing machinery, improving the old building and finishing the new structure, into which a part of the machinery was placed from the old factory. In February, 1880, the factory was started, but for various reasons it could not be made profitable, and was closed in about three years. The building is now in use for storing onions and shipping to market by Charles F. Pennock. The old distillery building was used for a paper mill a number of years by A. Crichton.

Richard R. and D. D. Walrath were associated with Dr. P. S. Arndt in 1852 in starting another paper mill, but it was operated only two years. The building was removed to Canaseraga and converted into a creamery.

The old Walrath foundry and machine shops, on the creek in the north part of the village, were established more than sixty years ago by Daniel Walrath, who operated them until his death, which was

caused by an accident on August 4, 1861. He was succeeded by his son, Peter Walrath, the present proprietor, who was associated about two years with his brothers, Jesse and Abel. The works have been enlarged and improved by both father and son, and are adapted for the building of steam engines and other high grade machinery. Daniel F. Kellogg had a former foundry on the site of the residence of the late Ebenezer Pennock, which was subsequently taken down.

In connection with the industries of this town should be noticed the works of the Chenango Pottery Company at the Landing. This company was organized in 1897, with a capital of \$35,000, which has been increased to \$70,000. The officers were Frank Gates, president, succeeded by T. D. Wilkin, now in the office; vice president, Dr. John R. Eaton, still in office; secretary, W. J. Logan, succeeded by Frank A. Peck. The old distillery, before mentioned, was purchased, but before the business was under way it burned. It was at once rebuilt and again burned in December, 1898. Since then a substantial brick structure has been erected and the business started up anew. Fine table ware is manufactured.

At the Landing are also the tile works which have been in operation nearly twenty years by outside capital. This was in former years a brick yard owned by Philander Millington. From 1872 until his death in 1893, Jacob Walker kept a store at the Landing, which was managed for him after 1887 by I. J. Northrup. The latter bought the business in 1893 and still conducts it. Also the large canning and preserving factory of Merrell & Soule (of Syracuse) situated at the Landing, where immense quantities of vegetables are canned or otherwise preserved for domestic use.

In the village Peter P. Carl & Son have a wagon and blacksmith shop, in a building which was first occupied by Obadiah Tibbits. Mr. Carl, the elder, began business in 1852. Mr. Carl is also owner of the modest opera house, which was erected in 1870 by Daniel Stewart. Henry Rogers carries on shoemaking, succeeding Charles Holtz. The oldest manufacturer in the village is A. L. Porter who makes harness and boots and shoes, in which he has been engaged more than fifty years.

There are two good hotels in the village. The Yates House was originally built sometime previous to 1805 and was first kept by a Mr. Wilson. The original building is lost sight of in the present structure. It has had many proprietors and is now conducted by Clark Wheeler.

The Dixon House, conducted by O. A. Russell since 1877, when he succeeded William Sternberg, was built in 1827 by Timothy Pratt, who conducted it a short time. Like most country hotels it has had half a score proprietors.

When the business of Chittenango was at its height and a bank was needed, the Chittenango Bank was organized and began business April 1, 1853, with capital of \$110,000, which was increased the next year to \$150,000. The first directors were George Crouse, George Grant, John A. Lamphere, James Crouse, John Knowles, John Crouse, Jairus French, William E. Lansing, Daniel Gates, George E. Downer, Daniel Stewart, John A. Campbell, Hiram Brown. George Crouse was the first president; George Grant, vice-president; David H. Rasbach, cashier. Damon Wells was the second president, and Daniel Gates the third, taking the position in 1858. The bank building was erected in 1853. This bank, the first in the town, closed its business in 1864. Daniel Gates, the third president, is still a resident of the town and one of the most respected and beloved citizens. Frank H. Gates, who has been prominent in public affairs of the county and held many offices, is a son of Daniel Gates.

The First National Bank of Chittenango was organized December 28, 1863, with a capital of \$50,000, which was several times increased until it reached \$150,000. The first directors were James Broadhead, Daniel F. Kellogg, George Kellogg, Daniel D. Walrath, Henry C. Howe, Edward Sims, Ebenezer Pennock, John H. Walrath, Peter Walrath. James Broadhead, president; Peter Walrath, vice-president; George Kellogg, cashier. Robert Stewart was the second president (1864), and Peter Walrath from 1873. The bank occupied the building erected by the first bank. It went into liquidation in 1883. The bank building is now occupied by Walter H. Stewart, who has conducted private banking business since 1886, which is a great convenience to the residents.

Chittenango has seen less change in its newspapers than most similar villages. The first paper here was the Chittenango Herald, established in 1832 by Isaac Lyon. It afterwards bore successively the name of Chittenango Republican, the Phoenix, and the Democratic Gazette, until it was discontinued in 1856. The Madison County Times was founded August 14, 1810, by Arthur White, who sold it seven years later to H. E. Barrett. He published it until 1883, when Luke McHenry purchased the establishment and has ever since given the people a bright and ably edited journal. Mr. McHenry is now serving his second term as president of the village.

Chittenango has been the place of residence and labor of many professional men of high standing. The first physician was Dr. Weed, who moved to Manlius where he died. Dr. John P. Kennedy, and Drs. Tilden and Amos Amsden, practiced hereabouts while located at Canaseraga. Dr. Kennedy was here as early as 1815, and finally removed to Dryden, N. Y. About 1825 his brothers, Samuel, Isaac, and James, all physicians, came here and engaged in practice, Samuel continued until his death in 1849. The late Judge Charles L. Kennedy, of Morrisville, and Robert Kennedy, of Chittenango, were sons of Samuel.

Drs. Samuel and Edward Fuller came from Schenectady in 1822 and 1827 respectively. Both were graduates of Union College. Samuel continued practice here until 1868, removing to New York; Edward resided here until his death in 1877, but did not practice in his later years. Both were very successful and enjoyed the respect of the community.

Dr. Isaac Thompson Teller settled in Chittenango in 1842, having previously practiced in Whitesboro. He continued until his death in June, 1874. Dr. William Oaks began practice here about 1851. Five years later he removed to De Ruyter and thence to Hamilton, where he died in 1863. Dr. P. S. Arndt came here about 1853 and about three years later removed to Chicago. Dr. R. S. Bishop, Dr. Reynolds and Dr. W. H. Griffith were in practice here before 1880, each a short period.

Sylvanus D. Hanchett, a native of Oneida county, settled in Chittenango in 1852, and is one of the oldest practicing physicians in this county and a much respected citizen. Dr. Merchant Billington, now in practice in the village, is a son of Charles Billington, was born in 1836, and began practice here in 1860. He was in the Assembly in 1877 and is prominent in public affairs.

Dr. John R. Eaton, now in practice, is a native of Vermont, and a graduate of the Medical College of Syracuse University, 1875, in which year he began practice here. Dr. W. Estus Denel, now in practice, is a native of Wayne county, N. Y., graduated at the New York Homœopathic Medical College in 1876, settling in Chittenango in 1877.

The pioneer lawyer of Chittenango was William K. Fuller, born in Schenectady in 1792, and a graduate of Union College. He read law with Henry and John B. Yates and in 1814 became a partner with the latter, coming with him to this place. He was not only an able lawyer but a surveyor of ability. He was prominent in public affairs and

held many offices of honor. He was appointed district attorney of the county in 1821, and was adjutant-general on the staff of Governor Yates in 1823, having previously been conspicuous in the local militia. He was member of assembly from this county in 1829-30 and representative in Congress from 1833 to 1837. Late in life he returned to his paternal home in Schenectady, where he died.

Daniel B. Cady came here from Johnstown and was in practice from about 1828 to 1834, when he removed to Columbia county and was there appointed county judge. R. John Everett settled here soon after Cady left for a year or two only. Horatio Gates Warner and Hiram Cummings were contemporary practitioners at the bar several years. Warner removed to Rochester. Duane Brown was in successful practice about ten years, removed to Morrisville and there died. Lorenzo D. Dana practiced here a short time before he was elected county clerk in 1849, when he removed to Morrisville. Later he became cashier of the Morrisville Bank.

William E. Lansing was a prominent member of the Madison county bar. He was born in Sullivan in 1822, read law in Utica with Joshua Spencer and began practice in 1845; he was long in practice with the late Charles L. Kennedy, the firm having a large clientage. Mr. Lansing was elected district attorney in 1850, county clerk in 1855, and was in Congress from 1861 to 1863 and again from 1871 to 1875. Mr. Kennedy succeeded Lansing as county clerk in 1858 and in 1867 was elected county judge, an office which he honored until his recent death.

Daniel D. Walrath was long in practice in the village; he was a native of Sullivan and studied law with John G. Stower, who came at an advanced age and died here. Joseph J. L. Baker is a native of Nelson, received his education in Cazenovia Sminary and graduated from the Albany Law School in 1860. In that year he began practice here which he has ever since continued.

Charles Kellogg, a native of Madison county and son of Daniel F., was educated in the Yates Institution in Chittenango, read law with William F. Lansing, and began practice in the year of his admission to the bar, 1861.

C. A. Hitchcock was born in Seneca Falls and is a son of Dr. Thomas E. Hitchcock of Syracuse. He was educated in private schools and the Yates Institution in Chittenango and studied law in Syracuse. He was admitted in 1883 and has practiced in the village since that time.

The village of Chittenango was first incorporated when its prosperity

promised to make it a large business center. The incorporation was under date of March 15, 1842. The first corporation meeting was held on April 19, 1842, when the following officers were chosen:

Robert Riddell, Alfred Bellamy, Daniel Walrath, George K. Fuller and James Crouse, trustees; Abner P. Downer, Edward Sims and Hiram Curtis, assessors; George Grant, treasurer; Henry H. Cobb, clerk; Oren A. Thompson, collector; Daniel F. Kellogg, Joseph B. Plank and Alonzo Bishop, fire wardens. At a meeting of the trustees April 27, 1842, Robert Riddell was elected president.

Following is a list of the presidents and clerks of the village from its incorporation to the present time, excepting 1858 to 1870, of which years there are no records:

Presidents—1842, Robert Riddell; 1843, Abner P. Downer; 1844, Job Wells; 1845, Jarvis French; 1846, George Grant; 1847-48, John G. Stower; 1849, Job Wells; 1850, George K. Fuller; 1851, John Knowles; 1852, P. D. Harrington; 1853, William E. Lansing; 1854, George K. Fuller; 1855-58, Sanford Cobb; 1871, J. S. Atwell; 1872-77, A. H. Downer; 1878-79, M. Billington; 1880-81, John H. Walrath; 1882-83, George Walrath; 1884, M. Billington; 1885, Robert Kennedy; 1886-87, E. A. Judd; 1888, C. F. Pennock; 1889-90, M. Billington; 1891-92, C. A. Hitchcock; 1893, Luke McHenry; 1894-95, George Walrath; 1896-99, Luke McHenry.

Clerks—1842, Henry H. Cobb; 1843, James Walrath; 1844, Chauncey Shaffer; 1845, Jarvis French; 1846-48, Isaac T. Teller; 1849, Daniel D. Walrath; 1850-51, John C. Clark; 1852, J. P. Oimstead; 1853-54, George E. Downer; 1855, Charles C. West; 1856-57, Peter P. Carl; 1858, D. D. Walrath; 1871, J. J. L. Baker; 1872-75, T. E. Hitchcock; 1876-82, B. R. Jenkins; 1883, C. L. Smith; 1884-86, J. J. L. Baker; 1887-90, C. A. Hitchcock; 1891, M. C. Walrath; 1891-93, Thomas C. Bassett; 1894-95, John R. Costello; 1896, Theodore B. French; 1897-98, J. M. Hubbard; 1899, John V. Flaherty.

On December 5, 1870, the village was reincorporated under the then new general law, making the office of president an elective one and that of clerk appointive; also reducing the number of trustees from five to three. In 1897 the number of trustees was reduced to two.

The post-office in Chittenango is believed to have been established in 1816 through the influence of John B. Yates and William K. Fuller, with Mr. Fuller as postmaster. He was succeeded by Henry H. Cobb, who held the office until about 1835. His successors have been George

Ehle, Dr. Samuel Kennedy, Benjamin Jenkins, Benjamin D. French, Benjamin Jenkins again, P. D. Harrington, Ambrose E. Gorton, Charles Kellogg, Hobart French, J. J. L. Baker, Hobart French again, and Winfield S. Siver, the incumbent.

Not much, if anything, was done in the village to provide protection from fire, until immediately after the incorporation in 1842. At a meeting held May 30 of that year, the following persons were appointed firemen: Thomas Dickinson, Isaac R. Colyer, Isaac Colyer, E. M. Tobey, D. P. Kellogg, James A. Monroe, Charles A. Warner, B. D. French, M. E. Walrath, James S. Brown, Benjamin Jennings, A. I. Wells, Jonathan Burt, Edward Sims, P. Herrington, James Crouse, William Plank, P. S. Fairchild, Marcus Plank, A. V. Boardman, N. Hemsted, James Walrath, C. R. Norton, Damon Wells; and the following as a hook and ladder company, Wallace Riddell, E. Henry Cobb, James Jones, A. Beckwith, James Cole, Luke Brissau, Henry Eygenbroat, — Schoonmaker, W. H. Gale.

In November of that year it was resolved to raise \$250 by tax for the purpose of purchasing a fire engine and hook and ladder apparatus. The first engine, obtained in that winter, proved inefficient and another was bought from Lewis Selye, of Rochester, for \$325. An engine house was erected in 1843. The company just mentioned was disbanded in July, 1848, and a new one appointed. The membership of the company and other organizations that followed was frequently changing, but usually included many of the best citizens. In later years and after the village was several years without any organized department, two companies were formed—the Hope Engine Company, organized in July, 1880, with thirty members, and Yates Hose Company No. 1, organized at the same time with ten members. The department now consists of an engine company, who have charge of a good hand engine; Yates Hose Company and Fuller Hose Company, with a Hook and Ladder Company. A steam fire engine is owned by Peter Walrath and is kept at his foundry. A part of the village is now supplied with hydrants, from which water is taken by the engine.

This village has always had excellent educational facilities, for a place of its size. The long celebrated Yates Polytechnic Institute, founded by John B. Yates in 1824, is properly described in chapter devoted to education. The village and considerable adjoining territory now constitute Union School District No. 2, of the town of Sullivan, formed under the law in 1871. This district includes what were for-

merly districts 2 and 17, with parts of the so-called Hall district, the Springs district and the Anguish district. In September, 1871, the Polytechnic building was taken for the Union school and the Board of Education was authorized to sell the school property in the two districts first consolidated. The sum of \$6,000 was appropriated to repair the Polytechnic building, and Prof. Milton J. Griffin was chosen principal of the school. Before the close of 1871 \$3,000 more was appropriated to complete repairs on the building. The present principal is Prof. W. M. Fort, who has had charge of the school about three years, succeeding Prof. N. P. Avery. Professor Fort has eight assistants.

Following the formation of the religious body that finally became the Presbyterian Church in Chittenango, described in Chapter IV., the next church organized in the village was the First Methodist Church of Chittenango, in the year 1833, when John I. Walrath, Daniel Walrath, J. R. Knowlin, William Metcalf and A. Comstock were elected trustees. Meetings of Methodists had been held long before this date and when the organization took place Rev. Benjamin G. Paddock was in charge. The meeting house was built in 1833-34, which was burned in 1862 and at once rebuilt in its present form. The society is now in a thriving condition. Rev. A. J. Saxe is present pastor.

The Baptist Church of Chittenango was organized in 1841 and received at once into the Madison Association. In 1842 the membership was thirty-nine and Elder T. Houston was pastor. A house of worship was purchased of the Presbyterian society and in 1844 the society reported that it had been repaired and paid for. Some of the early pastors were Revs. John Smitzer, L. E. Swan, B. C. Crandall, J. J. Teeple, I. K. Brownson, William C. Hubbard, and H. H. Rouse. In 1859 report was made that preaching could not longer be sustained and that the church had "ripened for division." No report appears after that date. The old church was sold to the Catholics and finally burned.

The First Baptist Church of Chittenango was organized February 5, 1868, with twenty members. The congregation had previously worshipped in several places in the village and at this time Rev. William Stigar was supplying the preaching. During 1868 about thirty additions were made to the membership, and before the close of Mr. Stigar's three years' pastorate a lot was purchased and a house of worship erected at a cost of about \$7,000. The society has since that time remained substantially free from debt. Rev. J. H. McGahan is pastor.

St. Paul's Episcopal Church was organized in 1855, by Rev. Dr.

Smith of Cazenovia, who had been holding services here a few years. Sanford Cobb and Joseph Sanger were the first wardens. The small church was built in 1866 at a cost of about \$5,000. Rev. James D. S. Pardee succeeded Dr. Smith as rector. The membership eventually became much reduced in numbers by deaths and removals, and in 1879 William S. Hayward was established as a missionary to the various churches in this region. There has been no regular pastor of the church since.

St. Patrick's Church (Catholic) was the outgrowth of services held here from about 1851 by Rev. Father Hayes, from Syracuse, in the house of James Stewart and later in Union Hall to about 1859, when the church purchased the edifice of the Baptists for \$900. This building was burned and the present one erected. The society owns a cemetery which was donated in 1875 by Mrs. Mary E. Brinkerhoff.

The oldest, although not the most important, village in the town of Sullivan is Canaseraga, situated a little more than a mile northeast of Chittenango, where the Canaseraga Creek crosses the Seneca Turnpike. At the time of the formation of the county in 1806 there were only a few families there. The village is the site of one of the old Tuscarora villages. In 1805 Capt. Timothy Brown settled there, and according to Mrs. Hammond, Isaac Holiburt (?) had been a merchant a little earlier, but had failed. John Dennie and a Mr. Drake were keeping road taverns, and Mr. Dennie built the first frame house. Solomon Beebe built the second as an addition to his log house. David Burton settled there in 1806 and built a frame house, in which Samuel Chapman kept the second store. John Klock built a tavern which stood many years. In 1810 the little village was a trade center for a large part of the region to the west of Quality Hill, and public meetings, trainings, and so on were held here.

A post-office was opened here at an early date, with the name of Sullivan, and on April 19, 1823, the village was incorporated with the same name. Previous to this time the post-office had been removed to Chittenango, and the chief purpose of incorporation was to retain the name of the former post-office. When the office was first removed to Chittenango it carried with it the original name, but it was changed to Chittenango in 1823. The post-office here was abandoned some forty years ago and the place gradually took its original Indian name. The office was established in recent years.

The history of the first mills built here on the creek is lost in the past,

but they were in operation without doubt before 1805, and continued many years. The present mills were built in 1855 by Simon D. Pad-dock, and passed to Daniel Hull in 1879. Allen S. Scoville was a later owner and upon his death they became the property of his widow, the present owner. There has always been a small mercantile business done here and a store is at present conducted by Frank Cole, who is also postmaster. At Canaseraga station on the Central Railroad is a post office with the old name of Canaseraga.

The Erie Canal passes through this town a little to the north of Chit-tenango village at what has always been known as Chittanooga Land-ing. Here there has always been more less business carried on. A dry dock was built which had different owners and groceries have been kept for many years, mainly for the accommodation of boatmen. The dry dock was built at the time of the canal enlargement by John H. Walrath and Hiram Graves, who owned it about five years. It is now the property of R. J. Scott. The place is now important only as the site of the new pottery before mentioned, and the vinegar factory of George Walrath.

East Boston is a hamlet and post-office about three miles northeast of Chittanooga, which was originally settled mainly by families from Massachusetts. A small mercantile business and a few shops have con-stituted the business in past years. A saw mill near the settlement was built about 1825 and has had various owners during its existence. The Harrison Brothers established here an extensive vinegar and cider factory, which they removed to near Canastota, as described in the his-tory of that village. The present postmaster is Z. E. Coe.

Chittanooga Station is on the Central railroad, centrally situated in the town, and at the present time has three stores kept respectively by George W. Carpenter, A. W. Green and William Hurlburt. The first merchant was J. T. Burton, who opened a grocery in 1856 and in 1866 built a store that was afterwards occupied by his brother, N. J. Burton, with whom he associated in 1875 and to whom he sold out in 1878. The store formerly occupied by Porter & Green, and later by A. W. Green, was opened by the firm about 1858, where they were succeeded by William Cain, George Crispe, Washington Conine, John Cronk, and A. W. Green.

The first postmaster here was William Macomber, appointed in 1863. The present incumbent is George W. Carpenter. There are two hotels, the Webb House, kept by F. L. Webb, and another by Charles P. Eaton. Samuel Levy conducts the milk station.

In the extreme northwestern part of the town is the village of Bridgeport, on the Chittenango Creek and about two miles from Oneida Lake. In the very early years of the century the point was known as the Chittenango Rifts (or Rapids). Isaac and John Delamater settled here in 1802, and John Knowles and John Adams not long after. The immense water power found here where the creek has a fall of about ten feet made it a desirable point for settlement. It has always been noted for its fisheries and formerly many boats were built here for lake purposes. It is said that Capt. Rosel Barnes was the first settler here and built the first frame house, having previously kept a tavern in a log building. The father of the late Capt. John Rector, was also a very early settler. The hamlet was the site of large cooperage industries in past years, many barrels being made and taken down the creek, through Oneida Lake and thence to Salina where they were used for packing salt. Families who came in at a later date were the Briggs, White, Eastford, Owen, Crownhart, Dunham, Hosley, and other families.

The business interests of more recent times include a hotel built in 1873 on a site of a former one that was burned in 1867; and another in which John Nichols, Udell Mayo and others were past landlords. The present hotels are the Nichols House, kept by Gilbert Slingerland and the Servis House, by Holden Bushnell.

It is not known how early the Bridgeport Mills were built, and they have had many owners. For many years past they have done only custom work and are now operated by Snyder Bros. (Clinton D. and W. J.)

Lewis V. Conklin, John Nichols, Wallace Billington, and David H. Brown have general stores. Among former merchants were Dunham & Sharpe, John O. Terpenney, Charles Billington & Brother and Horace V. Draper. The latter is still in business in tin and hardware. Ephraim Andrews and William Moore carry on blacksmithing. The postmaster is Richard R. Brown.

About two miles east of Bridgeport is the cheese factory of L. W. Sayles, who bought the property in 1875 of James Vrooman, who moved the building from another site and first operated the factory about 1868. There is another factory a little south of the village operated by John Durst.

There was a Methodist Society here as early as 1835, which belonged to the old North Manlius Circuit, with Rev. Anson Tuller, pastor. The congregation was small and for many years they had only occasional

preaching. In 1866 the people became anxious for a regular pastor of the Methodist faith and soon afterward Rev. Silas Ball was appointed and remained a year. He was followed by Rev. Gideon P. Jones and in 1868 Rev. Moses Lyon was appointed. In that year was organized the First Methodist Episcopal Society of Bridgeport with Jefferson Hall, O. Sayles, Asa Ames, Daniel Marvin, James S. Prosser, Ozias Osborn, B. D. Auchmoody, J. S. Barnard, and Richard Brown, trustees. In 1869 the meeting house was finished. The society continued to prosper under the ministrations of the various pastors appointed to the charge and is still in active existence.

The Bridgeport Baptist Church was organized in 1845 with twelve members, under the pastoral direction of Henry Shute. The meeting house was built before 1847, and in 1848 Rev. David Pease began a brief pastorate. His successors have been numerous. The society, is still in existence, but is small in numbers.

Lakeport is a small post village about five miles east of Bridgeport on the lake shore. Reuben Spencer was about the first settler in this immediate vicinity, coming from Connecticut. He purchased an extensive tract of land through which ran Spencer Brook, on which stream he built a saw mill. That mill disappeared long ago and he built another later one, which was demolished about 1870. In that he operated a turning lathe. Mr. Spencer passed his long life here. He was father of William R. Spencer. Reuben Bushnell was another early settler, coming in 1811 to locate on the place occupied in later years by his son, Franklin Bushnell. Another of his sons was William Bushnell. William Williams and Richard Chapman were early settlers. Zina Bushnell also came here early and as early as 1818 built the first brick house in northern Sullivan, making the brick on his own farm. A later saw mill was built about 1850 by W. H. Snedeker, which was purchased by P. W. Tupper in 1858. It is now owned and operated by Charles F. Pennock. The Larkin House was built about 1850 and was then called the Lakeport House. It was remodeled and enlarged and passed to the proprietorship of David Larkin, taking his name. It is still owned by a member of the Larkin family and kept by Edward Jacobs. The Avon House was built in 1877 by John Dempsey, who conducted it a short time and was succeeded by Reuben Coss; the house is now unoccupied.

A store building was erected about 1855 by Perry Edwards, who occupied it about four years and was followed by N. Warner. Edwin C.

Green took the store about 1865 and conducted the business many years. It is now occupied by J. W. Phillips, who is also postmaster. Mr. Green was postmaster a number of years and succeeded David Larkin.

A half mile west of Lakeport was built the Spencer Brook Cheese Factory by John K. Gifford about 1868. Edward F. Sternberg was a later proprietor. The building is now the Spencer Brook House, of which Mr. Sternberg is landlord. Another cheese factory in this vicinity is conducted by Charles F. Pennock.

The First Congregational Church of Oneida Lake, including in its charge the territory of the northeast part of Sullivan and the northwest part of the old town of Lenox, was organized in August, 1846, with nineteen members, eleven of whom were women. From that year until 1851 Rev. Josiah J. Ward was pastor. A meeting house was built in 1824, but was partly unfinished until 1846. It was much improved in 1876. The society is still in existence.

The Union Congregational Society in the north part of Lenox and Sullivan, as the record gives it, was organized in 1824 and retained its existence until about 1842, when it discontinued, and the property passed to the society just described. There is a Free Methodist society which built a church about three-fourths of a mile east of Lakeport.

The somewhat celebrated white sulphur springs, about four miles south of Chittenango Station, from which they are reached by an excellent road, have already been briefly mentioned. The first effort to bring these springs into public notice was made about 1825 by Peter Colyer, who purchased the land on which they are situated and opened a road to them. Milton Leach then established a grocery and a shower bathing establishment. Mr. Colyer soon afterwards erected a building for the accommodation of visitors. The reputation of the waters spread gradually and they became noted for their curative properties. A large hotel was ultimately built which was for a period under the efficient management of Josiah Tasker, now living in Syracuse. But for some unexplained causes the springs and the locality could not be made sufficiently popular to render the business profitable and the house is now falling into ruin.

Aside from the great railroads, the Central and the West Shore, which cross the town of Sullivan, there was an earlier piece of railroad experience here that has considerable historical importance. When the agitation of the Chenango Canal project was in progress, the sub-

ject arose of building a railroad from the north line of Madison county to the Chenango, following down the Chenango valley, its northern terminus to be Chittenango. It was thought that freighting from the county of lime, plaster, and other products, with salt traffic from Syracuse, with other considerations would make the road a paying investment. But the canal went through and the railroad project died. Very soon afterward, prominent men of Chittenango, Cazenovia and De Ruyter, who felt that a road was needed from the canal to the southward, took up the matter with renewed zeal; prominent among these men was John B. Yates; others were Perry G. Childs, Robert Riddell, J. D. Ledyard, John Knowles, George K. Fuller, Benjamin Enos, and others. Meetings were held along the proposed route, which it was desired should extend from Chittenango to De Ruyter, at least, and possibly on southward. A company was formed and \$70,000 in stock subscribed, Mr. Yates agreeing to build the first mile at his own expense. Surveys were made and grading begun at Chittenango, when Judge Yates died and the work was abandoned.

Agriculture in this town has undergone the same changes experienced in other local regions. The hop industry, once of great importance, has to a considerable extent declined and given place to dairying, the shipment of milk and the operation of creameries, with the growing of such crops as are needed for home consumption. In this connection must not be forgotten the extensive operations before described for reclaiming the great area of swamp lands and their preparation for tillage, with the promise thus offered for new crops for this region that are likely to bring in a large revenue. Among prominent farmers of this town, past and present, may be mentioned Ebenezer Pennock, whose son, Charles F., is still extensively engaged in various agricultural operations, Franklin Gates, John Hopkins, Myron D. Olmsted, Henry King, Henry Lasher, John Lilly, members of the Walrath family on the old Walrath farm, Albert Brown, Philip Wager, William Ladd, John H. Anguish, John Burke, and others.

The town of Sullivan has a variety in its soil not found in many of the towns in the county, as already noticed. Mixed farming has, therefore, been followed with profit in early years, excellent crops of wheat, among other cereals, having been produced here as well as in the adjoining town of old Lenox. Hops have also been largely produced, but not to anything like the extent of other towns. In more recent years, and especially after the beginning of cheese and butter making in factories, the dairy interest has been a very important one.

The so-called Cowasselon swamp extends across the whole northern part of the towns of Sullivan and Lenox. It is four or five miles wide and bordered in the town of Sullivan by the Vlaie (popularly called the Fly) or natural meadow. Into this great swamp flows the Cowasselon Creek with a sluggish current, and in its midst is joined by Canastota Creek, the enlarged stream coursing along to the lake. The waters of the stream formerly spread over a large area of the swamp, giving it the name of Canaseraga Lake, as it appears on old maps. This swampy land lies higher than Oneida Lake, but drainage to that body of water was prevented by a ridge of land about a mile in width, rendering an immense tract worthless as it then existed. But enterprising men saw a future for the great swamp and purchased large tracts. Col. Zebulon Douglass was one of the first to attempt improvement of the swamp lands in the early years of the century, and after an appropriation was obtained from the State proceeded to cut a new channel for the stream, straightening its course and opening it to the lake. While not as effective as had been hoped for, this improvement reclaimed many acres of the morass and improved the health of settlers. Across this great tract runs what was once called the Cazenovia and Oneida Lake Stone Road, which was opened and made passable by an immense amount of labor many years ago. In 1848 the road was laid with plank and became a part of the De Ruyter, Cazenovia and Oneida Lake plank road. It was subsequently macadamized. The quantity of these swamp lands in this town and Lenox has been estimated at as much as 15,000 acres. Large tracts of these lands have in quite recent years come into the possession of enterprising men who are now engaged in their reclamation on an extensive scale. Charles F. Pennock of Chittenango, D. C. Twogood, Milton De Lano, L. G. Colton and others of Canastota are among the foremost in this great work, the results of which are likely to revolutionize agriculture throughout the whole region.

In 1889 the so-called Commission Ditch was built to drain a portion of the muck lands. It was twenty feet wide at the top and twelve at the bottom. The commission under whom this was done were Lewis Lighthall, Hiram L. Rockwell and John M. Coe. In 1895 an appropriation of \$30,000 was made by the State, with which to clean out and deepen the old ditch. Another commission has recently been appointed consisting of J. Wesley Goodell of Canastota, Edmond B. Adams of Chittenango, and Albert G. Stephens of Lenox, the appointment com-

ing through Judge John E. Smith. A survey is now in progress for a ditch about two miles in length, extending from a point a third of a mile east of what is known as the Oniontown road westward to the State ditch. It is believed this improvement will reclaim nearly a thousand acres more of this valuable soil. Mr. Pennock has already about 300 acres of his land in tillage, has erected twenty-three dwellings for workmen and made other valuable improvements. It is estimated that there are now planted in the town of Sullivan more than 200 acres of celery, with large acreage of onions and other similar crops. The Madison County Celery Company, recently organized, has a building at Chittenango Station for the prosecution of their work.

In the old town of Lenox, with headquarters at Canastota, similar operations are in progress on a still larger scale, which are described here for the better convenience of the reader. The Canastota Celery Company was incorporated in 1893, with capital of \$1,000 and a registered trade mark. Since that date other enterprising men have taken up the work until at the present time there are eleven different companies in the business at Canastota. The officers of the Canastota Celery Company are D. C. Twogood, president; F. W. Twogood, vice-president; John Duignan, treasurer; Cedric Greiner, secretary; and Milton De Lano. The other companies here are: The Jenks Celery Company, the Warner Celery Company, the Jennings Brothers Celery Company, the Celery Growers' Union, the Standard Celery Company, the Star Celery Company, the Lenox Celery Company (incorporated), the Chittenango Celery Company, the Tondeur Celery Company, and the Lansing Celery Company. In the town of Lenox there are about 400 acres planted to celery, and other crops of this nature are receiving attention.

CHAPTER XVIII.

PROGRESS OF IMPROVEMENT IN TOWNS CONTINUED—DE RUYTER
AND GEORGETOWN.

The once large town of De Ruyter, which included the territory of the present towns of German, Lincklaen, Otselic and Pitcher in Chenango county, and Georgetown in Madison county, was reduced to its present area in 1815, when the last-named town was set off. There was no important change in the town other than the gradual increase in population during the first quarter of the century, the development of agricultural operations, and the growth of the village that gathered in early years about the mills on the Tioughnioga, and the store of Samuel Bowen. In early years this village gained considerable business importance and had so increased in population by 1833 that it was incorporated on the 15th of April; it was reincorporated December 7, 1847, and again on February 18, 1878, under the law of April 20, 1870. We are able to give a nearly complete list of the presidents and clerks from the first incorporation to the present time, as follows:

Presidents—1833, Jeremiah Gage; 1834, Elmer D. Jenks; 1835, Ephraim Arnold; 1836, Stephen G. Sears; 1837, Samuel Gage; 1838, Abijah N. Annas; 1839, R. D. Dellay (Dillaye); 1840, Abram Hart; 1841, Zadock T. Bentley; 1842, James Nye; 1843, Charles Benjamin; 1844, Israel Smith; 1845, Silas G. Walker; 1846, Ira Gage Barnes; 1847, Barton G. Stillman; 1848, Elmer D. Jenks; 1849, J. S. Bentley; 1850, Willard D. Wilcox; 1851, Thomas Russell;¹ 1852;² 1853, Allen Sutton; 1854, C. H. Maxson; 1855, Allen Sutton; 1856, Allen Shepherd; 1857, William J. Ayer; 1858, Allen Sutton; 1859, J. W. Merchant; 1860;³ 1861-63, Barton G. Stillman; 1864, J. R. Rider; 1865-66, B. G. Stillman; 1867-68, H. C. Miner; 1869, B. G. Stillman; 1870, Allen Sutton; 1871, B. G. Stillman; 1872, H. C. Miner; 1873-74, B. G. Stillman; 1875, Horace Benjamin; 1876, James P. Russell; 1877-84, Byron S. Bryant;

¹ September 15, 1851, E. Hubbard was chosen president vice Thomas Russell, removed.

² The records do not show who were president and clerk in 1852.

³ The records do not show who was president in 1860.

1885, Henry K. Nash; 1886, Ransom F. Clark; 1887, Edwin N. Coon; 1888-89, Charles H. Maxson; 1890-92, William J. Annas; 1893-94, Wallace E. Burdick; 1895-96, Harlan D. Preston; 1897, Wallace E. Burdick; 1898, Harlan D. Preston.

Clerks—1833, Le Baron Goodwin; 1834, George Sears; 1835-36, Z. T. Bentley; 1837, Martin Spear; 1838, Charles H. Maxson; 1839-42, George Sears; 1843-46, Artemas V. Bentley; 1847, William B. Wooley; 1848-51, Charles H. Maxson; 1853-54, J. B. Wells; 1855, Arza Coon; 1856, A. V. Bentley; 1857-58, Jacob Merritt; 1859-61, Robert P. York; 1862, Henry Russell; 1863, Thomas Fisher; 1864-65, George W. Blodgett; 1866, Jason B. Wells; 1867, L. B. Kern; 1868-72, W. E. Burdick; 1873, Jason B. Wells, 1874-78, W. Judson Annas;¹ 1879-82, W. E. Burdick; 1883-87, William J. Annas; 1888-92, Ory G. Hayes; 1893-95, Frank D. Simons; 1896-97, H. Julian Fellows; 1898, William H. Hill.

While De Ruyter village was developing into a business center of some importance a number of families not yet mentioned came in and settled in various parts of the town. Among these may be mentioned Pliny Sabins, who built the first frame house at Shed's Corners in early years. David Maine, who was well known as a very successful school teacher and lived at the head of the reservoir; he reared a large family, his son David becoming a surveyor and member of assembly in 1849. James Nye, father of the prominent lawyer, James W. Nye. Eleazer H. Sears, father of Stephen G., George S., and Francis Sears, who were all well known citizens. Aaron, Belden, Isaac, and Nathan Pad-dock, who came with their mother from Dutchess county. Jonathan, Luke, and Pardon Coon, who were successful farmers in the north part of the town. Col. Elmer D. Jencks, a prominent business man. Dr. Hubbard Smith, who was the first postmaster at the village. Abraham Payne, the first regular attorney, and others who will be noticed as we proceed.

There was a saw mill on the site of the later one which was probably built as early as the beginning of the century. The second one on the site was built by Joseph H. Crumb, who sold it to George Angel about 1877. The foundry, established also by Mr. Crumb, passed to Angel with the mill. The mill subsequently fell into decay and the foundry became the property of the Cazenovia Coal and Lumber Company and was used for storage. It was recently burned.

About a mile above the site of the village mills was formerly a saw

¹ July 3, 1878, W. E. Burdick was appointed clerk in place of Annas.

and a grist mill which was operated many years by Jonathan Neil, and a part of the time by Frank Antes; both are now idle and going to decay. The village grist mill was built about sixty years ago by Stephen Hubbard and afterwards passed through the hands of Hiram Webster, Horace Hill, Lewis Sears, William and Julius Hill, and H. E. Hill, sons of Horace, and to the present proprietors, Thompson & Church.

A soap and candle factory was started about 1850 by Alexander Campbell who took his son, George A., as partner soon afterward. The latter was the next year associated with his brother-in-law, Edward Spicer, who purchased the elder Campbell's interest. After several changes in proprietorship the business passed to Barton G. Stillman, who was also a harness maker. The industry was never an important one and is now discontinued.

The tannery established at an early day by Ephraim Arnold, was long the important industry of the village; but even that has succumbed to the inevitable business changes of recent years. Abraham Sutton and his son Lindley acquired a half interest in the tannery and later Lewis Sears and James Sutton purchased Arnold's interest, the firm becoming Sutton, Sears & Co. When subsequently Abraham and James Sutton sold to the others partners and Simeon Rider was admitted, the firm name was made Sutton, Sears & Rider. The next change was the purchase of Rider's interest by Allen Sutton. After the death of Lindley Sutton, about 1845, Lewis Sears and Allen Sutton took the business, which soon afterward was all acquired by Sutton; he continued it until 1875, when it was abandoned. When Simeon Rider sold his interest in this tannery he purchased an old carding factory which had stood for many years on the north side of the stream, and converted it into a tannery, which he operated until his death. It passed to Carlos Bennett and J. Harvey Delamater. The latter was connected with the industry until it ceased operation about 1874.

Another manufacturing industry of De Ruyter was the chair factory of E. M. Pope, who came from Cincinnati in 1878 and established it; but it was removed to Crane's Mills the next year.

There is almost no manufacturing in this town at the present time aside from that connected with the dairying interest. With the changes that recent years have wrought in agricultural methods in this vicinity, grain and stock raising and mixed farming that once predominated have been superseded by the manufacture of butter and cheese and the sale of milk. In 1880 there were five creameries and cheese factories

in the town, which were taking the milk from 1,900 cows; these were the Case factory, named for its former owner, Milton L. Case, who purchased it from De Grand Benjamin, by whom it was converted in 1870 from a grist mill, the mill becoming useless through the construction of the reservoir which destroyed the water power; this factory was burned in 1894 and rebuilt. The reservoir factory was built in 1865 by a stock company about four miles north of the village; it is now owned by De Lloyd Burdick. The Shed's Corners factory was built about the close of the Civil war by A. B. White and passed to his children; it is now owned by Buckingham & McCoy. The Quaker Basin factory was converted from a Quaker meeting house by a Mr. Mack in 1869 and was subsequently burned. A new creamery is now operated here by Frank Harris, and owned by a stock company. The Crumb Hill factory was built about 1875 by L. D. Nichols, who operated it a number of years; it is now idle.

Within quite recent years the raising of potatoes for distant markets has become an important industry with the farmers, and large quantities have been shipped. Hay, also, is produced in large quantities and has been shipped largely to Pennsylvania. Paul Billings & Co., have large hay storage facilities near the village. Hard wood lumber is still sold to a limited extent to the Byrant Furniture Company, who operate a steam saw mill near the station and have a factory in Truxton.

The first merchant at De Ruyter was Samuel Bowen, who came soon after 1800 and opened a store in a small building which stood a little north of the site of the Taber House. A man named Gray was in trade in 1805 and built the first frame store. Nathan B. Wilbur, a native of Brookfield, opened a store about 1818 and was in business several years. James Benjamin was another early merchant, and Eli Spear kept a store on the southwest corner in 1809 and afterwards kept a public house in the same building.

Col. Elmer D. Jencks came into Smyrna with his parents in 1791, and in 1809 settled in De Ruyter where he established an early distillery a mile north of the village. In 1814 he located in the village and opened a store where he was in trade until about 1860. Sylvester Tylesworth was an early merchant who removed to Utica about 1824. Israel Smith was clerk for Mr. Jencks and from about 1831 for nearly fifteen years was in business for himself. Stephen G. and George Sears, merchants from about 1830 to 1837, failed in the latter year. John Elmore, from Connecticut was an early merchant, and kept a tavern in the same

building on the site of the Taber House; he moved to Oberlin, Ohio. Martin Spear was a business contemporary of Elmore and for some years kept the tavern of which the latter was proprietor; he removed to Cazenovia where he was a merchant and tavern keeper, and died there in 1877. Crandall & Alvord built a brick store in 1835 which was burned in 1878. After about four years together in trade Alvord removed to Cazenovia and Crandall subsequently took his nephew, Silas C. Walker, as partner. The latter continued alone after about five years until 1857 when he failed. John L. Elmore, son of John, began trade about 1837 and soon took as partners Abijah N. Annas and William J. Ayer; they in 1839 built the finest brick and stone business block in the village; it was burned in 1858. After ten or twelve years together, Elmore retired and went to Elmira and Annas & Ayer continued a few years when Annas retired and his partner continued alone until the building was burned.

H. A. & F. C. Dillaye began trade about 1838 and continued to 1844 when Henry A. removed to Syracuse where he became a prominent business man. His brother continued a few years and sold to Benjamin Birdsall and Bradley Merchant. Their partnership was dissolved in 1849, Birdsall going to Michigan, and Mr. Merchant took his son, J. Warren, as partner. The senior withdrew in 1860 and the son continued to the close of the war when he sold to his brother, M. R. Merchant. He continued in successful trade more than fifteen years and finally failed.

In 1833 John R. Rider bought the former harness business of Joshua Curtis and was connected with the business nearly half a century. About 1853 he took the stock of his brother, Nathan G., who had traded in Hamilton about two years, and brought it to De Ruyter. In 1865 he took as partner his son-in-law, George D. Blye, and the firm continued many years longer but ultimately failed.

Noah T. Coleman opened a general store in 1835 with Israel Smith. They separated at the end of year dividing the stock, Smith continuing in trade a few years, and selling to Norman Otis. Mr. Coleman about 1840 took his brother Horatio as partner, but the firm dissolved a few years later and Noah T. continued about forty years and retired from business. He built the store he long occupied, which is now a dwelling. Joseph H. Crumb settled in the village about 1847, began manufacturing furniture and was for many years and to near his death engaged in various undertakings. Henry S. Walker began as a hard-

ware dealer about 1868 and still continues. Haight & Burdick began dealing in drugs and groceries, purchasing a former stock, and continued together for a period, when Burdick removed from the place; Haight continued until his tragic death, which is elsewhere noticed. The firm of Burdick & Stillman also dealt in drugs and groceries, Mr. Stillman finally retired and Burdick continued until his death. Erastus H. Lee, now a general merchant, began business in 1874. Henry Howes carried on a book and stationery store some years, beginning in 1876, and is now a live stock dealer. Robert P. York began as a dry goods and clothing dealer in 1876; he is deceased. Rouse & Howes, boot and shoe dealers, began as successors to a business established in 1877 but subsequently went out of trade. H. C. Blanchard, clothing, began in 1895 with W. P. Campbell, who retired in 1897. C. E. Maxson, in jewelry trade, began in 1893. M. R. Smith opened a clothing business in 1881 which he recently sold and removed to Pennsylvania. Stanton & Nichols, milliners, began in 1898. J. D. Allen conducts a plumbing business and O. M. Blanchard is a wagon maker and blacksmith, beginning in 1883.

Other present business interests of the village, with data regarding establishment, are as follows: F. S. Mitchell, drugs and medicines, established in 1882; F. M. Russell, groceries and hardware, began in 1887; A. W. Francis, flour and feed, 1885, recently sold to E. M. Stanton; Ira E. Smith, furniture and undertaking, succeeding J. H. Crumb, 1886; H. P. Mitchell, insurance, 1881; E. D. Benjamin, photographer, 1883; W. G. Weed, baker, 1870; H. B. Griffiths, 1883; Hardie & Orvis, dry goods, 1894, succeeded by W. H. Hardie in 1899; E. M. Stanton, general store, 1895; S. W. Fiske, grocer, succeeded by B. E. Crow; M. E. Tallett, coal, produce, etc.; W. W. Rainey, harness, 1893; E. S. Newitt, hardware and groceries; C. A. Rainbow, meats, 1898; R. F. Clark, groceries, 1898.

After the failure of the old bank, noticed later on, the De Ruyter Banking Company was organized in 1889, with a capital of \$10,000, and a successful banking business has been carried on since. The first and present officers are as follows: B. S. Bryant, president; M. E. Tallett, vice-president; F. S. Mitchell, treasurer and cashier.

During the past twenty years De Ruyter has had a good newspaper which has been liberally supported by the inhabitants. The first paper published in the village was the De Ruyter Herald, which was published in 1835 by C. W. Mason; in the next year the Protestant Senti-

nel was issued and continued under other titles for several years. In October, 1847, the National Banner was started by A. C. Hill and lived two years. From 1848 to 1851 the Central New Yorker was published by E. F. & C. B. Gould. The Banner of the Times was published a few years closing with 1855 by Walker & Hill. The De Ruyter Weekly News was established in 1862 by J. E. N. Backus, and was discontinued in 1864. The De Ruyter New Era was started September 29, 1870, by John R. Beden, and had a fairly successful career for many years. On September 18, 1878, Warren W. Ames started the Weekly Gleaner, which absorbed the New Era in 1884. The Gleaner is still published as a progressive Republican newspaper by Mr. Ames, and is the only paper in the village. The De Ruyter American was started December 24, 1896, by N. E. Bugbee, and was discontinued in November, 1897.

Succeeding the tavern of Eli Page, which was in existence previous to 1809 and continued with many changes for more than half a century, the hotel of Eli Spear was purchased by Thomas C. Nye, was remodeled and enlarged and was kept under the name of the Mansion House. Mr. Nye ran stages to neighboring points and his house was popular with travelers. In later years the Page hotel, before mentioned, was rebuilt by Abijah Annas, and kept as the Annas House about two years from 1849. He leased it to Guest & Harris who kept it about two years; they were succeeded by Gilson & Warfield about three years, and they by Henry Marsh for a like period, when it was sold in 1859 to J. W. Clark, who transferred it in 1864 to Gilbert Taber. He kept it until 1879, when he leased it to I. M. Judd. After a few other changes it passed to the present proprietor, John Coye.

The Central Hotel was built soon after the opening of the railroad by Charles Jones and his son, C. L. H. Jones, and occupied as a saloon. It was converted into a hotel in 1878 by Martin Blanchard, who was succeeded by Charles Perry, and he by C. E. Beckman, who improved the house and changed its name to the Park Hotel; it is now kept by W. W. Owens. The De Ruyter Hotel was built for a residence by M. R. Merchant. At his failure it passed to Isaac Sampson, who sold it to W. M. Baldwin; it was converted to hotel uses in 1893, and is now owned by George C. Satterlee.

De Ruyter village became a post station about 1810 and Dr. Hubbard Smith was the first postmaster. The number of inhabitants was then very small and the little collection of dwellings were mainly built of

logs. The census of 1810 gave the town a population of 1,503, but it then included the territory of Georgetown. The construction of the turnpike from Cooperstown through to Homer gave considerable impetus to settlements along its route, a share of which was located in this village. The first school house in the village was built in 1812 and continued to be the only one for many years. There were a few log school houses at that date in different parts of the town. The growth of the village was slow during the first quarter of the century. Col. Elmer D. Jencks was appointed the second postmaster in 1818, and he held the office until about 1833. Between that date and 1861 the postmasters were Noah T. Coleman, George Sears, Stephen G. Sears, William P. Guest, Benjamin Birdsall and Stephen G. Sears again. The latter was succeeded in 1861 by A. V. Bentley, who held the office more than twenty years. His successors have been W. E. Burdick, F. Schellinger, W. G. Weed and H. P. Mitchell.

The most prosperous period of De Ruyter village was perhaps from 1830 to 1840, or thereabouts. There were lively expectations that the proposed railroad from Chittenango to Cazenovia would be extended to the village, to the great advantage of the place. The first railroad meeting ever held throughout a wide extent of territory surrounding De Ruyter was held in the winter of 1832-3 at T. C. Nye's public house, and was attended by many of the prominent men of Madison county of that day, as well as many from adjoining counties. There were Judge Yates, Col. Elmer D. Jencks, Gen. J. D. Ledyard, Hon. William K. Fuller, then member of congress, John Fairchild, editor of the Cazenovia Monitor; James Nye, Elias P. Benjamin, Benjamin Enos, Z. T. Bentley, Bradley Merchant, Stephen G. Sears, and others, all of whom took a deep interest in the project. As is well known it was abandoned for a time. It was at the beginning of this period of prosperity that the village was incorporated, as before noticed.

The first physician in De Ruyter was Dr. Hubbard Smith, who came from Rensselaer county at an early day; he joined the Madison County Medical Society in 1808, soon after its formation, and practiced here until about 1836, when he removed to near Jamesville and there died. Dr. Ephraim Otis was contemporary with Dr. Smith and practiced until his death prior to 1850. Dr. Nathan Collins came from Brookfield to New Woodstock in 1826 and studied with his brother, Dr. Stephen Collins. He began practice in De Ruyter in the early part of 1829 and continued to about 1832, when he removed to Illinois and

soon afterwards died. Dr. Ira Spencer was in practice from 1839 for nearly half a century and until his death. Dr. James Whitford was his partner about two years. Dr. Russell Ballou began practice about 1835 and continued until his death.

Dr. Silas Clark, a native of Brookfield, born June 17, 1824, studied his profession with Dr. Spencer and graduated from the medical department of the University of New York in 1848 and at once began practice here, which he has continued to the present time, a period of more than fifty years.

Dr. E. S. Mumford came from New Woodstock in 1862 and practiced in partnership with Dr. Ira Spencer five years, when he removed to Schuyler county. A few years later he returned to De Ruyter and practiced until 1870, when he removed to Syracuse, where he died. Dr. Edwin N. Coon is a native of Brookfield and a graduate of the homoeopathic department of the University of Michigan in 1872; he at once began practice here and has continued ever since. Dr. Adelbert W. Truman, a graduate of the Eclectic Medical College of Philadelphia, practiced in De Ruyter from 1876 to 1895, when he removed to Rochester. Dr. James E. McClellan began practice here in 1885. C. P. Monroe also is in practice, and J. H. Schaffer dentist. A number of other physicians have practiced in the village for brief periods.

The legal profession has been ably represented in past years in De Ruyter, as the reader will more fully learn in the chapter devoted to the Bench and Bar. The first attorney in the village was Abraham Payne, son of Elisha Payne, the prominent pioneer of the town of Hamilton. Abraham Payne settled in this village about 1824 and practiced about ten years, removing then to Seneca Falls where he became prominently identified with the milling business; he subsequently died in Ohio. Martin P. Sweet practiced from 1832 to 1836 and Lorenzo Sherburne studied with him and practiced here from about 1834 to 1839, when he removed with James W. Nye, his student, to Hamilton. Sherwood's brother Luman was in partnership with him from 1834 to 1839. Zadock T. Bentley was not only an able lawyer, but a prominent citizen in every way. A native of Washington county, he studied law with Alonzo G. Hammond, at Berlin N. Y., beginning in 1829. He was admitted in Madison county in 1833 and until 1836 was a partner with Martin P. Sweet. Mr. Bentley continued in practice until 1844 when he removed to Morrisville, having been elected county clerk. He practiced in Morrisville after his term expired until about 1862, when he removed to Oneida and died there July 4, 1870.

George P. Stone came from Homer about 1836, just after his admission, and practiced in partnership with Mr. Bentley until 1839, when he removed to Georgia on account of failing health; he died about a year later. Artemas V. Bentley was born in De Ruyter and was a brother of Zadock T., with whom he studied law. He was admitted in 1841 and practiced until 1861, when he was appointed postmaster and held the office more than twenty years. Andrew Scott Sloan, son of Judge Andrew S. Sloan of Morrisville, practiced in De Ruyter from 1844 to 1854, when he went to Wisconsin. His younger brother, Ithamar C., studied with him and was in practice a number of years. David J. Mitchell and Henry C. Goodwin both studied with A. V. Bentley, and practiced in Hamilton as partners until the death of Mr. Goodwin in 1860. Mr. Mitchell subsequently became a leader of the Onondaga bar at Syracuse and died there.

Other attorneys who have practiced in De Ruyter are Harris C. Miner, a man of fine natural qualifications, who was in partnership with his brother, R. L. Miner, from 1859 until the death of the latter in 1863, and with L. B. Kern, a prominent citizen, member of assembly four years and also district attorney one term, from 1864 to 1870, all of whom are deceased. Daniel O. Mitchell, a brother of David J., practiced more than twenty years and is deceased. Sidney T. Holmes began practice here in 1864. Wallace E. Burdick began practice in 1868 and still continues, and H. D. Messenger, who has been in practice about three years, and J. H. Pool and H. D. Preston, who began about five years ago.

At about the close of the Civil war, when business interests of all kinds were at high tide, banking facilities were needed in De Ruyter and John R. Rider opened a private banking business. This was the only institution of the kind until E. B. Parsons & Co. opened their bank with the firm name in January, 1870, the partner being E. B. Crandall. In the winter of 1875-76 Mr. Parsons purchased his partner's interest and at the same time took his father, Cyrus Parsons, as partner. The capital was \$15,000. After a number of years of successful business the bank failed and was closed.

The fire department in De Ruyter village dates from the incorporation of the place in 1833 when, on August 8, the trustees were authorized to purchase a fire engine and equipment, and to supply a house in which to keep them. The engine was bought at a cost of \$207. In the village by-laws governing the village after the first incorporation, the

customary regulations were incorporated regarding the placing of fire buckets in taverns, stores and dwellings. In December, 1834, the trustees were directed to purchase "forty feet of fire engine hose and provide a ladder for the use of the fire company." The first engine house was built in 1839; it must have been a small affair, as only \$100 was appropriated, and part of that was to be expended for sidewalks.

An ordinance was adopted July 1, 1841, for the organization of a fire company with twenty-four members, with a captain, foreman, mate and one chief engineer and two assistants. The members were required to provide themselves with a leather or oil cloth cap and a linen or "tow cloth" coat. The first officers of this company, as far as can be ascertained, were Lindley M. Sutton, captain; William I. Ayer, foreman; D. F. Talbot, mate; William B. Blye, chief engineer; H. A. Dillaye and Luke Burdick, assistant engineers.

A second fire company, called Tioughnioga Fire Company No. 2, was organized January 19, 1855, with fifty members. In that year an engine was purchased costing \$650, with considerable additional loss. On March 26, 1855, arrangements were perfected by the town and village for the erection of a town hall and engine house combined and the purchase of a site, the town agreeing to pay \$780 and the village \$300 of the cost. The old engine house was sold in April 1855, for \$22.25, and was burned December 26, 1878, while some of the fire department apparatus was stored in it. Another structure was erected on the site in 1879. In the burning of the town hall most of the town records were destroyed, to the great loss of every one interested in the history of the locality.

The fire department continued in substantially the same condition down to recent years, and at the present time consists of a hose company and an engine company, although from this time forward the latter will probably find little to do, as the new water system is adequate for the extinguishment of fires.

The new water works were commenced in the spring of 1897, the supply being taken from springs, and a concrete reservoir was constructed about a fourth of a mile south of the village at such an elevation as to give a pressure of 134 pounds and with 500,000 gallons capacity. There are now twenty-eight hydrants placed in the village, and the supply for them is separate from that for drinking purposes. The cost of the works was about \$15,000. The first board of commissioners consisted of A. W. Francis, president; E. N. Coon, secretary; E. H. Lee, treasurer; H. C. Blanchard, and W. W. Owens.

The only church in the village not elsewhere noticed, is the Congregational, which was organized in 1897 and is now enjoying a healthy existence. In the year of its organization a neat church edifice was erected.

The De Ruyter Institute, for many years a somewhat noted educational institution, was founded in 1836 by the Seventh Day Baptist religious sect, of whom there were many in this section. This institution, which was finally merged in the Union School of De Ruyter, is adequately described in Chapter XXIV., as is also the Union School now in existence.

De Ruyter had one of the early Masonic lodges of the county. It was established probably as early as 1816, and continued in active life until 1827, when it surrendered its charter with the hundreds of others that were overwhelmed in the Morgan anti-Masonic crusade. The existing Lodge, No. 692, was organized December 28, 1868, with the following as the first officers: I. H. Babcock, W. M.; George W. Blodgett, S. W.; William J. Mills, J. W.; Carlos Bennett, treasurer; Charles Mudge, secretary; A. M. Kibbie, S. D.; Bishop Bennett, J. D.; Frank Taylor, S. M. C.; M. R. Merchant, J. M. C.; George W. Haight, tiler.

The settlement in the northeast part of the town that took the name of Shed's Corners, from the pioneer family of that name, has always been the center of a few small business interest. The post-office name has recently been changed to Shed's, and there is a store and a milk station there on the railroad, and a blacksmith. Allen Randall formerly kept a hotel, which was burned and not rebuilt. John Daniels has a blacksmith shop where he succeeded his father, Stephen.

The adjoining town of Georgetown was a part of De Ruyter until April 7, 1815, when it was set off and organized as described in Chapter VIII. The territory of this town was quite fully settled long before the formation of Madison county by a sturdy class of pioneers, who cleared away the heavy forests, cultivated the land, built churches and school houses, and made comfortable houses for themselves and their posterity, while at the same time they incidentally fought the wild animals that roamed in this section to a later date than in almost any other part of the county. It is an authenticated fact that a large wolf was killed on the Muller farm as late as 1847 by Mr. Sisson. Some of his sheep were killed and when he and his neighbors became convinced that it was done by a wild beast, they turned out in great numbers and surrounded a large tract of forest in which it was believed the

animal was hiding. Slowly and carefully contracting their lines the wolf at last made a break for liberty, but as he approached the line of men was quickly dispatched. This was the last wolf killed in the town, if not in the county. In the early years deer and other species of wild game were very abundant, as well as fish in streams and lakes, both of which contributed largely to the food supply of the settlers. It is told that Isaac Purdy and William Drake, on one occasion went out before breakfast and killed four large bucks near their homes south of the village. A panther was heard and seen in this town as late as 1843. With increasing inhabitants and the warfare that never ceases between civilization and savagery, all these accompaniments of the pioneer's life have passed away.

Among settlers in this town not already mentioned and who came in after the formation of the county, should be noted Deacon Hanford Nichols, who was the first collector of Georgetown; John Pritchard, Deacon Pitt Lawrence, who was one of the first assessors; Elijah and David Williams, who settled in the south part of the town; Elijah Shepard, William Rhoades, Capt. Samuel White, one of the first school commissioners; Elijah Jackson, settled in the northern part and was one of the first overseers of highways; John Brown, the second town clerk; John Jackson, brother of Elijah; Jesse Jerrold, settled on lot 35 in 1816; John Gibson, on lot 48; Nathan Benedict, on lot 21, about 1812, and S. B. Hoffman, who was supervisor in 1827.

Around the first saw mill built by Eleazer Hunt and Joseph Bishop in 1805 and the grist mill erected by the same men in 1807, began to gather the nucleus of a hamlet soon after settlement began, which later developed into the village of Georgetown. It is situated a little south-east of the center of the town in the pleasant valley of the Otselic, about two and three-fourths miles from the station of the same name on the Chenango Valley branch of the West Shore Railroad.

The first grist mill stood on the site of the later one burned in 1875, and the saw mill near by. A number of other saw mills were built in early years in various parts of the town where water power was available, most of which have gone to decay. One of these was situated about two miles south of the village and was built by Manning Drake, who sold it several years later to Gideon Peckham. Five or six years later Wheeler Dryer bought it and while in his possession it went to ruin. A shingle shop was established in the mill by Charles De Clercq while Mr. Peckham owned it. Dryer sold the mill privilege to Jonathan

Robie, who built another mill in 1841 and operated it many years, transferring it to his son Harry, who built a grist mill near by about 1865 and sold both to Henry Wadsworth in 1872. These mills became well known as the Wadsworth mills. In 1879 he sold them to Richard Bliss, from whom they passed to the present owners, E. W. Brown & Co.; they are conducted by W. F. Cossett, and have been put in good repair, and are now in successful operation, manufacturing buckwheat flour, feed, etc.; a saw mill, cider mill and shingle mill are connected.

It is related that the name of Slab City was bestowed upon Georgetown village at the raising of the first saw mill, by Apollos Drake, who remarked at that time that there were three slab houses in the place, which entitled it to the appellation that has clung to it to some extent ever since. Bradford Payne built a saw mill half a mile north of the village in 1852. It was burned about 1858 and rebuilt in the same year by Mr. Payne, who operated it a few years and after his death it was sold to Eber Salisbury, who conducted it about fifteen years and sold it to Edward Hart, who also operated the grist mill at that point. During Eber Salisbury's ownership it burned but he rebuilt it. In very early years there was a small wool-carding factory there.

Cutting lumber from the forest trees in this town has continued to be profitable to a later date than in most other towns of the county and has given occupation to several mills in recent years. A steam saw mill one-half mile south of the village is operated by E. W. Pease; another in the southeast part by Van Ness Baldwin; another near the Otselic town line in the southeast part by M. C. Aiken; and still another at the railroad station, in connection with a stave mill, was established by W. H. Lynn and is now owned by E. E. Collins, of Fayetteville; no business has been done at the latter in late years. There are also three water mills remaining in the town—one west of the village, operated by a Mr. Northrup; one by E. C. Hart, and one by Warren and E. V. Brown.

William Bostwick built a tannery in the village about 1834 which he conducted upwards of twenty years. It passed from him into the possession of J. W. Dryer and was subsequently burned. Mr. Dryer rebuilt it in 1859. In 1875 it came into possession of Christian Hartjen who occupied it until his death in 1879. His widow then continued the business a few years when it was closed. The building is now occupied as a blacksmith shop by George Jackson.

The first store kept in the house of Bethel Hurd, who was a pioneer

on lot 68, near where his sons, Benjamin, Daniel, Ezra, David and Stephen, lived on farms, was conducted by a Mr. Truesdale. The first merchants in the village were Messrs. Dudley & Bemis, who began trading soon after the first settlement in the lower story of a building which stood opposite the site of the Methodist church. In 1817, this firm having quit business, John F. Fairchild came from Sherburne and opened a store; he also kept a tavern many years and was the first postmaster. He subsequently removed to Cazenovia, where he published the *Republican Monitor*. He was father of Sidney Fairchild and grandfather of Charles Fairchild.

Ira B. Howard opened a store about 1825 and carried on a successful business about ten years when he sold to Samuel and Charles Wickwire and removed to Michigan. The Wickwire brothers came from Hamilton, whither Charles returned after about a year, selling out to his brother; the latter soon took as partner Zinah J. Moseley. The firm of Wickwire & Moseley continued about seven years when Samuel Ballard, from Lebanon, became a partner and the firm of Wickwire, Moseley & Ballard conducted the business nearly two years, when they sold to Elnathan Ellis. He took as partner J. L. Hare and they subsequently closed the business. When they vacated the store it was occupied by Nelson Parmalee and Enoch L. Savage, who came from Cazenovia about a year before and began trade. Soon afterward Parmalee sold his interest to John Clough.

The storehouse now owned by A. C. Stanton was formerly a store where John Northrop, Northrop & Wray, Northrop & Priest, Northrop & Henry, and Jerome A. Norton carried on business, most of them for only short periods. About 1873 Zinah N. Dutton, a native of Georgetown, brought a stock of goods from Canastota and after trading here about two years, removed to Oneida. In December, 1877, Jerome A. Norton, in company with Mrs. Nancy Norton, his brother's wife, occupied this store, which business was continued for a time by Mr. Norton after Mrs. Norton's death.

W. A. Hare, dealer in boots, shoes, drugs and groceries, was succeeded April 1, 1893, by J. J. Parker & Co. Dwight Whitmore began dealing in groceries and furnishing goods in 1874. Albert C. Stanton came from Otselic in 1842, where his ancestors were pioneers, and for some years was engaged in carpenter and joiner work, carriage making and the boot and shoe business, began the flour and feed business in 1876 and is now retired. George M. Griffith established a flour and

feed business in 1886, with which he connected insurance. He was formerly engaged with S. M. Faulkner in coopeage business, beginning in 1861. Faulkner retired in 1872. Floyd Carrier started in a general store in 1892, which he conducted a number of years. In 1897 Carrier succeeded J. Q. Hawks in the undertaking business, which he now conducts. J. F. Stoddard opened a general store in 1884, and in the same year H. J. Evans established a hardware and tin business. E. D. Halbert has a meat market which was opened in 1894, and in which he had as partners for a time E. C. Hart and Van Ness Peckham. S. G. Holmes conducts a flour and feed store; C. H. Rice a livery stable and Mrs. C. H. Rice a millinery store. L. Edgerton has carried on blacksmithing several years.

It is not known just when the post-office at Georgetown was established, but John F. Fairchild, who was undoubtedly the first postmaster, was succeeded by David Parker, and he by Dr. Epaphroditus Whitmore, who held the office nineteen years. Since his incumbency the office has been administered by Zinah J. Moseley, William W. Hare, James Hare, William H. Johnson, Harry Robie, William Way, W. A. Hare, A. A. Stoddard, and W. A. Hare again. Charles Wagoner is postmaster at the station.

A hotel was built very early in the century, probably by 1810, on the site of what became known as the Blakesley House, and now as the Stewart House. The present building was erected as early as 1840 by Ebenezer Hall, and has had a great many landlords. It is now kept by Oscar M. Stewart & Son.

The first physician of Georgetown, and a man who was prominent in other ways, was Dr. Epaphroditus Whitmore, who was a native of Haddam, Conn., whence he removed to Hamilton about 1804 and there studied medicine with Dr. Thomas Greenly. He was licensed in 1810 and established himself in Georgetown, where he continued in practice until his death in 1851. Dr. Whitmore taught the first winter school in the town in Seth Smith's kitchen. A summer school had been previously kept in John C. Payne's house. Succeeding or contemporary with Dr. Whitmore were Drs. Guthrie, Blakeslee, Truman, and Elliott Stewart, none of whom remained long; Dr. Truman was located at Otselec. Dr. George W. Harris practiced many years and until his death; with him was associated at one period Dr. Reynolds. Dr. Benjamin Franklin practiced many years and until his death; Albright Dunham for a few years, and Charles M. White since 1884. The only other physician is Dr. E. F. Lamb, who has practiced here several years.

On the 19th of December, 1849, the inhabitants of Georgetown and Otselic met and made the necessary arrangements for forming an organization to build a plank road from Georgetown village to Otselic. A committee was appointed to receive subscriptions to the capital stock, which was \$4,400. The first board of directors was composed of Owen Thorpe, Elijah W. Brown, William H. Amsbry, and Elijah Moore. This was one of the early plank roads of Madison county.

A convenient town hall, which is used for entertainments, was erected in 1894, by Minor & Thorpe, at a cost of about \$2,000. What was known as Brown's Free Hall, now occupied as a residence by John Currier, is a curious example of architecture which was built by Timothy Brown between 1870 and 1875. He claimed to have built the structure under the influence of spirits and for the benefit of spiritualism and free speech. Although not a carpenter and unused to their tools and trade, it is said he erected an excellent frame and executed all the work of the building with his own hands excepting the doors and sashes. On the upper floor was a hall thirty-five feet square and he and his wife occupied the lower part. In 1874 he purchased the old Presbyterian church building, placed it in the rear of his building, built a piazza, laid a floor to divide it into two stories, and by throwing the upper floor of the whole structure together obtained a hall 35 by 70 feet in area.

Only two churches have been organized in Georgetown since the early formation of the Presbyterian, which has been noticed; this society erected its church in 1834. In 1874 it was sold to Timothy Brown and went into his Free Hall.

The Methodist Church was the outcome of work performed by Rev. J. M. Snyder about 1830, when he was invited to come from Earlville and hold services in the Atwood school house, about two miles north of the village. A class was soon formed and the work went on, resulting in the formation of another in the village. In 1841 they were united. Their church building was erected by the Free Church which was formed in 1845 by a division in the old Presbyterian society and was purchased by the Methodists for \$650. Several years ago the building was greatly improved with new seats and other modern conveniences, and the society is prospering under the ministration of Rev. E. E. Benson.

The Georgetown Baptist Church was formed as a branch of one established in Otselic in 1813, and mainly through the conversion and influence of Pitt Lawrence. R. H. Benedict, who was then pastor in De

Ruyter, did missionary work here, and Elders Cooly and Mealthy also preached and baptized. Other preachers who are mentioned were Jonathan Wade, Jacob Knapp, J. L. Moore, Allen B. Freeman. The church was formally organized on November 12, 1831, with twenty one members. An edifice was built in 1834 and used many years, when it was sold to Clark Sanford and removed to another situation, where it was used for a time as a shop and subsequently burned. The present frame church was built in 1885. The present pastor is Rev. George Bowler.

A newspaper called the Georgetown Mutual was established in 1877 by L. D. Blanchard, who sold to Edward Van Valen. While under his management the paper was discontinued.

CHAPTER XIX.

PROGRESS OF IMPROVEMENT IN TOWNS CONTINUED—BROOKFIELD AND LEBANON.

The reader has been given in Chapter IV a very full account of the settlement of the town of Brookfield—the building of the first mills at Leonardsville, at Button's Falls, and other points, the early distilleries, the opening of several early taverns, the organization of churches and opening of schools, all of which proclaimed the energy and progressiveness of the pioneers of that large town. Early in the century Brookfield became of more than ordinary importance in a manufacturing sense, as well as in its agricultural operations. There was ample water power on the Unadilla, Beaver and Mill Creeks, which was improved at Leonardsville and other points and many industries were founded which during a considerable period were largely instrumental in increasing the wealth and population of the community. As the years passed the competition of larger establishments in more populous business centers could not be met here; mechanics and their families moved away and the local manufacturing conditions were revolutionized. The large lumber industry of early years declined with the disappearance of the forests until now it is insignificant and confined to the cutting of comparatively small quantities of hemlock in the few remaining mills. From the great cedar swamp near Clarkville, which

covers several square miles, large quantities of cedar were formerly cut and in later years the second growth has been heavily drawn upon for hop poles. The mixed farming of early years was gradually superseded by the extensive raising of hops in the western part of the town, while in the east part dairying has for many years chiefly monopolized the attention of the farmers. The manufacture of cheese in factories received most attention for a number of years; but that feature of the business was greatly reduced by the opening of the Unadilla railroad on which milk stations were established at several points, for the shipment of milk to the New York market. The organization and incorporation of the Brookfield Agricultural Society in 1849, which is still in active and prosperous existence, was the beginning of the career of an organization which has been of incalculable benefit to the town at large and incidentally to the village of Clarkville, where are located its grounds. The first fairs of the society were held on land now owned by F. M. Spooner, and later on a tract a little north of the village. In 1884 the society purchased the grounds in present use, which include about seventeen acres, erected substantial and commodious buildings and constructed a trotting track. The society holds its semi-centennial fair in 1899. H. L. Spooner has served as president of the society for nineteen years past and its success is due to a large extent to his energy and good judgment.

The Utica, Chenango Valley and Susquehanna Railroad (now a branch of the D. L. and W. system) touches the northwest corner of this town, with a station at North Brookfield. The Unadilla Valley Railroad skirts the eastern border, connecting on the north by Bridgewater with the road above mentioned, and on the south at New Berlin with the Ontario and Western road. Brookfield was not bonded in aid of any railroad and at the present time has no bonded indebtedness. The construction of the Chenango Canal through neighboring towns and the building of the railroads had the customary influence, as seen in all towns without very large business centers to which may be drawn the trade and other interests of smaller places. While they gave to the inhabitants far better facilities for travel and transportation, they at the same time made it easier for the people to reach the larger purchasing markets at Utica and elsewhere, thus diverting expenditures elsewhere, instead of to local tradesmen.

The later detailed history of Brookfield, following that given in Chapter IV relates chiefly to the decline of certain industries, the

establishment of others, the changes in mercantile establishments, and the general development at and near the several villages of the town.

Clarkville (or Brookfield) is the largest village in this town, and is the only one incorporated. It is pleasantly situated on the Beaver Creek, which flows southeasterly across the central part of the town, a little northeast of the center of the town, and for many years after its inception was called Bailey's Corners, from Eli S. Bailey, who settled here in about 1812, having then resided in the creek valley three or four years. At the time of his settlement on the site of the village there was nothing to distinguish it from the surrounding farming country, but the first store was built just previous to the opening of the war of 1812, by Reuben Leonard, founder of Leonardsville, a building that stood for three quarters of a century. The first saw mill, built by the pioneer Oliver Babcock, father of Ethan and Oliver, in 1795, was running, and in 1815 the first public house was built by Ethan Babcock, and kept by him until 1822. A frame school house was built about 1805, but school had doubtless been taught a few years earlier. The post-office at this point was not opened until about 1820, with the name Beaver Creek, and Joseph Clark, from whom the name Clarkville is derived, was the first postmaster. He settled here in 1810, held the offices of town clerk, supervisor, and justice of the peace, each of them for a long term. He served in the war of 1812 and rose to the rank of colonel before the close of the war. He was elected judge of the Court of Common Pleas, in which office he served ten years, and in 1824 was elected to the Assembly and re-elected in 1828, and for the third time in 1835. In 1839 he was elected to the State Senate. Throughout his life Mr. Clark was a prominent and highly respected citizen of Madison county. In the office of postmaster Mr. Clark was succeeded by Andrew Babcock, whose successors have been Varnum Crumb, Maxson Clark, jr., Lucius P. Clark, John T. G. Bailey, Benjamin Gorton, Richard Stillman, who held the office more than twenty years and died in the service. He was followed by A. J. Stillman, whose successors have been Charles J. Elliott, H. L. Spooner, F. D. Rogers and H. L. Spooner again. The name of the village was changed from Bailey's Corners to Clarkville at the time of its incorporation in April, 1834, after a spirited contest, at which time there was a population of about 400.

In the old store built by Reuben Leonard, before mentioned, Sheffield Collins traded many years and until his death. He also kept the first tavern succeeding Ethan Babcock, which stood on the site of the

Clarkville hotel. Mr. Collins also manufactured potash, as was customary with enterprising merchants of the early years. Among other early merchants were Henry Holmes, who was associated with his brother; Chester Palmiter, who was in business several years and until his death in August, 1837. Varnum Crumb was in business for a time, Andrew Babcock many years, succeeding which he was associated with John T. G. Bailey, who was the eldest son of Dr. Eli S. Bailey, the pioneer. They occupied the store in which A. J. Stillman now carries on business. Nathan Brownell traded a number of years and to near the time of his death, when he was succeeded by his sons, Nathan and Putnam C. Mattison Clarke, who had been engaged in hat trade, and as proprietor of a hotel, became a merchant about 1840 and continued fifteen years. Leroy Babcock succeeded Andrew Babcock about 1857, and sold to Frederick Foot. A. W. Mowry, who came from West Winfield, was a general merchant from 1859 more than twenty years. Laurens Babcock began as a general merchant in 1864, with Henry Keith as partner, whose interest he purchased at the end of four years. John T. Stillman, a native of this town, who began dealing in hardware in 1867, purchasing the stock of his brother, William, is still in business. A. J. Stillman, present general merchant, has been in business since 1868. The drug business, now represented by A. C. Miller, was formerly conducted for more than ten years by M. A. Saunders, who had as partner about six years L. A. Saunders. F. D. Gould, H. H. Elliot, A. C. Tuttle and M. H. Brown are in the grocery trade, the latter also having a bakery. D. F. Main has a hardware store, and the furniture and undertaking is carried on by L. W. Babcock and J. Slater. C. A. Wright is a harness maker, and R. Dennison shoemaker. William Crane, W. M. Clarke and C. Morgan carry on blacksmithing. In connection with operating the saw mill, W. M. Crane has a flour and feed store. Adelbert Crandall operates a wood repair shop, and H. A. Fitch has a photograph gallery. E. A. Pope is jeweler and G. L. Whitford is a merchant tailor.

In December, 1871, Calvin Whitford established the banking house which is still in existence under his management associated with his son, Edward C. Whitford.

Succeeding the early mills here, a carding mill and a foundry established by Joseph Clark, a tanning business was begun by Jonathan Babcock which was very successful during many years, while bark was easily obtainable. The old tannery building is now a repair shop used

by Samuel Jordan. The grist mill now owned by William Crane was built by Mr. Jordan in 1865 on the site of a building erected in 1854 by a stock company for the manufacture of agricultural implements, for which purpose it was used about ten years. Mr. Jordan acquired the property and about 1860 put in a run of stones and carried on milling in connection with the implement manufacture until 1863, when the latter business was discontinued. He also continued tanning until after 1880.

The hotel before mentioned as having been built in 1815 by Ethan Babcock, subsequently passed to possession of Joseph Clark, who sold it in 1843 to his son-in-law, Henry Keith, who kept the house many years as the Central Hotel. He was succeeded by the present proprietor, Lyman Brown, who changed the name of the house to Brown's Hotel.

Succeeding Dr. Eli S. Bailey, the first physician in Clarkville, was his son Silas who studied with him and practiced many years, a part of the time with his father. A. E. Wallace practiced a few years and was succeeded by Dr. Catlin, who came from Winfield and about two years later removed to Ohio. Dr. Griswold was in practice from about 1845 to 1879, when he removed to Poolville. Augustus L. Sanders was in practice a number of years and until his death, and the same is true of Dr. Nelson B. Parr. Albert C. Rogers practiced several years and removed to California. The present physicians of the village are Dr. O. W. Bushyete, and Dr. H. C. Brown.

Thomas J. Yaw practiced law in Clarkville from about 1830 until his death in 1863. Pardon Davis practiced a short time at about that period. George W. Gray was in practice a few years about 1845. Henry M. Aylesworth, now of Leonardsville, began practice here in April, 1867, and left the place in December of the same year. Samuel D. White practiced from 1857 to 1866 and removed to Hamilton; contemporary with him was William H. Davis. George M. Havens practiced here about a year in 1844-5 and in later years was in New York. Sherman Daboll came from Rensselaer county when young, studied law in New Berlin, practiced here several years and removed to Michigan. Barna J. Stimson was in practice from 1867 to 1874 and removed to Hamilton. Frederick Clarke, a native of this town, studied with Mr. Daboll, began practice about 1876 but soon afterward removed to Cazenovia. Israel Wilkinson was in practice a short time about 1858. D. B. Stillman practiced a number of years and is now State excise

commissioner. N. A. Crumb, a native of this town, came from Canastota in 1891 and is the only practicing lawyer in the village.

A new creamery was established in 1898 by Dart & Wallace.

The Brookfield Courier was founded in 1876 by Frank M. Spooner, who was for several years associated with his father, H. L. Spooner. In 1883 they sold the paper to W. E. Phillips and B. G. Stillman, jr., who conducted it until the following year when the Messrs. Spooner purchased Phillips's interest and the firm name of Stillman & Spooner was adopted. In 1898 F. M. Spooner assumed the management of the Afton Enterprise and H. L. Spooner continued with Mr. Stillman as at the present time. The paper is a four-page weekly and ably represents its district.

Clarkville has always been foremost in the establishment and promotion of educational facilities. The Brookfield Academy, which is more fully described in the Educational Chapter was originally a free school, the house being built by subscription, and the academy incorporated in April, 1847. In 1875 Union Free School District No. 32 was established and in November of that year the following were elected trustees: A. J. Stillman and Thomas A. Crandall for one year; Samuel Jordan and Enos Russell for two years; John T. Stillman for three years. The old academy was adopted as the academical department of the Union Free School. On December 21, 1875, the board was instructed to sell the district school house and apply the proceeds to repairing the academy. At the first meeting of the Board of Education, Enos Russell was chosen president; Arthur J. Stillman, clerk; Charles Lamb, treasurer. Calvin Whitford succeeded Mr. Lamb in the following month, Mr. Lamb declining to serve. James H. Messenger was the first principal of the school. In 1876-7 the academy building was sold to the Catholics and a new school building was erected on the site of the former school house. The churches of the village are described in Chapter IV.

The first incorporation of the village of Clarkville took place in 1834. A reincorporation was effected under the general law and H. L. Spooner was elected the first president; he has served several terms in that capacity. Other presidents have been P. Fitch, A. J. Stillman, and Herbert E. Kingsley, the present incumbent.

The question of establishing a water supply for the place is under agitation at the present time. The village hall and the opera house were burned in 1898, and the fire would doubtless have spread to large proportions had it not been for a great fall of snow.

Leonardsville, where Reuben Leonard settled before the century opened, and built mills and in every way was conspicuous in aiding the development of the locality, is beautifully situated in the valley of the Unadilla, near the center of the eastern border of the town, and is a station on the Unadilla Valley Railroad. The building of the early mills and the excellent water power at that point soon attracted settlers and a hamlet gathered about where manufacturing industries of various kinds and stores and taverns were established. Hazzard P. Clarke, an early settler, began making hoes and scythes, in connection with his general blacksmithing business about 1810, and continued the work in a small way until 1820, when he sold out to Samuel Brand, whose sons became prominent as merchants in later years; Brand came from Hopkinton, R. I., about 1815, settling near Edmeston, and in 1820 removed to Leonardsville. He was a capable and enterprising man and greatly increased the business, which he continued to about 1848, when he sold to his son, Nathan V. Brand. The latter was succeeded by the firm of Nathan Brand & Co., who, in 1852, sold to the Leonardsville Manufacturing Company. This organization acquired also the grist and saw mills then owned by Luke and Thomas Hoxie; a horse rake factory and wagon shop, then operated by John Babcock & Co.; a foundry and machine shop, then operated by M. W. & H. C. St. John. All of these proprietors and operators joined their interests to form the company. To these industries was added a manufactory of agricultural implements and the whole was placed under management of Washington S. Greene. The company continued until 1858 when a dissolution took place and the several branches of business were thereafter carried on separately for certain periods, excepting the manufacture of agricultural implements, which was discontinued. The two mills and the building in which the agricultural implements were made were burned in 1856; but the latter and the saw mill were at once rebuilt and a new grist mill was completed in about two years. This mill had already been once rebuilt by Samuel Brand in 1829. The second rebuilding, just mentioned, was by Thomas W. Stearns, who succeeded to its ownership after the dissolution of the Leonardsville Manufacturing Company. Mr. Stearns sold it to Williamson, Adams & Co., who in 1871 transferred it to Edwin Whitford. It is now operated by B. C. Steers. The saw mill was built on the site of the one burned by Thomas W. Stearns, who sold it in 1869 to Hamilton J. Whitford, Myron Anthony, and Charles H. Williamson, the last named selling his interest to his

partners in 1877. They continued its operation several years. It is now operated by Albert Whitford. The horse rake factory and wagon shop passed to possession of Erastus A. Greene, and the building was burned and rebuilt by him. He continued the manufacture of rakes in a small way a number of years. In recent years the manufacture of agricultural implements has been carried on, principally for filling contracts, by H. D. Babcock. The old fork factory, before mentioned, passed to Milton W. St. John, H. D. Babcock, Van Rensselaer Hawkins, and John Babcock, who built the present structure after the other was burned, for a hoe factory; this business continued only one year, about 1874, by H. C. Rogers, as agent for Charles W. Rogers and Charles H. Williamson, who rented the building. The property was then acquired by Milton W. St. John, and a general foundry and machine shop business was conducted by him until his death and afterwards by his widow.

In 1891 a company was formed with the title of the Otsego Furnace Company, for the manufacture of a heating furnace with that name. Among those prominently interested in this company were H. D. Babcock, J. O. Wheeler, I. A. Crandall, A. W. Daggett and G. C. Rogers. The financial stringency of 1893 contributed to cause the failure of the enterprise, which it had been hoped would prove of great and lasting benefit to the village. A reorganization of the company is contemplated.

The Leonardsville Canning Company was formed in 1894 and built a large structure near the railroad station and equipped it with modern appliances for extensive canning of corn. From fifty to sixty hands are employed in the season and the large product finds a ready market. H. D. Babcock is president of the company.

A cold storage plant is operated by G. H. St. John, who is a large buyer of produce. C. K. Burdick, E. Quinn, and A. Meaker are blacksmiths, and C. H. Williamson, C. K. Burdick, W. H. Burdick, I. Parks, and A. Marshall carry on wagon making.

The first store in this town, which was opened by Reuben Leonard, has been noticed. It was in the building occupied three-quarters of a century later for the same purpose by Nathan V. Brand, but had been removed from its original site. Mr. Leonard was also a tanner, a distiller, and made crude potash, carrying on a large business many years, until his failure about 1820. Ethan Burdick was a merchant contemporary with Leonard, beginning a little later and failing earlier. His

store building was burned about 1868. David and Charles O. Munson were successors of Burdick in the same store and continued there and in another building until the death of the latter in July, 1831. David afterwards sold to Otis Eddy, and he after trading a few years sold to James Van Valen. About 1846 he sold to William H. Brand, who took his brother, Nathan V., as partner in 1848. Six years later William H. sold his interest to his brother, but from 1864 to 1868 they were again associated. After a second separation Nathan V. Brand continued in business a number of years.

Dennis Hardin opened a store about 1820 and continued it many years; he was a native of Connecticut and was during several periods associated with his brother Daniel, who came from Winfield in 1837, and was during one period connected in business with his nephew, Henry B. Hardin. Charles R. Maxson carried on a large mercantile business a number of years, and James H. Brand and Edwin Clark built a store and engaged in clothing trade about 1853; the building was subsequently occupied by F. P. King and was burned in 1862. Samuel Collins erected another store building which was occupied successively by him, William H. Brown, A. M. Griffin, and H. W. North. Irving A. Crandall, a native of Brookfield, bought out Daniel Hardin in 1867, in company with H. B. Kinney, whose interest he purchased at the end of the first year. Mr. Crandall is still in business as a general merchant. O. D. Bassett began business as a druggist in 1874, and continued a number of years. Arthur W. Crandall and Owen Tully began as boot and shoe dealers in 1875, buying out A. B. Spaulding. Other present merchants are E. Frank Champlain, drugs, groceries and bakery; W. W. Coon, groceries; O. O. Saunders, general store; W. D. Crandall, hardware; and Miss Arvilla Burdick, millinery. A furniture and undertaking business is carried on by E. L. Worden, and a meat market by Elmer Ellsworth, who buys poultry and eggs.

Reuben Leonard built the first public house in the village soon after 1800. It was enlarged in 1857 and burned about 1870, when Smith M. Palmer was proprietor. In 1860 Dennis Hardin built a hotel which was first kept about two years by Hiram Buell. It had other landlords and is now kept by W. L. Switzer.

The first postmaster was Reuben Leonard, who was probably succeeded by Dennis Hardin, who held the office many years and was followed about 1845 by George W. Hinckley. In 1849 Nathan V. Brand was appointed, and was succeeded in 1857 by Nathan T. Brown. James

H. Brand was the next incumbent and was followed in 1861 by Nathan V. Brand. Irving A. Crandall was appointed in 1872 and held the office twelve years, when he was succeeded by J. E. Coon, and he by O. Tully. Mr. Crandall was then again appointed and is now in office.

The first physician who is known to have practiced in this place was a Dr. Farrell, who came near the beginning of the century. He built a house in 1806, in which Russell Maxson resided in late years. Dr. Welcome Clark was an early physician and practiced until about 1826, when he removed to Whitestown and was succeeded by his brother Ray, who studied with him and practiced till about 1838. Dr. Pliny Robinson came from Otsego county and bought out Dr. Ray Clark, practicing until a few years before his death in 1868. Hiram S. Crandall practiced many years and until his death. S. C. Maxson was in practice several years and is now an eye and ear specialist in Utica. Dr. Oscar Lemuel Southworth, now the only physician in the village, has been in successful practice many years.

Two attorneys find occupation in their profession here in the persons of Henry M. Aylesworth, who has been in practice more than twenty years, and Adon P. Brown, a later comer. Anson Harder came from Little Falls about 1853, as the first attorney, but remained only about three years. Arthur R. Pope also practiced for a time.

The large business interests of Leonardsville, when the prospects for the future were brightest, demanded bank facilities, and the Leonardsville Bank was incorporated on February 27, 1858, with a capital of \$100,000. At about the close of the Civil war it went under the national system and was subsequently merged with the Ilion National Bank at Ilion. The first officers and directors of the bank were Nathan T. Brown, president; Luke Hoxie, vice-president; Dennis Hardin, cashier; John C. Wheeler, teller and bookkeeper. These men, excepting the last named, with Ezra K. Hoxie, Washington S. Green, Vinson R. Howard, John Rogers, Nathan Brainard, Christopher Langworthy, Wait Clark, Samuel L. Brown, and Noyes Stillman, were the directors, and were prominent citizens of that period.

When the Leonardsville Bank was discontinued, Dennis Hardin established a private bank under the same name, which he continued until his death, June 3, 1873.

The old district school in Leonardsville was superseded in 1875 by the Union Free School in Joint District No. 12 in the towns of Brookfield and Plainfield. The vote in favor of this change, taken at a meet-

ing held October 16, was forty-six to twenty. Edwin Whitford, Charles H. Williamson, Daniel Hardin, Henry M. Aylesworth, and Luke Hoxie were elected a Board of Education and \$1,000 was voted to build a school house, which was accomplished in the following year. W. H. Southworth was the first principal of this school. Edwin Whitford was the first president of the Board of Education; H. M. Aylesworth, secretary; John O. Wheeler, treasurer.

The churches of Leonardsville are both noticed in Chapter IV. The oldest one, the Seventh Day Baptist, is prosperous and in 1895 the society improved its house of worship at a cost of about \$1,800. The present Methodist church building is the one erected in 1876.

Well up in the northwest part of the town, on a tributary of the Chenango and in the midst of a rich hop-growing region is the small hamlet of North Brookfield. A mile distant is a station on the branch of the D., L. & W. Railroad, where there is a milk station under local management of George Eagan, handling 5,000 pounds of milk a day, which is mostly bottled and shipped to New York, and a grocery kept by John Kenyon in a building that was formerly a cheese factory. In this vicinity settled early the Terry, Morgan, Livermore, Faulkner, Fitch, Gorton, Miner, and other pioneer families, members of which became prominent in the town. A negro named Laban Alby long resided here in early years, kept the only tavern and was widely known. From this fact the place became known as "Nigger City," a name that still to some extent clings to it. Samuel Marsh opened a store in 1804 a little more than a mile southeast of the village site, on a road that was at that time a prominent thoroughfare, but was abandoned before 1860. After four or five years of trade Marsh failed, was imprisoned for debt and died in the jail at Whitestown. Samuel Livermore opened the first store in the village on the site of the Parks (now Snow's) Hotel about 1809, was in business several years, and then removed to a farm in the town and later to Allegany county. His successor as a merchant was a Mr. Mills who was in business about five years. Laban Alby, the negro, kept a grocery from about 1815 to 1844, besides his hotel, which he built about 1844; he was also a blacksmith, which business he relinquished when he commenced keeping his hotel. He removed to Norwich in 1864 and died there. Isaac Marsh kept a store from about 1836 to 1860, having at different times partners in Solomon Gorton, Albert Beebe, David Fisk, and Daniel Bennett, 2d. He built the store subsequently occupied by Dr. L. A. Van Wagner. Asahel P.

Treat began as a merchant about 1855 in the store afterwards occupied by S. A. Fitch, and continued to his death in 1866. J. V. R. Livermore began trade about 1850 in company with Lucius E. Beebe, and at the end of five years retired to a farm. Five years later he bought out Mr. Beebe and associated himself with D. S. Bennett, whose interest he purchased three years later. He took his son as partner, the connection continuing about five years. After an interval of about three years another son, Charles O. Livermore, was taken in and the firm continued until January, 1879, when the son purchased his father's interest and continued until about 1893. This is now the Hibbard & York store. S. A. Fitch purchased the Treat store of Mrs. A. P. Treat in 1868 and continued in trade a number of years. This store is now conducted by W. T. Squyers. Dr. Lewis A. Van Wagner began a drug business in 1876, buying out E. C. Bennett and doing business in connection with the practice of his profession. He sold out to L. D. Conger and removed to Sherburne. This store was afterward burned.

After about 1850 this small village showed encouraging indications of business activity and growth. Wagon making in particular was extensively carried on by Fitch & Boon and by King & Cheesbro, and by Orson S. Gorton, who for twenty-five years was a large manufacturer. There are now three small shops owned by H. N. Avery, S. D. Ramsdell and L. O. Hatch.

The North Brookfield grist mill was built in 1860 by Timothy H. Peck and operated by him until 1868 when it passed to possession of Hiram Collins; it is now run by Arvillo Kling and Walter C. Payne. The first mill in this vicinity was built about 1808 by a Mr. Balcom. It stood a few rods west of the later one and ultimately went to decay. The first mill on the site of the existing one was built in 1845, some of the timber from the old one being used in it; it was burned in the year preceding the erection of the present mill. Two steam saw mills are in operation, one by Myron H. Forbes and the other by Frank Risley.

A cheese factory was established here which was for some time owned by Henry P. Keith, which is now operated by I. A. Wager. John Gray and Albert Morgan are blacksmiths and James Humphrey shoemaker. The three general stores of the place are now kept by W. T. Squyers, Hibbard & York and John E. Kenyon. The hotel, which was kept a number of years by W. S. Parks, is now conducted by M. E. Snow, and the Cedar Valley House by Hiram Loomis. Emery D. Morgan is postmaster.

Gilbert Birdsall, a graduate of the medical department of the University of Buffalo in 1863, at once began practice in this village and still continues.

The district school at North Brookfield was changed to a Union Free school in 1881. The first Board of Education consisted of Thomas R. Gorton, Allen Risley, A. J. Marsh, O. M. Gorton. The principal of the school was W. E. Phillips, the present one being Homer T. Case, who is assisted by two teachers. A special building for the school was erected in 1882; it is a frame structure with slightly grounds and beautiful shade trees. The present board is as follows: Gilbert Birdsall, J. F. Garrett, W. T. Squyers, C. E. Mason, Henry Edwards, A. Kling and Paul Cheesbro.

A Baptist church has long been in existence here and is now under the pastorate of Rev. James Smith. A Universalist church was established more than forty years ago, but no regular services are held. The Catholic church, erected in 1893, is under the pastoral care of Rev. S. J. Cannane of Oriskany Falls.

South Brookfield is a small hamlet about five miles south of Clarksville on Beaver Creek, where a considerable business interest was gathered in early years. The place has also borne the name of Babcock's Mills, from the fact that a grist mill and saw mill were built there early in the century by the Babcock family, as stated in earlier pages. There is excellent water power here and a number of industries were established to make use of it. George W. Bentley formerly manufactured furniture quite extensively, obtaining his hard woods from neighboring forests and having them sawed in the mill. The post office here was established in 1845 with J. Deloss Clarke postmaster. He held the office more than twenty-five years and was succeeded by Eli Maxson. The present postmaster is Frank Huntington, who also conducts the only store, succeeding Henry Brown, who was postmaster for a term. William and Roswell Randall were very early merchants here and later in Cortland, N. Y., where they became very wealthy. They were succeeded by Adin Burdick, Herman A. Hull, J. Deloss Clarke, and perhaps one or two others. The old grist mill had many proprietors, finally passing to Willis De Long after having been rebuilt by John Eaton. It is now operated by Corry Maxson. A creamery was established here in 1879 by Abel Avery, which is still in operation. Perry Warren was a former blacksmith, a business now carried on by George Aylesworth.

In the west part of the town, where there was an early, numerous and thrifty settlement of Quakers, the locality taking the name of Moscow, and where the Collins brothers, Job, Peter, and Joshua, sons of Joseph Collins, and Gideon and Thomas Kenyon, Solomon and Hezekiah Collins, James Larkin, and others settled early, there were small mercantile establishments and minor manufacturing industries in early years, all of which have passed away. A Quaker meeting house was built there about 1820 and the Collins families carried on harness making, blacksmithing, and wagon making, and Albert Button kept a store. When a post-office was established there it was given the name, De Lancy, in honor of John De Lancy; the office has been abandoned.

A part of the small village of West Edmeston (Otsego county) lies within the limits of this town. It is in the south part and on the Unadilla and has about 150 population. A grist mill and saw mill are in the town of Brookfield and have long been owned and operated by Truman Maxson. Orson Champlain and Albert Felton are merchants and with a few shopkeepers are on the Otsego side of the river.

The dairy interest in Brookfield developed several cheese factories, some of which have been mentioned. One was established in 1863 by D. M. Brown about two miles east of Clarkville, and was owned by him twenty or more years. E. D. Lamb was formerly extensively engaged at Unadilla Forks in the manufacture of cheese, with a number of factories extending from De Lancy to Edmeston. These were established in 1863 and had a capacity of 5,000 pounds of cheese daily. But, as before stated, the opening of the railroad has made a vast change in the dairy policy of the town incident upon the shipment of milk to distant markets.

What was known as the Welcome Scott grist mill, saw mill and cider mill, were situated in the northeast part of the town and were started in 1835. The mills were built by Levi and Welcome Scott, the first named selling his one-third interest to Nathan Brown in 1842. In the following year Mr. Brown sold out to Welcome Scott, and for about forty years thereafter he was sole proprietor.

Among the prominent and successful farmers of this town may be mentioned J. H. and A. D. Chesebro, Leroy Larkin, A. E. Kenyon, J. F. York, J. G. Garrett, A. Faulkner, D. L. Fish, W. A. Payne, Ambrose Keith and William Stanbro.

In the town of Lebanon, situated centrally on the southern border of

the county, the settlement and growth of which down to about the year 1810 has been fully described in Chapter VII, development since that time has been confined almost wholly to the clearing and improvement of farms, the gradual change from the mixed agriculture of early years to the raising of hops and dairying, the moderate growth of the small villages of Smith's Valley and Lebanon, the establishment of churches, schools, etc. Indeed, there has been a considerable decline in population in the town during the last eighty years and at the present time the number of inhabitants is little if any greater than in 1810. Although there was no very valuable water power in the town, aside from that on the Chenango River flowing through the east part, which was made use of by the building of the first grist and saw mills at Smith's Valley, there were still a number of early mills and a few other industries on the small streams tributary to the Chenango. As the forests disappeared under the axes of the settlers, making saw mills of lesser importance and also serving to greatly diminish the volume of the streams, many of the early mills went to decay.

The establishment of the first mills in the town, as the reader will remember, dates back to 1798, when Elisha Wheeler built a grist mill on the west side of the Chenango at Smith's Valley, which was soon followed by the erection of a grist mill by his brother Daniel on the east side of the river about a mile above Smith's Valley. Another grist mill was built about a mile and a quarter east of the site of Lebanon village as early as 1810 and a saw mill near by. The grist mill is still in existence and is now operated by George W. Phillips. In the north part of the town a mile from Smith's Valley was an early saw mill which has gone to decay. About a mile and a half west of the site of Lebanon village were two saw mills built many years ago, one of which was last operated by Clinton Stowell. He also operates a carding machine near by which has been in existence many years. Mr. Stowell is also largely engaged in the cold storage business. There was a small saw mill a mile above South Lebanon, and another a mile below that point, the latter dating from about 1867 and built by Martin Torrey, both of which are idle and in decay. About a mile southwest of Smith's Valley is a saw and a planing mill, and a cheese box factory, built about 1860 by Erastus Clark and still operated by him.

Justus Smith was the first person to sell goods in this town, as stated in Chapter VII, and the first one to occupy a regular store was Jonathan Thayer, jr., son of Jonathan, the pioneer of 1800. That store

was about two miles west of Lebanon village and was opened about 1808; he soon afterward removed it to the village where he occupied the Gilbert store, which was built by Sylvester Thayer, son of Jonathan, jr., in 1834. The first store was removed at that time and is the historic structure now constituting the rear part of the store of Irving Collins. Jonathan Thayer was in business until his death in 1830.

Orson and William L. Sheldon were in trade a year or two in the Gilbert store when the latter withdrew. Orson continued a few years longer when he sold to Curtis Hoppin, whose son-in-law, Joseph A. Norton carried on the business from about 1845 to 1853. At that time Edwin M. Lamb became associated with Hoppin, whose interest was purchased by Joseph D. Avery in 1859. Mr. Lamb withdrew in 1864 and Avery continued alone another year, when the business was closed and the stock sold at auction.

In the latter part of 1865 Benjamin Baker, who came here a little earlier from Washington county, began trade in the Gilbert store and continued about two years. From 1866 to 1869 Erastus Wellington, nephew of David Wellington, who was an early settler in Nelson, was in business in this store, and was succeeded by Milton E. Danforth, who soon took as partner Isaiah S. Head; the firm of Head & Danforth continued until July, 1870; they built a new store and failed just as it was ready for their use. This building was then occupied by Pike & Seymour, merchants, and by the late S. W. Seymour, who succeeded the firm.

The firm of Pike & Seymour, above mentioned, consisted of Leroy B. Pike and Silas W. Seymour, the former of whom established the business in November, 1871, with Abraham Martin as partner. Martin withdrew in the next year and in 1873 Messrs. Seymour & Pike were associated and continued until the withdrawal of Mr. Pike.

Irving Collins established a flour and feed store in 1889 to which he later added a general stock of goods and is still in trade. W. S. Niles is a dealer in hardware and boots and shoes, succeeding Niles Brothers on the death of I. Newton Niles in May, 1898. Their general stock of goods was taken by Frank D. Lyon, who is still in trade. J. H. Poole has a boot and shoe stock and C. M. Henry a blacksmith shop.

A hotel is still kept in the old building, before mentioned, and has had numerous proprietors down to the incumbency of George M. Currier, present proprietor of the Currier House. Horace A. Campbell, son of the pioneer Charles Campbell, built the upright part of this hotel

about 1834 for a store in which he did business a few years and then converted it into a tavern, of which he was proprietor until about 1853. He was succeeded by Henry A. Leet, who kept the tavern and also sold goods until his death in 1861.

The old saw mill at Lebanon village is now in use as a store house by L. Ballard. The dam is destroyed. This mill was purchased in 1878 by L. D. Pope and E. M. Washburn of S. K. Hawkins, who operated it about three years and rebuilt it during the first year. The first tannery in the village was established by Thomas Bright in 1838, who operated it until 1841 when it passed to Alanson Bishop, who sold it three years later to Sylvester Thomson; he was afterwards associated with Lyman D. Swan. They changed the location to the present site in 1854 and continued business until about 1863. Subsequent proprietors for short periods were Jarvis A. Head and Lester Hayward, Solomon Baker, James Deyo, Sullivan E. Sabin, Samuel C. Gates, Roswell Whitman, who repaired it and sold it in 1875 to Anton Pfeiffer, who was associated with his son Joseph from 1875 until his death in 1878. The building burned in 1884 and was rebuilt in the following year. The tanning business was abandoned and the building was used for a time as a saw and grist mill but is now idle. It is owned by F. B. David and T. A. Beach.

The post-office at Lebanon was established about 1815 with Jonathan Thayer postmaster. He held the office until his death in May, 1830, when he was succeeded by his son Sylvester, who held it till 1833, and was followed by Orrin Thayer, second son of Jonathan. He was succeeded by Horace A. Campbell about 1836. Later officials have been Orrin Gilbert, William L. Sheldon, H. A. Campbell, Edwin M. Lamb, Reuben S. Hall, Joseph D. Avery, Milton E. Danforth, Charles W. Brasse, John D. Gilbert, who was in the office until 1876, since which time Silas W. Seymour has been postmaster in Republican administrations and James Mosher in Democratic administrations.

The first physician in Lebanon was Joseph Stowell, a Massachusetts school teacher who settled about 1800 in the southeast corner of the town and practiced until his death about 1832. He was succeeded on the homestead by his son Kittridge.

The second physician was Dr. Constant Merrick who settled about 1803 on Billings Hill and removed to the village about 1806, practicing until his death in July 1838. Dr. John Clark settled in 1806 on lot 45 where he resided until his death at the age of ninety-five years. Dr.

Erastus B. Burroughs settled in the village in 1827 and gathered about him a number of students whom he located in surrounding places for the purpose of increasing his patronage to consultations. Among these students were Albert G. Purdy, who located first in Eaton, removing thence to Oneida; Milton Burnett, a native of Georgetown who settled at Morrisville and eventually removed to Oneida; Frederick Bradley, a native of Georgetown; Ralph Shepard, also a native of Georgetown, both of whom settled in Michigan; James Stewart and others. Dr. Burroughs went to Florida in 1841 to improve his health, returned in 1842 and died in 1843. Dr. Lyman O. Horton, a native of Hamilton, settled in the village in 1843, practiced about ten years and removed to Illinois. Dr. John Baker and Cyrus his brother, homeopaths, were contemporary with Horton and practiced in company from about 1848 to 1853 and removed to the west part of the state. Dr. Frank D. Beebe practiced from 1855 to 1862, removing to Hamilton, Dr. E. Lamb Root taking his place. Dr. James Mott Throop began practice in the village in 1866 and continued many years. The only present physician is Dr. M. D. French who has been in practice about four years.

The Congregational church of Lebanon was organized October 2, 1802, as the Third Congregational Church of Christ in the Town of Hamilton. The records of the society in early years are very meagre, but a pastor was probably not settled before July, 1825, when Rev. Preston Cummings was called and served about two years. Succeeding pastors were Rev. S. Scott, called in 1831; Rev. Jeremiah Pomeroy for a short period; Rev. William B. Tompkins, 1836-39. During his pastorate the church building which was erected in 1825 a mile north of the center was removed to the village. In 1840 Rev. G. W. Finney was called to the joint pastorate of this and the Georgetown churches. Later pastors have been Reverends Redfield, Copeland, Wyn Root, G. M. Smith, T. A. Wadsworth, C. Barstow, W. W. Warner, Abisha Scofield, Ovid Miner, E. D. Reed, J. D. Woodruff, Ward Batchellor, Seward M. Dodge, and perhaps a few others. Since its removal the church building has been greatly improved, the gallery taken out, new seats and windows put in, etc. Rev. Hugh Ivey is the present pastor.

The early settlement and industries established at Smith's Valley on the east border of the town have all been described. The place at the present time possesses very little business importance, containing only two stores, one conducted by George Waite and the other by Riley

Arnst, the post-office and a milk station on the railroad. For a long period previous to the building of the railroad the little village was a quiet country hamlet, but with the opening of the railroad a considerable impulse was given to business enterprises. J. Dayton F. Smith began mercantile trade in 1870, was associated with his son Adon N. Smith from 1873 and sold about 1874 to Charles E. Montgomery. A year and a half later he sold to Sidney Dayton Smith, who continued business several years. E. C. Bixby kept a grocery for some time after 1877. A cheese factory was built in 1863 by a stock company composed of M. M. Campbell, A. L. Brown W. C. Russell and D. B. Shapley; this is not now in operation. The first postmaster here after the opening of the railroad was Peter L. Beers. Among his successors have been Henry T. Robinson, J. D. F. Smith, C. Montgomery, Sidney D. Smith. Mary C. Hutchings has been postmistress about ten years past.

The Baptist church of Lebanon resulted from the efforts of Thomas Jeril, then residing in Georgetown, who was converted during a revival experienced between 1808 and 1811 under the labors of Elder Hosmer of Lebanon. Mr. Jeril prepared a room in his dwelling for meetings. A band of twenty-seven members was finally recognized as a church by a council June 26, 1816, and Mr. Jeril was ordained pastor. A meeting house was erected in the winter of 1819 about 100 rods south of the site of the present church. The latter was completed early in 1835. Among the pastors who have served this church since Elder Jeril, who resigned in 1836, were Elders Washington Kingsley, Benjamin Putnam, E. D. Reed, Daniel Hascall, E. D. Reed, C. V. Patterson, George B. Simons and a few others. An old Baptist church located a mile and a quarter northeast of Lebanon village, built many years ago, was removed to the village in 1889 and rebuilt. The society is in a fairly prosperous condition and the pulpit is supplied from Colgate University. About a mile east of the village of Lebanon was formerly a Universalist church, which had a precarious career for some years, and is now used as a store house by S. B. Yates.

The little hamlet of South Lebanon, situated in the southeast part of the town, contains at the present time a general store kept by Sidney Catlin, a steam saw mill operated by Charles Bills, a blacksmith shop by Cornelius Downey, and a school house. Samuel Benedict was a former wagonmaker here and Stephen J. Wedge a blacksmith. The first merchant was W. H. Williamson, a native of Lebanon, who came

from Hamilton about 1871 and sold out in 1876 to Lewis H. Wedge. The saw mill was originally built about 1860 for a carriage shop by Sidney Bills, and in 1871 was converted to its present use. An addition was erected by Mr. Bills, which was built for a cider mill in which was subsequently placed a feed mill. It is operated by steam. About the close of the first quarter of a century a Methodist society was formed and a church built at this point which was used a number of years but finally declined and the building has been demolished.

CHAPTER XX.

PROGRESS OF IMPROVEMENT IN TOWNS CONTINUED—MADISON AND NELSON.

The history of the town of Madison succeeding the date of the formation of the county to which time it is brought down in Chapter VIII, embodies a brief story of quiet, peaceful agricultural development and the moderate growth of the several small villages. As seen by the population statistics in the later Gazetteer of the town, the number of inhabitants remained about stationary through more than half a century, while in recent years it has slightly decreased through the same causes that have operated in that direction in other rural districts.

The improvements made by Gen. Erastus Cleveland in the town prior to the beginning of the present century and during some years thereafter have already been described. The most important of them to the pioneers was the building of what were long known as Cleveland's mills, which were erected in 1795 on the site of the present mill of F. M. Fiske on Oriskany Creek east of Solsville. He had built a saw mill the previous year and continued in that business until his death. He was for many years the most conspicuous citizen of the town. A few years after his erection of the first mill, which had become inadequate to the wants of the settlers, he built another half a mile east of the first, which later became known as Gray's mill. Still later he built another at Solsville, which he transferred about 1832 to his son-in-law, N. S. Howard. The latter operated a distillery opposite. When the water power here was greatly impaired by the construction

of the Chenango Canal, Howard was reimbursed by the State and the mill was idle some ten years. It was then repaired and put in use. The distillery building was ultimately demolished, and a cheese factory built on the site, which for several years past has been used as a storehouse. The mill property passed in later years from Howard to his brother Adin and from him to A. C. Wheeler, who sold it to William A. Simmons; he sold to William S. Pierce and he to James H. Parker. The property is now owned by George Smith, who succeeded Smith & Spooner.

Among other prominent men of this town in early years was Samuel Goodwin, father of Daniel B. Goodwin. He was the founder and owner of the first line of stages through the village of Madison, which carried the mail. He was associated also in other stage business between Utica and Albany with T. L. Faxton and Jason Parker, both of Utica. Goodwin acquired considerable wealth and sold his stage property to Col. Thomas C. Nye, of De Ruyter, who operated the lines many years, making his home in Madison. He extended the business and made this a very important stage headquarters. When staging declined and became less profitable he abandoned most of his routes and for a period kept the Park House in Hamilton.

The site of Madison village was known in early years as "The Indian Opening," and became the scene of early business operations which gave promise of later large extension. This promise was so far fulfilled that the little village was incorporated on the 17th of April, 1816, the boundaries including "all that district of country comprehended in lot number 36 of the third town of the Twenty Townships, as laid out into lots by Nathaniel Locke." The government of the village was, of course, for many years extremely simple. The first meeting for the election of officers was held at the house of Benjamin I. Starr on the first Tuesday in May, 1816, and there the following officers were elected: Samuel Goodwin, Truman Stafford, Alfred Wells, Edward Rogers, and Adin Howard, trustees; Asa B. Sizer, Amos Burton, and John Lucas, assessors; Asa Curtis, collector. At the first meeting of the trustees on June 4 of that year, Samuel Goodwin was chosen chairman, and Adin Howard, treasurer.

The village records are very incomplete, but from them it is learned that during the first fifteen years persistent efforts were made to supply the village with water. The first section of an amendment to the charter made April 28, 1847, authorized the appropriation of \$50 an-

nually for maintaining a fire engine and other apparatus. Another amendment made in the following spring authorized the trustees to "expend annually one-half of the highway tax assessed upon the inhabitants of said village by the commissioners of said town of Madison in the construction of drains, ditches, gutters, sidewalks, as in their opinion will best subserve the interests of the inhabitants of said village "

An amendment to the charter made in April, 1878, authorized the appointment of a police justice and constable in the village, with the usual powers of such officers.

Many years ago the village authorities procured the right to use the water from certain springs for public purposes, and built three large reservoirs for storage in the village. This water supply is still in use.

John T. Lucas opened a store on the site of the village in 1800, as before noticed and was in trade either alone or with partners for many years. In 1871 he became associated with H. C. & O. C. Bicknell, under the firm name of J. S. Lucas & Co., and so continued until his death, after which the business was conducted by the Bicknells until it passed to the present proprietor, O. C. Bicknell.

John T. Burton built and kept one of the very early taverns of the town, and there the first post-office was located with Asa B Sizer, postmaster. Another early tavern and possibly the first one was built at about the beginning of the century by Major St. Clair, who kept it several years. Ralph Tanner was an early tavern keeper and postmaster. About 1812-13 a tavern was built which was kept by Samuel Goodwin, before mentioned. A part of the old St. Clair tavern is still included in the present hotel kept by F. B. Howard.

John T. Lucas moved his store from the "Opening" to the northeast corner of the roads when the course of the Cherry Valley Turnpike was laid out. Mr. Sizer built his house just east of the tavern, and Alfred Wells had an early store on the southeast corner. Dr. Samuel Barber kept the first drug store and built one of the early dwellings. Eliphalet House was a blacksmith in early years and made edge tools at the "Opening," and was succeeded in the village by his sons, Eleazer and James.

Truman Stafford began as a merchant soon after the opening of the Cherry Valley Turnpike and continued until his death. His clerk, Erastus Berry, was in company with him for a time and continued in business a few years later. Gen. Erastus Cleveland and Dr. Benjamin

Cleveland were also in trade a short time, and E. F. Gaylord, son-in-law of General Cleveland, was in business many years and removed to Cleveland. From 1840 to 1853 Lyman Root and Henry Lewis, both natives of the town, were in trade as Root & Lewis and became wealthy. They sold to James D. and Robert W. Lane, and Horace C. Bailey, all from Westmoreland; this firm of Lane, Bailey & Co. continued three years, when Bailey withdrew and the Lanes continued until 1866, when J. D. Lane sold to F. D. Higgins and the firm of R. W. Lane & Higgins continued six years. In 1872 Higgins failed and withdrew, Lane acquiring the interest and continuing to 1878. He was then succeeded by his brother, J. D. Lane, who sold in 1879 to A. S. Ackerman; he was succeeded in 1880 by D. E. Smith, who is still in trade.

Henry Hull, from Connecticut, was in business here from about 1840 until his death in June, 1845, when he was succeeded by Adin Howard and John Morgan. A few years later Morgan purchased his partner's interest and in 1839 took his son, L. J. Morgan, and W. H. Benjamin as partners. The latter withdrew in January, 1871, and Harry Morgan, son of John, joined his father and brother as the firm of J. Morgan & Sons. L. J. Morgan withdrew in 1875 and two years later John withdrew. Harry continued for a time and was succeeded by Davis & Fuess, and they by the present merchant, Louis Fuess.

A. J. Cushman and William H. Ives began as general merchants in 1873 and continued to 1876 when Ives sold to George H. Root. The firm of Cushman & Root was succeeded in 1893 by the present proprietor, George H. Root. E. B. Wells started in the drug trade in 1888 and still continues. J. L. Dunster & Son opened a grocery in 1896 and T. Terry conducts a meat market.

The second postmaster, succeeding Asa B. Sizer at an early date, was Ralph Tanner, who was then keeping the hotel. He continued in the office until about 1840 when he was succeeded both as postmaster and as landlord by Isaac Curtis, who continued until about 1861, during which long period he also kept a tavern. E. R. Barker, was then appointed and succeeded as postmaster James Brown, and held the office until his death; he was succeeded in 1874 by A. J. Cushman. Since his incumbency O. C. Bicknell, G. C. White, O. C. Bicknell again, and G. C. White have held the office.

The early arrival in this town of Drs. Jonathan Pratt and Zadock Parker has been mentioned. The latter practiced until his death in 1816. Dr. Daniel Barker came at about the close of the war of 1812

and practiced very successfully a number of years. Asa B. Sizer was also an early physician as well as the first town clerk and surrogate for a period after 1816. Dr. Elijah Putnam was an early physician at the Center and his son, Dr. John Putnam, practiced in the village from about 1839 until his death in 1879. His father came to this town from Peterboro in 1802 and died in 1851. With him in his practice for a time was Dr. Samuel Collister. Dr. Marcus H. Sutcliffe, a native of Canada, began practice in 1873 and continued until his death. Dr. Elisha B. Hopkins, a native of Truro, Cape Cod, began practice in 1874 and still continues. Dr. B. R. Gifford and Dr. W. R. Hammond are the other two physicians at present in practice.

Although there is at the present time no lawyer in this town, there were in past years a few practitioners at the bar who were well known throughout the county. The first of these were Phineas and Albert H. Tracy, brothers and natives of Norwich, Conn., who came to Madison in 1811. Phineas was a graduate of Yale in 1806. Albert H. had studied medicine with his father but adopted the profession of law and was admitted in 1815. They remained here only a few years, Phineas going to Batavia and Albert H. to Buffalo. Edward Rogers, born in Cornwall, Conn., May 30, 1787, settled here about the close of the war of 1812 and was in practice about thirty years. He was a Yale graduate and a writer of ability; was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1821 and represented the 23d district in Congress in 1839-41. He was also a judge of the Court of Common Pleas a number of years.

David Woods and his son Jonathan were contemporary lawyers with Judge Rogers, coming here from Washington county about 1817. They, however, soon returned to their former home.

There has never been much manufacturing in Madison village, the industries having been confined principally to the few shops of blacksmiths, shoemakers, wagonmakers, etc., usually found in early years in all villages. At the present time Thomas A. Ferguson has a shoe shop, John Bensted a harness shop, and John Salisbury and F. Collister, blacksmith shops. A. O. Neff and J. W. Salisbury formerly carried on carriage making and blacksmithing. M. B. Hill and T. W. Pilbeam were former blacksmiths and Charles Dunster a harness maker.

Two of the churches in the village were organized previous to the formation of the county and have been noticed. The First Universalist Church was organized July 13, 1828, and Rev. Nathaniel Stacy, of East Hamilton, the first preacher of this faith in this region, was probably

the first pastor here and was foremost in the formation of the society. Other pastors who served the congregation for varying periods were Revs. Wright and A. H. Marshall. A society organization was effected July 10, 1852, when there were forty-two members. A reorganization and incorporation took place in 1866. The records of this church are fragmentary and for a considerable period past no services have been held.

Wesleyan Chapel was organized about the year 1833 by Rev. Mr. Cameron, who gathered a class of nine persons, all but one of whom had been members of a church in Eaton, which had a chapel about a mile west of Bouckville. The house of worship in Madison was built in 1840. The present handsome edifice was erected in 1873. Regular services were held under various pastors and the society has ever since been prosperous. In 1888 the name was changed to the Methodist Episcopal Church of Madison. The present pastor is R. J. Smith.

When Dr. Samuel McClure came from Vermont about 1806 with his family of eight children and purchased a farm which included most of the site of the village of Bouckville, he built a small frame house and about the beginning of the war of 1812 opened a store at that point; he also kept an early tavern there. The locality was favorable for a village site and other settlers gathered around this store. Dr. McClure traded only a year or two and removed to Erie county. The little hamlet was known at first as McClure's Settlement, while some people called it The Hook. The first settler at this point was John Edgerton, one of the pioneers of the town, and from him the place in later years was given the name "Johnsville." When the post-office was established about 1837 it was given the present name in honor of William C. Bouck, who was then canal commissioner. The village was principally called into existence by the construction of the Chenango Canal, which passes through it and was for many years of great benefit to the town.

The next merchant of prominence after Dr. McClure was Ira Burhans, who, with his son Lindorf, opened a store about 1854 and continued business until the beginning of the Civil war, when the father removed to Albany county, whence he came. William Coolidge succeeded as merchant and continued until his death in 1875. He was the youngest son of James D. Coolidge, whose early settlement has been described, and succeeded to his father's homestead. In 1876 Lewis E. Coe opened a store and was succeeded by his wife and H. D. Brockett under the firm name of Coe & Brockett, and are still in business.

This village has for many years been an important point for the extensive manufacture of cider. H. I. & E. L. Peet began the business in a small way more than thirty years ago in a building erected by Moses Maynard when the canal was opened. After about ten years their business was greatly extended, the building having been enlarged in 1876 and again in 1879. More than 10,000 barrels of cider were made in prosperous years. About six years after the Peet brothers were established, Samuel R. Mott engaged in it, occupying an old stone distillery and malt house on the canal bank, and soon rivaled the earlier firm in the quantity of his product. He was succeeded by his son, J. C. Mott, who bought also the Peet mill and continued the business. In 1890 the Genesee Fruit Company took the business and are now extensively engaged in making cider, vinegar and cider and whisky barrels.

The Peet brothers also operated for some years a saw mill and cheese box factory. Their buildings were burned in 1869 and rebuilt on a larger scale. These buildings were originally erected for a saw mill and cider mill by James, Sylvanus and William Coolidge, who a few years later sold out to Sylvanus Root, jr., who sold to the Peet brothers. The mill and box factory are now operated by Leo Phelps.

An industry which, during its existence, was of still greater importance to this village was the manufacture of the Hopkins Choice Mower, which was established about 1870 in Morrisville by a stock company composed of thirty members, principal among whom was Harvey L. Hopkins. The industry was removed to Bouckville in 1875, where a large building was erected for its accommodation. William Edgerton was superintendent after the removal. In 1877 the business was sold to Hopkins, Beebe & Co., and was soon afterward closed up here and transferred to Chicago.

The first postmaster at Bouckville was Moses Maynard, who was then keeping the hotel which he built about that time (1837). From about 1861 until his death in 1875, William Coolidge was postmaster and was succeeded by Lewis E. Coe; he was followed by Isaac Forward, and he by A. J. Wiltse, who was succeeded by the incumbent, F. Parker. The hotel before mentioned has passed through several proprietorships and is now conducted by Fayette Livermore.

The Methodist Episcopal Church of Bouckville was organized in 1853 and the house of worship was built at the same time; there were fifteen constituent members. Circuit preachers supplied the pulpit a year or more, since which time, according to the Methodist custom,



JAMES COOLIDGE.

there has been a change in the pastorate about once in two years. The present pastor is Rev. R. J. Smith, of the Madison village church.

What became the small but stirring village of Solsville grew up around the grist mill built by Gen. Erastus Cleveland early in the century. The place bore also the name, Dalrymple's Mill, and Howard's Mill at different periods, but finally received its present name from Solomon Alcott, who was an early settler here. As before stated, the Cleveland Mill passed to his son-in-law, Nathan Howard, during whose ownership it was idle many years, while the owner was engaged in efforts to obtain remuneration from the State for injury to his water power by the canal. He died January 21, 1855, and the property passed to his brother Adin; from him to A. C. Wheeler, who sold it to William A. Simmons. He soon sold to William S. Pierce and he to James H. Parker. The mill is now owned and operated by Smith & Spooner.

The first merchant in the village was Nathan S. Howard, who kept a small store part of the time while he owned the mill property, in company with his brother Ambrose, about 1831 to 1839. Abel Curtis and his uncle Thompson were in trade from 1832 to 1835, and in the latter year Mr. Curtis and Marsden Kershaw formed a partnership which continued to 1838, when Kershaw purchased his partner's interest and about a year later took in Amasa Paddleford. After about a year Kershaw again bought out his partner and took in his brother Robert. The firm of Kershaw & Co. continued to about 1861 when Robert withdrew and Benjamin S. Bridge joined with Marsden Kershaw in forming the firm of Kershaw & Bridge, who continued to 1869, when Bridge sold to Augustus N. Peckham. Very soon afterward Kershaw sold his interest to John Harris and the store building to Julius Tucker. Harris & Peckham continued nearly a year when Harris purchased his partner's interest and about two years later failed.

Warren H. Benjamin & Sons (Frank H. and Will H.) began trade in 1875 and are still in business. L. D. Lewis also has a general store. Benjamin S. Bridge carried on a grocery business about three years previous to his death in 1879.

T. B. Manchester has had a blacksmith shop in the village since 1883. Lewis & Rundell formerly carried on blacksmithing.

Albert Hall was the first postmaster at Solsville and was succeeded by Marsden Kershaw who was eight years in the office. His successors have been Agur Gilbert, Isaac Phelps, appointed in 1864 and held

the office nearly twenty years; W. H. Benjamin, Rodney Bridge, W. H. Benjamin again, L. D. Lewis and George R. Smith.

There is a milk station on the railroad which is conducted by the Mutual Milk and Cream Company, with A. D. Eames, local manager. About 5,000 pounds of milk are taken daily.

Pecksport is a railroad station in the west part of the town about three-fourths of a mile from the Eaton line. There was formerly a cheese factory here and large quantities of milk were shipped that came from the town of Eaton.

The town of Madison is divided into thirteen school districts and is a part of the First School Commissioner district of the county. The value of the school buildings is a little more than \$10,000 and the whole number of children attending the schools as shown by the report of 1898 was 432. In December, 1878, there was established in Madison village Union Free School District No. 1. Benjamin B. Mereness was chairman of the meeting at which this action was taken; Russell Hazzard, secretary, and George W. Baker, assistant secretary. It was voted that the Board of Education should consist of two persons to serve one year; two for two years, and one for three years. The following were chosen: Harrison C. Bicknell and E. B. Hopkins for one year; John E. Barber and Orlando L. Brigham for two years; George Hardy for three years. The term of service began on the second Tuesday of October, 1879. At a meeting held December 9, 1878, E. B. Hopkins was chosen president of the board; George Hardy, clerk; Samuel R. Brownell, collector; Russell Hazzard, treasurer. George E. Satchwell was the first principal of the school. The building occupied was erected in Morrisville by the Madison County Agricultural Society for fair purposes, and was removed to this village a little before 1860, where it was used a short time for an armory, called "Military Hall." It was first occupied by the school in 1871.

In past years Madison has been among the towns of the county most extensively engaged in hop raising. It was in this town that the first crop of hops grown in the county, and perhaps in central New York, was produced. This was done by James D. Coolidge in 1808. From that year onward he increased his annual crop gradually, and in 1816 took the first western hops to the New York market. Their quality was such that the attention of buyers was soon attracted to this locality and the prices obtained were sufficient to induce others to engage in the industry. Solomon Root, neighbor of Mr. Coolidge, soon took up the business

and about 1818 sold two tons of hops at \$1,000 per ton. For half a century thereafter this town remained in the front rank of hop-growing towns in the county.

Leading farmers of Madison have been Duane Neff, O. R. Cole, B. B. Johnson, J. Pilbeam, H. Frederick, T. A. Cole, Charles Welch, C. T. Cole, H. G. Curtiss, Edward Lloyd, George Cole, A. H. Howland, John Morgan, Darwin Putnam, Edward Hunt, John Phelps, and the Bridge Brothers.

The summit level of the Chenango Canal was in this town, the rise from Oriskany Falls to Bouckville being 172 feet, at which point it is 1,128 feet above tide. From Utica to the summit the rise is 706 feet. Moses Maynard was sent by the people of this town to Albany to advocate the construction of the canal, where he labored earnestly for the project during two years.

In continuing the history of the town of Nelson from the point to which it is brought down in Chapter VIII, the reader's attention is first called to the settlement that gathered in early years around the first store which, as before stated, was opened on the site of the village of Erieville in 1807 by Josiah Hayden. This village is centrally situated in the southern part of the town and is a station on the Chenango Valley branch of the West Shore Railroad, and received its name from Erri Richardson (according to Mrs. Hammond), using his first name as part of the word "Erieville." Mr. Richardson was a prominent citizen and long a prosperous merchant. He was a member of the Legislature in 1822 and was connected with the State militia, whence he received his title of major.

Daniel Bicknell was the second merchant, coming hither from Morrisville. He died a year or two later, about 1816. Andrew C. Hull came from Eaton and opened a store in 1818 in a building which was erected about 1811 for a school and meeting house. The Baptists used the building about a year when they were dispossessed through neglect in procuring their title. Hull continued in trade about two years and then purchased what was known as the lower tavern, which was built by George Salisbury. This he kept about two years and operated also an ashery. He then removed to Eaton, thence to Allegany county and later to the South.

Nathaniel Hotchkin came from Otselic about 1822 and settled as a merchant in the village and about a year later took Alpheus Morse as partner. They had a prosperous business, operated an ashery, and

also established a foundry in which they made the first cast iron plows used in this region, after the plans of Jethro Wood, the inventor. After about three years Mr. Morse returned to Eaton and engaged in business, and about 1847 built the Alderbrook woolen factory, about half a mile below West Eaton; he subsequently removed to Syracuse and Hotchkin also left the place.

John Elmore, who came from De Ruyter about 1827, was a merchant here until about 1838 when he returned to De Ruyter. David Hamilton, whose father was a pioneer of the east part of this town, was in trade a year or two about 1840 and sold to Allen Curtis and Eli B. Drake. The firm of Curtis & Drake continued about two years and sold to George R. Parmelee, who came from Cazenovia about 1842 and continued business until 1848, when he failed and returned to Cazenovia. Thomas Medbury began as a merchant in 1855 and continued to about 1862. He was a grandson of the pioneer of the same name who had a gun shop in the village before 1820. Joseph Norton and Samuel J. Anderson took Medbury's stock and were in trade about four years, being succeeded in 1866 by Warren S. Cotes & Co. (Joseph E. Maynard). Cotes sold his interest in 1868 to Charles E. Maynard, son of the other member of the firm. The firm of C. E. Maynard & Co. continued until 1879, when Charles E. Maynard purchased his father's interest and has since carried on a large business. He also has an extensive milk business, handling in 1897 3,946,065 pounds of milk, making 324,435 pounds of cheese, 22,592 pounds of butter and shipping to the New York market 4,622 forty-quart cans of milk. Mr. Maynard has served two terms as member of assembly. The Maynard store was built in 1832 by Nelson Richardson.

G. C. Moore has been in trade since 1874 when he purchased an interest in the store of H. Burgess & Son, established in 1866 by H. Burgess. E. S. Jillson has a general store and has been in business since 1879. S. D. Moore and Milton Y. Hudson were formerly in trade together and sold out in 1879 to Franklin W. Moore, older brother of Sidney Moore.

The present hotel stands on the site of the old Erieville House, which was burned in 1883. The Erieville House was built in 1820 by Thomas Medbury, who kept it a short time. The first tavern on the site was built by Ephraim Mallory, who was succeeded as proprietor by Abram Tuckerman. Mrs. H. T. Griffin is the present proprietor.

About 1827 the elder Thomas Medbury erected a building which was

variously occupied as a jewelry repair shop, shoe shop, etc., in which he lived until his removal from the town; his son Alfred afterward resided there a few years. It was then taken by Amasa Jackson, a native of Georgetown, who put in a stock of goods and for twenty years was a prominent merchant. This building is still standing.

A steam saw mill was established in the village in 1871 by Palmer Freeborn, who operated it until 1876 when Chauncey P. Wells purchased it at sheriff's sale and soon sold it to Moses Stone, who sold it to Peter R. Duffey, who now operates it.

A second steam saw mill was built near the site of the present hotel and afterwards moved down South street opposite the present school house. It is now operated by W. S. Kelley.

For some years a stock company under the name of Moore's Empire Milk Pan Company manufactured a milk pan and cooler patented by Franklin W. Moore. The officers of the company were W. W. Lyon, president; J. W. Torpy, vice-president; G. W. Salisbury, secretary. The business was ultimately closed up and Mr. Moore removed to Syracuse.

There is a cooper and wagon shop in the village conducted for many years by James Stevenson, and two blacksmith shops.

The first postmaster at Erieville was probably Thomas Medbury, at the time he was keeping the hotel. He was probably followed by Samuel Gage, who kept the upper and afterwards the lower tavern. C. H. Jennings succeeded to the office in 1835, Hiram Anderson in 1839, and the successors have been Allen Curtis, John Durfee, Hiram Stone, Richard Stevens, George Parmelee, Amasa Jackson, Canfield Jennings, Amasa Jackson again, Harrison Burgess, E. S. Jillson, G. C. Moore, E. S. Jillson again, and G. C. Moore, present postmaster.

Dr. John Heffron was the first resident physician in this place, coming from his native town of Swanzev, N. H. He was a Dartmouth graduate and settled in Erieville in 1809, where he practiced until his death, May 30, 1861. He was a practitioner of great skill and was several years president of the Madison County Medical Society. John Goodell, jr., who married a daughter of Dr. Heffron, practiced with him from about 1820 to 1834, when he removed to Delphi and thence to New Woodstock, where he died. Dr. Levi P. Greenwood was born in Lebanon September 26, 1816, and studied medicine in Hamilton, graduating from the Fairfield Medical College. He settled in Erieville in 1840, and during his long term of practice met with unusual success.

Dr. Wesley M. Carpenter, a native of Erieville, studied with Dr. Greenwood, and for many years practiced with him under the firm name of Greenwood & Carpenter. Dr. Carpenter was a skillful physician. He afterwards moved to New York city where he was a professor in a medical college and was a writer for medical magazines. He is now deceased. Dr. James W. Smith, a native of Nelson, studied with Dr. Greenwood and graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York. He practiced in Erieville about a year and a half and removed to Morrisville. Dr. Charles H. Ransom, a graduate of the University Medical College of New York, began practice here in 1873, and subsequently removed to Syracuse. Dr. C. P. Munroe practiced about three years and removed to De Ruyter. The present physicians are Dr. L. C. Beebe and Dr. E. L. Ensign.

The holding of early meetings by the Baptists in a building erected for school and religious purposes has been mentioned a few pages back. When they were dispossessed of the building they erected what was called The Temple, about a mile north of Erieville, which was also used jointly as a school house and meeting house until 1821, when the Baptists erected their church which originally stood about forty rods north of its later site to which it was removed in 1877. The first meeting having for its object the organization of a church was held April 26, 1810, and about 100 persons subscribed to the articles of faith and the covenant. The Second Baptist Church of Nelson was thereupon formally organized. On October 27, 1810, a council convened and recognized twenty-three persons as a church in fellowship. Among the pastors who have served this society are Revs. James Wheeler, Nathan Peck, Nicholas Johnson, Orin Beckwith, S. C. Ainsworth, J. W. Weatherby, M. T. Wadsworth, P. L. Hakes, L. E. Swan, Judson Davis, E. D. Reed, who was the last resident pastor, since which the pulpit has been supplied mostly from Hamilton College.

The first meetings of Methodists in this vicinity were held in 1826 about two miles west of Erieville, and there a class was soon formed. Meetings were held thereafter in the school houses, private dwellings and finally in the school house in Erieville, until 1849, when a church was organized and a house of worship erected in the next year. Previous to the building of the church and later it was on the Georgetown circuit, but it was made a separate charge in 1876. The church has been in fairly prosperous condition ever since and is now served by Rev. A. W. Battey, who is also pastor of the church at Nelson.

There was many years ago a flourishing Universalist society here and

a church edifice was built in 1842, which was subsequently and now used for a town hall. The church is not now in active existence.

The village of Nelson, or Nelson Flats, as it was long known, was in early years of more business importance than at the present time. Situated on the Cherry Valley Turnpike and being a halting place for many stages, the passengers giving support to several good taverns, it was thought by the residents that a large village would eventually be built up at this point. But changes in methods of transportation, in main roads, and other causes gave its rival in the south part of the town the advantage. The first store in the town, as stated farther back, was opened here by Eliphalet S. Jackson, who traded several years soon after 1800 and was succeeded by his cousins, John and Salathiel. The firm of Bush & Donaldson were early merchants, and in 1833 John James purchased Bush's interest in the business and continued in trade many years, either alone or with partners. In 1874 he took his son, William H. James, into partnership and from that time the firm of J. James & Son dealt mostly in hardware for a number of years. William H. James now conducts a general store alone.

Lester Curtis came from Winfield, Herkimer county, about 1837 and opened a store, in which he was succeeded about two years later by Emilius Bates, who was in business a few years. Joseph V. Kent, from Fayetteville, was in trade about three years from 1843. Hull Whipple and S. Smith were in business as early as 1830, continuing several years, when they sold to Miner Anderson; he kept the store five or six years and sold to John Donaldson, who was subsequently associated with Mills Bush. L. D. English, a native of Nelson, began trade in 1870 and continued many years. Frank E. Whitney was in business with Fordyce R. Gage, who had already kept a store several years, from 1876 to 1879, when he bought Gage's interest and continued alone several years. The second general store at the present time is kept by W. R. Richards, who succeeded in the Gage store.

The first postmaster in the village of whom anything can now be learned was Jeremiah Whipple who was succeeded by his son Jeremiah in 1828. John Donaldson was appointed about 1834 and Harvey Smith succeeded about 1848, but only for a few months. Archibald Bates succeeded for a short term and was followed by John Donaldson. The office has been successively held since by Charles Covell, Evan G. Hughes, Alanson G. Gage, George E. Gage, John James, and George W. Holmes, present official.

11. A. Camp has a cheese box factory two miles southwest of the vil-

lage. In 1868 a cheese factory was established by G. E. Gaige and subsequently was operated more than fifteen years by William Richards, who had also four other factories in the town. This factory is now owned by Edgar Beebe and conducted by W. M. Striker. G. E. Gaige conducted a fruit evaporator here for several years, but the business was abandoned.

In the fall of 1885 a large building was erected for use as a saw mill, grist mill, cider mill, blacksmith shop and wagon shop, by the Nelson Manufacturing Company, in which L. C. Barnes, Arthur Bailey, Frank Taylor, S. N. Judd and Charles Judd were interested. This promising industrial enterprise was destroyed by the burning of the building in 1887 and it was not rebuilt.

There is in operation a half mile east of Nelson a grist mill, saw mill and cider mill combined, by L. H. Hutchinson; it was formerly for many years owned by H. P. Hutchinson, who was a respected citizen of the town; he died in 1897. There is also an old grist mill on the road between Nelson and Erieville which was formerly operated by S. G. Bump, but is now idle.

The earliest meetings by Methodists in this place were held in 1826 in school houses and private dwellings. A church organization was effected at Nelson Flats in 1833, with A. Hyatt, W. W. Clough, E. Allen, J. Anderson, Allen Smith, J. Sayles, and A. S. Pierson, trustees. The first house of worship was the one subsequently occupied by the Free Methodist society, organized in 1861. The second one was the building formerly occupied by the Presbyterian society, which was extensively repaired in 1878. The society is in active and prosperous condition.

The Presbyterian church, just mentioned was organized sometime previous to 1813, when it became connected with the Union Association. In 1825 it was first reported under care of the Presbytery of Onondaga. The largest number of members ever reported was fifty, which had declined in 1846 to twenty one. The first house of worship stood two and a half miles southeast of Nelson village and was subsequently occupied by the Welsh Congregational society; the second edifice was transferred to the Methodists, as before stated. The Welsh church was organized in 1850 with a small membership, and was given permission to occupy the old Presbyterian meeting house, which was convenient for these people in the northeastly part of the town. It was used by them about twenty-seven years when a new edifice was built in 1876 at a cost of \$6,000.

The principal agricultural industry of this town is dairying, the production of milk, and sheep raising. There are four cheese factories at the present time; one on the Richards estate; one in Nelson village; one at Erieville, and one four miles northeast of Nelson. Large quantities of milk are shipped to the New York market on the railroad. Among the leading farmers of the town may be mentioned Ward Smith, Orson Graves, W. L. Richards, D. M. Jones, Morey Brothers, W. D. Brown, M. D. Lyon, H. K. Smith, S. L. Jones, Adelbert Howard, Charles E. Richards, John H. Richards, Evan D. Davis, Loren Case, Lucius Case, Henry C. English, George E. English, L. D. English, H. Hudson, Frank Hamilton, Eugene Keith, D. W. Jones, Frank Isbell, Isaac Blair, Merritt Lyon, Frank Blair, Thomas and George N. Ensign, and others.

CHAPTER XXI.

PROGRESS OF IMPROVEMENT IN TOWNS CONTINUED—SMITHFIELD AND FENNER.

The town of Smithfield, the modern history of which must now be considered, is more peculiarly situated with references to changes of recent years, than any other in Madison county. It is almost centrally located in the county and is wholly isolated from railroads. As a consequence of this lack of rapid and easy communication with other points, and partly from the causes to which reference has frequently been made in these pages, the population, as will be shown, has decreased in comparatively recent years by a greater per cent. than that of any other town. From about 1,500 in 1860, it has fallen to about 1,000 at the present time, while its village life and business interests have proportionately declined.

The village of Peterboro is pleasantly situated near the center of the town and is built around a Green at the intersection of the Oneida Turnpike and the Morrisville Stone Road. In 1807 there were only ten or twelve buildings of all kinds in the village, including a store, and the grist and saw mills; but in those days it had prospects at least equal to those of many other settlements in the county.

Dr. Joel Norton settled in the town in 1814, succeeding Dr. Nash, before mentioned, and during many years was a successful physician and a respected citizen. He died at the age of fifty-four years.

John Forte, who settled early within the limits of the town of Lenox, became a resident of Smithfield. He was father of Irvin A. and Irving C. Forte, former publishers of the Cazenovia Republican.

In the strife regarding the location of the county seat, Smithfield played an important part. The central situation of the town in the county was a strong argument in its favor; but it was destined to disappointment in this hope and also to become by the erection from its former large territory of Fenner in 1823 and Stockbridge in 1836 the smallest in area of any of the towns of the county.

Nehemiah Huntington, a man of high character and signal ability, was the first attorney to settle in Smithfield, locating in Peterboro in 1807. He was a graduate of Dartmouth College and a classmate of Daniel Webster. He died in 1855, after a long life of usefulness.

Asahel C. Stone settled in Peterboro with his father's family, in 1808, and ultimately became a successful lawyer, State senator in 1850, and sheriff of Madison county in 1866.

The old Livingston House, built in 1801 and previously noticed, stood at the east end of the Green and was kept as a tavern until 1850, when it was removed to its final site by the late Eliphalet Aylesworth. It is now the property of Mrs. Quincy Martindale and is occupied as a dwelling. In this old building were held many town meetings and other public gatherings. In 1830 David Ambler built a hotel on a corner of the Smith estate, in which he was aided by Gerrit Smith. It was stipulated in their agreement that it should be conducted on temperance principles; but it was an unprofitable venture and after a few years Mr. Smith purchased it to prevent its being converted into a liquor-selling place, and on several later occasions supplied money to new owners or lessees to keep it open as a temperance house. But the community did not share his devotion to the cause and the house continued to run behind. Mr. Smith finally and soon after 1855 again came into possession of the building and the two stores adjoining which he removed and added the ground to his lawn. About the same time he built a hotel at the west end of the Green and offered it rent free to any one who would keep it open on temperance principles. The experience here was similar to that in the older house and it was closed before the death of Mr. Smith, the property passing to Jeremiah Bump, who built there his fine resi-

dence. W. S. Martindale opened a hotel previous to 1879 which he kept a number of years, when it passed to proprietorship of his son, Frank, the present landlord. The Cameron House was built in recent years by Charles Cameron, who now conducts it.

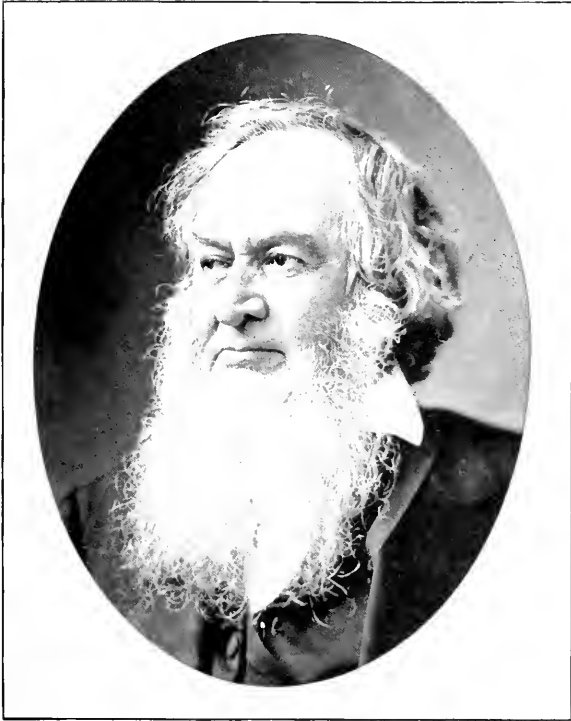
Tanning was quite extensively carried on in this town in the first half of the century. In 1810 Benjamin Wilbur erected one at the east end of the village, which was operated until about 1830. Abner Hall & Son built another in 1836, which was operated until near 1860. It was purchased by Gerrit Smith who demolished it to escape the disagreeable odors.

The Peterboro Academy, an institution of good repute in its day, was built in 1853, with money obtained by subscription to the amount of about \$2,500. The charter was dated January 23, 1853, and the school opened in November with forty-two students. The first trustees were James Johnson, Gerrit Smith, Caleb Calkins, James Barnett, Samuel Wells, W. C. Powers, Nehemiah Huntington, Albert E. Coe, R. Northrup, A. C. Stone and Joseph Sims. The site was donated by Gerrit Smith, and in 1864 the academy received an endowment of \$15,000, the income from which, less a reserve of \$300 given to the poor, yielded about \$800 annually. In 1871 Gerrit Smith purchased the stock in the academy at twenty-nine per cent. and transferred the lot and building to the Orphans' Home, which was then being organized, for which purpose it has since been used. At the same time Mr. Smith purchased the unused Presbyterian church edifice, on which he expended about \$7,000 to adapt it to school purposes, and transferred it to the trustees of the academy. The Union School of Peterboro was incorporated in 1896, the first board of trustees being Garrett G. Miller, W. C. Dorrance, I. O. Wright, W. E. Coe and John N. Woodbury. The board remains the same, excepting the substitution of A. M. Bump for John N. Woodbury. The academy building was transferred to the school authorities and is still in use. The present principal is Arthur H. Jackson and about seventy-five scholars are enrolled.

The Home for Destitute Children of Madison County, although a county institution, was situated in this town and founded by the generosity of Gerrit Smith and may properly be noticed here. It is under management of the Board of Supervisors and has accomplished a vast amount of good. Mr. Smith donated a site and building and added ten acres of excellent land, which has been cultivated by the boys in the Home. It was incorporated in 1871, at which time fifteen children

were taken from the county poor house and placed in the Home. The value of the property has gradually increased until now it is more than \$30,000. The average number of inmates is about forty and about \$3,000 is raised annually for maintenance of the institution.

The frequent reference in the history of this town to the name of Gerrit Smith, and mention of his many benevolent acts, renders it necessary to further notice his life. He was the second son of Peter and Elizabeth Smith and was born in Utica March 6, 1797. He was brought to Peterboro by his parents in 1806. Prepared for college at Clinton Academy he entered Hamilton and graduated in 1818. In the following year he married Wealtha A. Backus, and established a modest home in the little village. He intended to study law and to gratify his literary ambition, but the sudden death of his wife, August 15, 1819, and a few months later the transfer to his charge of his father's property and various interests, changed his whole course of life. On January 3, 1822, he married Ann Carroll Fitzhugh of Livingston county, N. Y., and formerly of Maryland. They had seven children, one of whom was Greene Smith, who inherited the family mansion and lived there most of the time until his death. It is manifestly impossible to give a detailed account of the life of Gerrit Smith in these pages, for he was a man whose actions and sympathies were far reaching and his public deeds innumerable. Liberty, temperance, independence and integrity were the great purposes of life, as he viewed it, and he drifted from the old Presbyterian faith in which he was reared, mainly because that church showed indifference to the great evils of slavery and intemperance. He was an earnest advocate of the suppression of liquor traffic by legal enactment. He opposed all secret societies, beginning with his career in college, and during the anti-Masonic crusade was candidate for State senator by that hapless party. Politics in everything except as a means for the accomplishment of worthy objects, he distinctly disliked; yet he founded four parties and was four times nominated for the presidency of the United States, twice for governor of this State, and once for member of congress from Oswego and Madison counties. The so-called Liberty Party was organized under him in 1840 and continued its existence until the Civil war; by it he was nominated for president in 1848 and 1851. The Industrial Congress nominated him for president in 1848 and the Land Reform party in 1856. The Anti-Slavery convention in Syracuse in 1840 nominated him for governor, and again in 1858. Of all these honors he accepted only the



GERRIT SMITH.

latter, for which he made a vigorous canvass, but received only 5,446 votes. The reason for this outcome is clear to the reader. His election to Congress in 1852 was by only a narrow majority and he entered that body against his inclination. After the first session, during which his bold eloquence was frequently heard in opposition to the Nebraska bill and other measures of which he did not approve, he resigned on account of ill health and the demands of his private affairs. He frequently and bitterly denounced the churches for their apathy towards the great evils of the time, and yet he was of deeply religious and devout character. His efforts to uplift the colored race were unceasing and his gifts for that purpose amounted to about \$200,000. While war was repugnant to him, he firmly supported the government during the civil conflict and after the issue of the emancipation proclamation joined the Republican party. Mr. Smith possessed a powerful intellect; he could use his resonant voice with fiery eloquence when aroused, and his habits of reading and study made him a bold and original thinker. His judgment was frequently at fault, but his will was indomitable. These traits unfitted him to some extent for statesmanship. He died in New York city December 28, 1874, while on a holiday visit. His wife died three months later.

The town of Smithfield has produced a number of other men of prominence and ability, aside from Mr. Smith, some of whom have been already noticed. Caleb Calkins, a native of Aurora, N. Y., was a farmer's son, and received an academic education, and a two years' course in Hamilton College, supplemented by a year in Union College. In 1838 he received a letter from Gerrit Smith requesting him to accept a position as his private secretary. He did so and remained in that capacity about half a century. He held the office of justice of the peace, and in 1866 was elected to the Assembly.

Asahel C. Stone, a distinguished lawyer; H. S. Foster, who rose from the humble position of a shoemaker to eminence at the bar; William Evans, and Judge Bronson, all of whom are noticed in other pages of this work, were Smithfield men.

Mercantile operations in Peterboro began early, but have never been extensive. James Livingston, whose early tavern has been mentioned, traded several years beginning in 1801, and in the same year Daniel Petrie, who came from Herkimer, opened a store. Among other merchants of the past were William Solon, and Myron Taylor, Elisha Carington, Royal and Dorman Cooper, Asa Raymond, Charles H. Cook,

Peter S. Smith, Samuel Forman, Dunham & Clink, Harry Curtis, J. G. Curtis, Eliphalet Aylesworth, Ives & Woodbury, Dr. N. C. Powers, Andrew S. Douglass, Dr. A. C. Baum, James R. Barnett, Charles Cutler, John A. Campbell, William T. Marcey, W. C. Ives, Charles N. Snow, Thomas C. Taylor, and possibly a few others. At the present time J. N. Woodbury has a general store, which he has conducted more than forty years. W. E. Coe has been selling groceries and drugs about sixteen years. I. O. Wright has conducted a general store more than twenty years. Dr. George W. Davis has sold drugs nine years. Besides these there are the clothing store of T. O. Taylor, the stationery store of Charles E. Wagoner, and the musical instrument and agricultural tool establishment of M. L. Dennison, all of which are of more recent date. William Ginney and Timothy Ginney are the village blacksmiths, and Wiley Conine and David Devan are wagonmakers. The grist mill and saw mill are now operated by A. M. Bump; there is no other manufacturing in the town.

Among the early physicians of this town and succeeding Dr. Phineas Lucas, who came in 1804, was Dr. John Dorrance, who remained in practice here until his death in 1855. Dr. R. Nash settled in Peterboro in 1807. Other later physicians were Drs. Stevens, Messenger, Mason, Watson, Norton, and N. C. Powers, who removed to Syracuse. Dr. F. E. Dewey began practice here more than twenty years ago and still continues. The only other physician is Dr. G. W. Davis.

The date of the establishment of the post-office cannot be obtained, but it was in the early years of the century, and Daniel Petrie received appointment as postmaster. Those who have held the office since have been Nehemiah Huntington, Joseph S. Palmer, John M. Messinger, N. C. Powers, Harvey Williams, Oliver Williams, A. C. Stone, Thomas Petrie, Andrew Douglass, Emmet Coe, and W. E. Coe.

Besides the post-office at Peterboro there is another in this town at Siloam, a little hamlet on the Oneida Turnpike, east of the larger village. This post-office was for a period closed. Harmon L. Holmes is the present postmaster, and a general store is conducted by Francis M. Wright, the grist mill and saw mill are operated by Mr. Holmes. The post-office named Mile Strip is about on the line between this town and the new town of Lincoln. Roscoe Gates is postmaster and keeps a small store.

The principal agricultural industry of Smithfield is dairying, while hops are grown to a considerable extent. At the present time there

are three cheese factories in operation, a less number than in previous years. These are situated one at Siloam, operated by Albert Miller; one at Peterboro, by Robert Warcup, and one in the west part of the town, by Levi Miller. Among the most successful and respected farmers of the town may be mentioned Brainerd Johnson, Winchester Johnson, A. L. Cameron, Henry Campbell, Norton Bliss, Frank Conley, Frederick and John Brown, W. Cole, Everett Brown, Eugene Davis, Timothy Griffin, James W. Rich, A. Ingalls, L. A. Austin, J. C. Lynch, Louis Marquisee, E. D. Gill, D. E. Wright, H. E. Chafee, Charles L. Hecox, A. Moody, Henry and W. Eisaman, William Davis, Harvey Austin, Austin Hecox, Albert Howell, Eugene Rich, Morris Woodworth, Reuben Rich, Clarence Battey, and G. S. Miller.

The second church formed in Smithfield was at Siloam and was called the Baptist Society of Ellinwood Hollow (a name applied to the place for a time), which was organized in 1820, with a membership of forty-five. A modest church was built in the following year. Dyer D. Ransom, of the Peterboro church, was the first pastor, and was succeeded by Elder P. P. Beman, who remained ten years, the membership reaching 100 before he left. It was he who gave the name of Siloam to the place, as appropriate on account of the sulphur springs which he was the means of advertising to the public.

The Methodist society here is a branch of the Stockbridge church and is in a flourishing condition. The church edifice was built in 1896.

The Mile Strip Methodist Church was organized as a class in 1839 by Rev. Isaac Puffer. Meetings were held with regularity many years in the school house. The society is still in existence.

The Methodist Church of Peterboro was organized in 1854, mainly through the efforts of Avery H. Forte, then class leader. Services were held in various places until 1858 when a small frame church building was erected. The first pastor was Rev. A. L. York. Although this society was small in numbers and scattered in its early years, it has gradually grown and is now in a flourishing condition under the pastorate of Rev. George W. Reynolds. The church building has recently been much improved.

The so named Church of Peterboro was formed in 1843 upon the theory of Gerrit Smith that the true church should be free from ecclesiasticism and creed obligations. Through widely circulated literature

his views received extended notice and drew from the sectarian organizations many members. In 1847 he built a chapel in Peterboro and opened its doors to preachers of all denominations. The first stated pastor was Hiram P. Crozier, who remained two years, when he was requested to resign, as his teachings were radically atheistic. Other pastors followed for indefinite periods, while the pulpit was occasionally occupied by men of fame. The expenses of the services were defrayed by collections, but Mr. Smith had frequently to make up deficiencies from his own purse. In recent years the church has been occupied as a dwelling.

The town of Fenner, the early settlement of which has been described in Chapter IX, has seen few changes since the organization of the county aside from the gradual clearing of the lands and improvement of farms, with such municipal growth as has centered at the village of Perryville. The fact has already been noticed that a valuable limestone crops out on the northern line of this town, from which an excellent quality of lime has been manufactured many years, the works being situated just over the line of Sullivan. Marl lime was also made some years ago in the northwest corner of the town on the farm of Charles Keeler, who still resides there, but has discontinued his operations in that direction.

Hop raising has been followed in Fenner to a less extent than in many other towns in the county, more attention having been given to mixed crops and to dairying. The celebrated Hess barley was originated by David Hess, of this town, but it is not now grown to any extent. With the introduction of the factory mode of cheese making, Fenner farmers took up the business with enthusiasm, and at one time there were five factories in operation. One of these was at Perryville, which was built in 1868 by Webster C. Hill. Another was on the Mile Strip three miles from Perryville, built a little later by Monroe Lownsberry; both of these were owned during a period by the firm of Avery & Wadsworth. Another was at Fenner Corners and was built by William P. Lownsberry about 1865. A fourth factory was located a mile southeast of the Center on what is known as the Hutchinson Corner. Another was on the Peterboro and Cazenovia Turnpike and was operated for some time by William Richards. Every one of these factories is now idle and the dairying interest of the town is chiefly confined to the domestic manufacture of butter. There is, however, a cheese factory at Perryville, but just over into the town of Sullivan, which is operated by a stock company.

The village of Perryville is pleasantly situated on the north line of the town of Fenner and is partly in this town, partly in Sullivan and partly in what was the town of Lenox before the recent division. The east and west road through the village is the town line. What was originally the Cazenovia and Canastota Railroad, and later the Erie, Cortland and Northern road, passes through the village, and with other causes operated in comparative recent times to make it the business center of the town, drawing away from Fenner Corners most of the industrial and mercantile interests that promised in early years to make that a business center. The excellent water power of the Canaseraga Creek at this point has been also an important factor in the growth of the village. The first grist mill here was built soon after 1800 by Richard Card, and around it the settlers gathered and stores and shops were opened. The old mill was superseded in 1822 by the present one, which in passing years was owned and operated by various persons. For some years past it has been operated by J. A. Armstrong and is used largely in grinding buckwheat flour and feed.

A carding and cloth dressing mill was established here in 1815 by Alpheus Britt, who had settled in Lenox about 1810, coming from Vermont. In that town he carried on the same business until his removal to Perryville. In 1831 he transferred the business to his son, Sergeant, who continued about twenty years and until it became unprofitable. The last building in use was erected about 1835. In later years it was used by Mr. Britt for a cider mill. In 1861 E. S. Hamblin purchased the property and converted it into a saw and planing mill, carrying on the business until 1877, when he sold to E. G. Crosby. Two years later he sold out to Abram Colyer and subsequently it passed to Fred W. Hodge, who uses it in connection with his stone industry. Alpheus Britt purchased a farm of 115 acres from the Peter Smith lands, which also passed to his son.

A tannery was established at an early day by a Mr. Glass, to which Oren S. Avery succeeded and wherein he established a boot and shoe manufactory. The business was long ago discontinued and the tannery building was demolished. Eli Blakeslee established a carriage manufactory many years ago, but it was discontinued about 1836.

In 1886 Fred W. Hodge, who had previously been engaged in wagon making, established a land plaster, water lime and cement works, in connection with a large quarrying and stone crushing business. After continuing his operations ten years, developing an extensive industry,

he was killed in 1896 by an explosion of nitro glycerine. The business has since been conducted by his widow, Mrs. Hattie Hodge. Long leases are held for several quarries in the vicinity and crushed stone is sold to cities and villages under contract. Mrs. Hodge also operates a saw mill. These works are within the town line of Sullivan. About a mile north of Perryville, within the Sullivan bounds, Cyrus Worlock conducts a similar industry on a still larger scale.

The first merchants at Perryville was the firm of Tyre & Cole, who located there about 1811 and occupied a building standing near the bridge, which was later converted into a dwelling. About the close of the war of 1812 the Weeks Brothers opened a store in the building now occupied by John Hill as a hop house. Capt. Justus Durkee and a man named Bowen were merchants a little earlier than the Weeks Brothers, but they remained only a short time. William Doolittle came from Paris, Oneida county, about 1820 and continued in trade until 1838, when he failed and removed to Chittenango. Samuel Hill and a Mr. Stillson, who came from Jamesville, traded about three years after Doolittle. Leonard Gough, from Plainfield, Conn., came to the village and opened a store, in connection with farming, about 1835 and continued during much of the time until his death about 1850. John Hill, who had kept an early tavern on the Peterboro road a little east of Perryville, opened a store in the village about 1839 and continued in trade about twenty years, carrying on also an ashery, distilling and milling a part of that period. He was associated in his store with his brother-in law, Mason Annas, and also at another time with Webster C. Hill; the latter succeeded to the store and continued in business to 1875, with the exception of a few years while he was engaged in making cheese. John Hill was a son of Daniel Hill, a pioneer in Lenox, who afterwards settled in Fenner on the well known Hill farm. John Hill purchased the Perryville mills in 1837, of Enoch Dykeman, and sold them about five years later to Lobdell & Rich. H. L. Keeler opened a store in 1864 and in 1876 sold it to Paul S. Maine, a native of Fenner and present clerk of the county; he is still in business and is the only merchant, aside from the stock of groceries kept by Mrs. William Cross. S. E. Marshall & Son carry on wagon making and blacksmithing.

The Perryville post office was established about the year 1816 with Oren S. Avery, postmaster. He held the office until his death in 1836. During that long incumbency he was one of the most prominent and

enterprising citizens of the town and identified with various industries and business operations. He operated the old tannery and employed a number of hands in the making of boots and shoes. He was succeeded as postmaster by Silas Judd, whose successors have been Leonard Gough, Ira Bates, Silas Judd again, Orrin J. Woodworth, Joseph V. Wells, Webster C. Hill, H. L. Keeler, John Hill, Paul S. Maine, Leon Berson, Duane Chapman, Paul S. Maine again, James Wells, and again Paul S. Maine, who is the present incumbent.

A hotel called the Perryville House was built about 1825 by Simeon Jenkins, who kept it a few years. After several changes it passed to William T. Cross in 1857, who conducted it until his death in January, 1899. He was succeeded by F. F. Hamilton.

During the period of medical practice of Dr. John Didama in Perryville, which extended from about 1812 until after 1840, when he went to live with his son Edward at Ovid, N. Y., Dr. Reed and Dr. N. C. Powers practiced about a year in 1833-34. Dr. Powers subsequently removed to Peterboro and from there to Syracuse, where he died. Dr. Powers R. Mead settled here about 1835 and practiced to about 1852, when he removed to Nelson. Dr. Theodore Mead, a native of New Hampshire, practiced in Auburn, N. Y., and in Nelson and settled in Perryville in 1851 and practiced until 1874, when he removed to Cazenovia. From there he went to Oneida. Other later physicians were Drs. John H. Ramsey, Sylvanus Guernsey, George B. Munger, Benjamin Rush Mead, George W. Miles, M. R. Joy, and the present physician, Dr. Nelson O. Brooks.

The first religious organization of Perryville was the St. Stephen's Episcopal Church which was formed on September 18, 1816. It was the third church of this denomination in the State west of Albany. The society was always small in numbers and was served by numerous pastors, the records of whose terms are fragmentary. The parish was reported in 1851 as being old and feeble and in 1868 there were only nine communicants. There were frequent periods when the church was closed. The edifice was erected not long after 1830 and was consecrated in 1833. It is now in use for the Union school, as elsewhere noticed.

The Methodist Episcopal Church of Perryville was organized as a class under leadership of Charles Blakeslee in 1831, at which time there were only four of that denomination in the place. The early meetings were held in the school house and later in the upper story of Eli Blakes-

lee's wagon shop. The church building, which is still in use with substantial repairs at various times, was erected in 1839. A parsonage was built in 1867, and is still in use. This church is connected with the one at Chittenango Falls, and Rev. T. F. Harris is pastor of both.

The town of Fenner was early divided into school districts, of which there are now eleven. There was little change for many years. In 1897 the Union School of Perryville was incorporated, uniting the adjoining districts of the towns of Fenner and Lincoln forming District No. 1 of the towns of Fenner, Lincoln and Sullivan. The Episcopal society gave to the school authorities their old church building and site which was extensively remodeled and improved. The first and present Board of Education consists of Henry Hakes, Frank Blakeslee, Henry Stafford, John Hill, Edwin D. Ransom, John Armstrong, Charles Cooper, Jefferson Howard, and Willis P. Huyck. The present principal of the school is F. Reid Spaulding, who has two assistants.

Fenner Corners is a mere hamlet in the central part of the town, where it was originally supposed the business interests would be established. Martin and Daniel M. Gillet opened the first store, and Charles F. Kellogg, from Cazenovia, succeeded them for a short period. Hiram Preston and Martin Woodworth traded each a short time in early years. Perry Tibbitts was a merchant in 1875 and Augustus Daniels in 1878. Benjamin Pearlman now keeps the only store.

The first post-office here was established some time between 1820 and 1825, with Ebenezer Dunton, postmaster. Later officials were Elias Munger, Anthony Barrett, William Barrett, Caroline Barrett and Charles Barrett, who held the office until 1865; Alanson Roach, Frank W. Dewey, Lawrence Young, Joseph Mathers, Van Buren Stafford, William Lowsberry, Alfred Loomis, Walter K. Smith, Perry Tibbitts, Andrew Jackson, Theodore McAlpin, Mrs. McAlpin, and Sanford Murray.

The only resident physician of the Corners was Dr. Powers R. Mead, who practiced about two years before his removal to Perryville. Dr. Daniel Pratt, brother of Dr. Jonathan Pratt, the pioneer physician in Madison, settled in Fenner in 1814 on a farm a mile and a half north of Fenner Corners. There he practiced many years and was a prominent and respected citizen.

The Fenner Baptist Church was organized August 23, 1801, by Elder Thomas Tuttle, with seven members. The first baptism in the young

church took place April 25, 1802, when eight candidates received the ordinance. This society has already been further described in Chapter IX.

The hamlet of Chittenango Falls is situated on the western line of the town. In early years there was considerable manufacturing here, which has substantially disappeared. A paper mill was in operation many years ago, wrapping paper being extensively made from straw. With the introduction of wood pulp the industry became unprofitable and was abandoned. A cheese factory on the Cazenovia side of the line (where the paper mill was also situated), was operated a number of years, but is now closed and there is very little business in the place. There was formerly a saw mill here, the unoccupied building still standing, and an old carding mill, a mile and a half south, is now going into ruins. The Chittenango Falls Park Association is a recent organization formed for the purpose of improving a beautiful park, which lies all in the town of Fenner. It is well laid out and provided with drives and shade trees, and affords a fine view of the Falls.

Previous to the organization of the Methodist Episcopal Church at the Falls, meetings had been held in 1843-4 by Rev. Jesse Watson, and forty or more were converted. The church was organized June 4, 1844, and the house of worship built the same year. The building has since been greatly improved. This church is now in a thriving condition and is under the pastorate of Rev. T. F. Harris of the Perryville church.

It will thus be seen that the town of Fenner in recent years is a quiet, peaceful agricultural community, the business interests of which are small and not likely to ever be much greater. It is proper here to mention some of the many prominent farmers who have labored for the good of the community at the same time that they struggled for the welfare of their families. Among them are Philander Blakeslee, Orlando Allen, Dr. G. B. Munger, L. Vander Hess, Loren Ransom, O. B. Hamblin, David Hamblin, N. B. Hill, Calvin Mead, Levi Brown, Alanson Burroughs, Garrett Blakeslee, Orrin Ransom, Eli Ransom, James Marshall, John Woodcock, and Abraham Wermuth.

Among the leading farmers of the town in more recent years may be mentioned Melvin Woolworth, Newell Hyatt, Orlando Hyatt, Kendall Cody, Irving Banyea, Frederick Barrett, Merton Allen, F. A. Hyatt, P. J. Huyck, Lysander Woodworth, George Brown, William Hamblin, Lucian Hamblin, Charles Hyatt, and others.

CHAPTER XXII.

PROGRESS OF IMPROVEMENT IN TOWNS CONTINUED—STOCKBRIDGE.

In tracing the detailed history of the various towns of the county we have now reached the latest one organized, which is Stockbridge, formed May 20, 1836, the early settlement of which down to the date of county formation is described in Chapter V. Among settlers not there noticed who came in at a little later date may be mentioned John Gregg who came from Augusta in 1812 and leased one of the Indian lots on West Hill. One of his sons was Absalom Gregg who settled later at the foot of the hill on the west side of the Oneida valley, where his son David afterwards resided. Taylor Gregg was a cousin of John and settled on the hill east of Munnsville and his sons were prominent citizens.

Abner Warren, son of John, came from Augusta in 1816 when he was seventeen years old and through his father's agency a farm was leased of the Indians on West Hill for three years, after which he leased the same from the State at \$30 a year until the State purchased a tract including the farm, when he bought it. The father and son improved the place and made it one of the best farms in the town.

Thomas Rockwell settled on East Hill in 1813, purchasing the small improvements made by a previous settler and buying the land of the State at \$7 an acre. The farm included the Council Ground of the Stockbridge Indians. It will be remembered that these Indians purchased their lands, comprising a tract six miles square, lying partly in Stockbridge and partly in Vernon, in 1784, and sold it to the State in various parcels in 1818, 1822, 1823, 1825, 1826, 1829 and 1830. These tracts are named to some extent in the public records as the West Hill Tract, the East Hill Tract, the Mile Strip, the Oneida Tract, the New Guinea Tract, etc. The Stockbridge Indians originally numbered about 450 and were taught in religion and the customs of civilization by the Rev. John Sargent, who came on with them from their former home in Stockbridge, Mass. They had thus become considerably advanced in morals and agricultural methods before the advent of white settlers. Within three years after the first permanent settlement was made they

had built a grist mill and saw mill on Oneida Creek near the site of the later mill at Valley Mills. Their numbers increased for a period and their homes were thickly scattered all through the valley of the Oneida. Thus it became necessary for the pioneers to deal with these people by way of leases, or otherwise, for the occupancy of the lands, until the State acquired its ownership, a fact that operated to postpone settlement to a later date than in many other parts of the county.

The man who opened the first store at Munnsville did not arrive in the town until 1817, in the person of Asa Munn, who came from Augusta. From him the settlement took its name. It is delightfully situated centrally in the town, in the lovely valley of the Oneida and is a station on the Midland Railroad, now the Ontario and Western. Mr. Munn occupied at first an Indian cabin, but soon built a small store where he traded about ten years. He also carried on distilling and other business undertakings. He was succeeded as a merchant by Charles Chandler and Henry Chandler, nephew and son respectively of Winthrop H. Chandler. A year or two later Matthew Pratt and another man took the business and conducted it about two years. Hiram Whedon was the next merchant and continued in business about thirty years. Sometime in the war period he sold to William O. Sumner, who leased the store building to a Mr. Seeley who carried on business about two years while the railroad was being built; he had also a store in Oneida, where he subsequently committed suicide. Lorenzo Frost and James H. Lillibridge were in business here a few years, and George Colburn between one and two years, when he sold to Charles W. Dexter, a native of this town. In 1870 he enlarged and improved the building (which was the old Munn store), and in 1871-72 had as partner John Northrup. About 1890 he took as partner Clark W. Davis and the firm of Dexter & Davis has since conducted a large business. Mr. Dexter is postmaster at the present time, succeeding George R. Fryer, and is a prominent citizen.

William J. Lynden began trade as a druggist and grocer soon after the war and was succeeded in 1886 by George F. Griner. F. L. Van Slyke was a former merchant and was succeeded by W. T. Webber in general merchandise. James Lowe began trade in 1879 and was succeeded by his son, C. H. S. Lowe, in 1897; the latter had been a partner with his father several years, a part of the time in association also with Henry Freeman. A. H. Owen & Son are in the hardware business as successors of the senior of the firm who began trade in 1866. Dr. S. P.

Moore, who has practiced in the village since 1873, conducts a drug store, and Mrs. George Cook a variety store.

The grist mill in the village was built in 1822 by Sheldon and Solomon Parmalee. The site and 100 acres of land were purchased by them of one Dennison, who bought the tract of an Indian who had built a saw mill on the south side of the creek on the lot later occupied by the woolen factory; that saw mill burned and a second one was built by him. The Indian's name was Jacob Konkerpot; he had built also a frame of a grist mill, but its site was not satisfactory to the Parmalees, who built their mill on the site of the saw mill and later erected another saw mill a little farther down. The mill was owned by Gregg & Barr in 1878 at which time E. K. Gregg sold his interest to D. J. Merrill, who in the next year purchased Sherman Barr's interest. In 1880 J. B. Maynard acquired an interest in the property. J. H. Merrill was the next owner and in 1898 was succeeded by C. M. Merrill & Son.

About the year 1824 a saw mill was built on the site of the Munnsville Plow Company's works by Jairus Rankin and Robert Barr. The mill was subsequently owned by William H. Chandler who built an edge tool factory and manufactured scythes. That business was abandoned and the making of axes taken up. Sometime between 1840 and 1850 the business passed to Daniel Holmes, who continued it until 1853, when William Stringer, Solomon Van Brocklin and R. S. Barr acquired an interest and the manufacture of various agricultural implements was begun. The firm name was Holmes, Stringer & Co. A few years later Van Brocklin sold his interest to his partners, and in 1861 Holmes also disposed of his interest and the firm of Stringer & Barr continued. In 1866 William H. Stringer, son of William, became a partner and the style was changed to Stringer, Barr & Co. Upon the death of both Mr. Stringer and Mr. Barr their two-thirds of the property was bought by C. W. Dexter and Lewis Coe, Charles Stringer taking the remaining one third, the firm name becoming Stringer, Dexter & Co. In 1892 J. E. Sperry bought Mr. Stringer's interest and soon afterward the Munnsville Plow Company was incorporated with a capital stock of \$50,000, and C. W. Dexter, president, who was succeeded by Mr. Sperry; W. R. Paul, vice-president; W. F. Bridge, secretary and treasurer. In 1894 Mr. Dexter sold his interest to W. F. Bridge. The product consists of plows, various kinds of cultivators, hop and fruit evaporating stoves, etc. About thirty-five men are employed.

The saw mill before mentioned as having been built by the two Parm-

alees was demolished by Eben and Whedon Blakeman and a woolen factory erected on the site. This was in turn taken down in 1884 and the timbers used in two dwelling houses which are on the site. A still earlier woolen factory stood there which was burned.

About the year 1822 Henry Stewart built a wool-carding and cloth dressing factory on the site occupied in late years by the creamery. About two years later he sold it to Orrin Wright, who enlarged the facilities and operated it about ten years. He sold to Robert Turner, who again enlarged the building and added more machinery. About 1854 the building was burned and at once rebuilt, Sanford Turner, brother of Robert, taking an interest at that time. They operated the factory to about the close of the war. Avery Wadsworth & Co. converted the building into a creamery about 1879. The building is now used by George Frost & Son as an evaporator. This firm also conduct a cold storage business in the building.

A Mr. Buck had a tannery in Munnsville at an early day, which was subsequently operated by James Hazeltine, who had worked for Mr. Buck, and from about 1840 to 1860 by James Lowe. On this site is the residence of Mrs. James Perkins.

At the present time L. P. Van Slyke and Joseph Carlon are blacksmiths in the village and George Frost & Son operate an evaporator and cider mill. C. J. Bradner is the village harness maker. At the railroad station, which bears the name of Munns, is a milk station from which a large quantity of milk is shipped to New York.

The first permanent physician here was Dr. Jairus Rankin who came during the war of 1812 and continued until his death in 1832. Soon afterward Orange R. Cook came from Augusta and practiced until about 1842, when he removed to Morrisville, where he died two years later. Dr. Henry T. Sumner, who was located at Stockbridge, practiced here a few years. Dr. Julius Treat, after practicing two years in the town of Smithfield, came to Munnsville and practiced most of the time until 1877. Dr. William Taylor was in practice at about the beginning of the Civil war a short time when he entered the army; at the close of the war he returned and practiced a few years, and then removed to Canastota where he still practices. Dr. George Munger practiced during the war and later sold out to Dr. Taylor. Dr. S. P. Moore, a native of Lenox, settled in Munnsville in 1873 and is still in practice and has a drug store. The only other present physician is Dr. William H. Griffiths, who has been in practice many years.

The American Hotel was built about 1820 by Barnabas Cook, who kept it about ten years. The present proprietor, Dennis Rightmyer, purchased the property in 1874 of George W. Richardson, and changed the name to Rightmyer Hotel. The Central Hotel was opened by Rudolph Zimmer and is now kept by Kelly & Burke.

The Congregational Church of Munnsville was organized in 1828 as The Presbyterian Church of New Stockbridge, and the meeting house was built about 1834. The Presbyterian faith was abandoned for the Congregational in July, 1836. In 1868 the church was extensively repaired and improved and rededicated. The first pastor was Rev. D. M. Smith. In 1894 the church building was remodeled and improved on modern plans. The present pastor is Rev. Roland A. Farnham, who succeeded Rev. Elliott A. Tuttle in 1897.

The pleasant little village of Stockbridge, situated in the Oneida valley about a mile below Munnsville, was formerly commonly called Knoxville, from Hermon Knox, the first merchant who came from Augusta about 1822 and after trading a few years removed to Illinois. He lived for a time in a log house built by the Indians and in 1824 moved into a building erected that year for a store, which subsequently became the dwelling of A. J. Hinman. As late as 1825 there were only six buildings on the site of the village. The first school house was built in 1824 just east of the four corners. A saw mill was built in 1824 by Mr. Knox, who erected also a grist mill in 1828 and operated a distillery. Mr. Knox sold his store to David Wood, who came from Augusta and continued in trade more than fifteen years, a part of the time in company with Hiram Whedon. Wood sold to Amadeus Hinman and removed to Oneida. Mr. Hinman was in business many years but at different periods; he was preceded a few years by his son, Grove Hinman, and son-in-law, Hermon Smith. In 1880 he traded his store for a farm with his nephew, A. J. Hinman, who continued in trade a number of years. Matthew Pratt and Carlos Atkins were in trade a few years each, and James H. Lillibridge, who came from New York in 1877 and bought the store of W. J. Nash, who had been in trade about nine years, and C. C. White, long a cabinet maker, continued in general merchandise for fifteen years, when he removed to Munnsville. The cabinet and undertaking business established by C. C. White in 1857, is now conducted by C. E. Love, who took it in 1891. Charles White conducts a general store in which he succeeded S. M. Davidson in 1898. F. W. Cook was formerly in the cabinet making business, beginning

fifty years ago, but subsequently took up wagon making, in which he is still engaged. Wadsworth Lyman was an early blacksmith and Luther Elphick has been in the business many years. C. C. White conducts a hardware store.

The saw and grist mills here, built by Hermon Knox, were burned in 1858 and rebuilt in the same year by E. J. Hostler, by whom they were operated until 1866 when he sold to Palmer W. Hinman and Chaffee C. Horton. A year later Hinman bought his partner's interest and in 1868 sold a half interest to James Baker, to whom he sold the remaining half a year later. In 1874 Mr. Baker took his son, James S., as partner in the mills. In 1882 the son took the property and now operates a feed mill, saw mill and cheese box factory.

A tannery was established in Stockbridge in 1825 by Thomas Wilson who continued it in connection with boot and shoe making until his death in 1849; he was then succeeded by his son, Jonathan M., who had been associated with him; he continued the business until 1877, when it was abandoned through the scarcity of bark. In 1880 the tannery was converted into a creamery by Mr. Wilson. A cheese factory has been operated in recent years by Carl Leach.

The Central Hotel, which is the first one in the village, was built in 1825 by Horace Parmalee, who kept it a number of years. In 1854 the property passed from the heirs of Dr. Henry T. Sumner to Amadeus Hinman, who kept it until 1882, when he was succeeded by the present proprietor, David Van Loon, who changed the name to Hotel de Van Loon.

The post-office here was opened about 1824 with Dr. Henry T. Sumner postmaster. He held the office until his death in 1853, about thirty years. The subsequent list of officials is not accessible, but H. H. Lillibridge, N. J. Hinman, A. Bridge, have held the office; the present postmaster is Charles White.

Dr. Henry T. Sumner was the first resident physician in the village and practiced from 1823 to some extent until his death. Dr. Fayette F. Elphick settled in the village in 1869 and continued in practice until his death, excepting two years. Dr. A. E. Broga is the present practitioner.

The Methodist Episcopal Church of New Stockbridge was organized as a station in 1827, and placed in the Oneida district of the Genesee Conference. In the year 1830 the word New was taken from the title. At about the same time, probably in 1829, the church was changed to

the Oneida Conference and the house of worship built. In 1828 there were 120 members; in 1843, 270, which was the highest reached. There are now about 100 members. The first pastor was Rev. Alexander Irvine. The church was enlarged in 1853 and has lately been slate-roofed and painted, the money being furnished by Philip D. Armour, who was born in this village.

There have been two other churches in Stockbridge which are now obsolete. The Congregational Church was organized in 1833 by about thirty five persons who were dismissed from the societies of Augusta and Smithfield. A meeting house was soon afterward built just west of the Central Hotel. This society was subsequently disbanded and the church edifice sold and removed.

The Universalist Church was organized about 1837 by Rev. Daniel S. Morey, and a meeting house was built about 1842. The membership was never large and after about twenty years of activity the society was disbanded and the church was removed to Munnsville, where the upper part was in use as a public hall.

The hamlet of Valley Mills, formerly known as Cook's Corners, from Barnabas Cook, an early settler and tavern keeper, is situated in the northern part of the town on the Midland Railroad. The post-office with its present name was established in 1870, with D. J. Dunham, postmaster. He was succeeded in 1877 by H. C. Quackenbush; the present official is Myron Stewart. The grist mill here was built about 1848 by Rev. Ebenezer Ranney for a woolen factory and was operated by him five or six years, when it passed to William Bridge and Nathan Hayes; they were succeeded by Armour, Klock & Wilder, A. B. Pardee, Smith & Montgomery, the Quackenbush Brothers, who took it in 1876, M. C. Quackenbush, and the present proprietor, C. W. Dexter. The mill is now operated by Mr. Roantree. A cider and plaster mills are on the site, but not in operation. The grist mill is on or near the site of the mill built in 1794 by the Indians. A store is conducted by Dexter & Davis, the Munnsville merchants.

The Baptist Church of Stockbridge, located at Valley Mills, was organized in 1839 as a result of preaching by several students in Hamilton College. The church was recognized by council in 1840, and Ebenezer Ranney and N. M. Coburn were chosen deacons. Rev. S. M. Bainbridge was ordained in 1840 and was succeeded during brief periods by several other pastors. The last regular pastor was Rev. J. H. Wells, who served in 1853-4. The pulpit was supplied for a time

thereafter, but about 1865 the church became inactive and has so remained. The building was torn down.

The first school in the town of Stockbridge was taught in 1797 by Edward Foster, in a log school house in the southeast part. Since that early date the cause of education has been liberally supported. The town is divided into fifteen districts and constitutes a part of the Second School Commissioner district of the county. The last report of the commissioner gives the number of children attending school as 413 and the value of school buildings and sites, \$10,950.

In 1829 the Stockbridge Academy was founded by Asa Munn and Thaddeus Muzzy, with Rev. D. M. Smith in charge. It was conducted in a building, since demolished, which stood near the meeting house in Stockbridge. Although comparatively successful for a period, the institution succumbed under changing conditions.

Union School District No. 1 in Munnsville was organized in 1894. A handsome school building was erected in 1894 at a cost of about \$4,000 besides furnishings. Frank M. Wiggins was the first principal and still holds the position. He was supplied at first with two assistants and at the present time there are three. The average attendance is 120. The school passed under the Regents in March, 1896.

The growing of hops and dairying are now the principal agricultural industries of this town. A large quantity of milk is shipped from the two railroad stations to New York and considerable butter and cheese is made. The hop industry has somewhat declined in recent years, as it has in other localities.

Among the leading farmers of the town, past and present, may be mentioned McGee Wilson, William Bridge, Addison Snell, Emerson Quackenbridge, a large hop raiser, Waterman Simonds, Fred Marshall, J. W. Rockwell, and his father Thomas, the Wheeler brothers, Robert Clark, Samuel Spaulding, C. W. Dexter, Lewis Hinman, the Mackey brothers, Adelbert Pardee, John Rivenburg, Adelbert Wood, Eri Day, George Miller, Warren J. Gilbert, Andrew Perry, William Skadden, Orrin Porter, Norman Randall, John Hadcock, Charles Bush, Amos Bridge, Nathaniel Harrington, and his son Elmer, John L. Foster, Harrison Lamb, Rensselaer Coe, E. J. Spooner, Austin Carver, Robert Foster and Albert Lindsley.

CHAPTER XXIII.

GENERAL COUNTY HISTORY FROM 1865 TO 1899.

In closing these pages of general county and town history it remains to take a brief review of the events and changes that have taken place since the close of the Civil war. At that time (1865) the population of the county was 42,506, and it has remained with little variation to the present time. State legislation relating directly to Madison county enacted during the last thirty years has not been of paramount importance. What has been accomplished in recent times towards draining and preparing for cultivation the great swamp area in the northern part of the county, a work that is still in progress, is described in the preceding history of the town of Sullivan, in which the greater part of it lies. Succeeding the early efforts in this direction, an act of the legislature relating to this work was passed April 27, 1866, and appointed Francis H. Kennedy, of Syracuse, Marcus C. Walrath, of Chittenango, and Clinton L. Colton, of Canastota, commissioners to fix the rate of assessment to provide the cost of the proposed drainage ditch, and perform other duties in connection with the matter.

In the laws of the following year is an act (chapter 601) providing for draining "the Great Swamp," as it is termed therein. This act appointed Daniel Lewis, Dr. Venoni W. Mason, and Clinton L. Colton, commissioners to "open and construct such ditch or ditches or drains as in their opinion may be deemed necessary to drain such lands of the Great Swamp" as they should determine upon; also "to commence at the easterly terminus of the ditch or drain which may be dug or opened under the chapter aforesaid," and continue easterly as far as they deemed advisable. The cost of the work was to be provided for by assessment and collection of taxes on the lands lying adjacent to the ditch.

It was under this legislation that the old State ditch was dug, which has since been greatly enlarged, as described in the Sullivan town history. Great tracts of rich muck land have been reclaimed, in the towns of Sullivan and Lenox, lateral ditches dug, and the extensive production of celery, onions and other crops to which such land is particularly

adapted has resulted. The men most prominent in this work in recent years are Milton Delano, Le Grand Colton, D. C. Twogood, of Canastota and Charles F. Pennock, of Chittenango.

In the laws of 1874 (chapter 399) a State appropriation was made of \$25,000 to "the Stroud, Chapman and Douglass ditches, so-called," now the State ditch, for widening, deepening, and digging new ditches; and again in 1886 (chapter 549), the superintendent of public works was directed to "clean out the State ditch in the towns of Sullivan and Lenox," so as to properly discharge the surplus water from the Erie Canal. The sum of \$3,700, a residue from the first appropriation, was expended in this work. The more recent operations for draining this great tract of valuable land have been described in the Sullivan town history in a preceding chapter.

The act of 1890 (chapter 253) appropriating \$500 from the State treasury to reimburse the town of Madison for the expense of removing three bridges over the abandoned Chenango Canal and enlarging a culvert over Oriskany Creek, was a relic of the once busy water way.

The subject of making certain county offices salaried positions has frequently come up in the Board of Supervisors for consideration, as it has in many other counties of the State. The old method of paying those officials through fees collected from the public was always characterized by uncertainty and sometimes by injustice. In 1890 this question, as far as it relates to the sheriff and the county clerk, was brought to culmination in the Board of Supervisors through the adoption of a resolution that the board petition the member of assembly (then Samuel R. Mott, of Bouckville) to procure the passage of a law making the county clerk a salaried officer, with annual salary of not exceeding \$1,800, and the sheriff the same, with salary of not more than \$2,000. An act was passed making these changes in 1891 (chap. 29). Other county offices have received consideration by the Board of Supervisors, in relation to salaries, as seen in the adoption of a resolution in January, 1883, that the superintendent of the poor be paid a salary of not to exceed \$800, and that after that date the position of keeper be abolished and the superintendent perform all the duties of the office and reside at the county house. This resolution was referred to the committee on legislation.

While upon the subject of supervisors' proceedings it is interesting, if not important, to notice that in 1860, a committee from the County

Farmers' Club called upon the board and, in view "of the growing importance of sheep husbandry," asked an increase of the dog tax to \$5 and that all dogs be muzzled. The matter went to the committee on legislation and that was the last heard of it. A relic of plank road days is found in the supervisors' proceedings of 1893, at a special session, when measures were taken to obtain an extension of the corporate existence of the "Morrisville and Peterboro Stone or Plank Road Company" for twenty years from the expiration of its charter which would carry it to fifty years from the original incorporation in 1863.

In the same year (1893) a somewhat important recent feature of the periodic attempts to change the location of county seats, public buildings, etc., in many localities of the State, appears in the following remarkable petition, which was signed by thirty-one persons and presented to the Board of Supervisors in December:

We, the undersigned, residents and freeholders, within the County of Madison, State of New York, do respectfully show that—

Whereas, The present location and site of the Court House, Jail, Surrogate's Office and County Clerk's Office, are at the village of Morrisville, in said county; and,

Whereas, the village of Eaton in said county possesses railroad facilities, and all other suitable accommodations that would accommodate the people of the entire county, to attend to all business calling them to either and all of said offices, and believing that it would be both a matter of convenience and economy to the people of the county to have the site and location of all the said offices changed; We do, therefore, respectfully ask that the site and location of the Court House, Jail, Surrogate's Office and County Clerk's Office be changed from their present site or location in the village of Morrisville, to the corner of North Main and Fayette streets, in the village of Eaton, in said county.

On the following day a protest signed by H. B. Coman was presented to the board against their receiving this petition. Then followed a series of preambles and resolutions, showing that if the change was made, the lands in Morrisville on which the buildings stand would revert to the grantors; that new buildings would cost \$150,000; that the existing high taxes would be made higher, and that, therefore, the change was inexpedient.

In May, 1898, the supervisors ordered 100 iron signs to be made and placed on prominent "market roads" one mile apart, for guidance of travelers—a very wise act and one worthy of emulation in other counties. This was not carried out.

The history of town bonding in Madison county in aid of railroads is an interesting one and relatively important; from it, also, it is possible

to draw instructive lessons that may serve for the future guidance of these and other towns in this State. In past years the favorite manner of securing funds with which to build railways was to send agents into the towns who were gifted with eloquent tongues, trained to dwell with rhetorical fluency upon prophecy of what the future would bring forth in any definite locality—if the people of that locality would bond themselves as a community to supply the money with which to open a railroad through their territory. Most of the counties in central New York have paid the penalty of listening to the arguments favoring railroad building under such auspices; a few towns, to be sure, have at the same time received benefits, direct and indirect, commensurate with their sacrifices.

The road popularly known as the Midland Railroad, passes through the towns of Lenox (now Oneida), Stockbridge, Eaton and Lebanon; the old Chenango Valley road through the towns of Georgetown, Lebanon, Nelson and Cazenovia; what is now a branch of the Lehigh system through Fenner, De Ruyter, Cazenovia, Lincoln and Lenox; and the old Utica, Cortland & Binghamton through Hamilton, Madison and Eaton. These towns were originally bonded in aid of one or more of these roads under chapter 398, laws of 1866, in relation to the Midland road, and other legislation relating to other lines:

Cazenovia.....	\$150,000
De Ruyter.....	102,300
Eaton.....	150,000
Fenner.....	20,000
Georgetown.....	30,000
Lebanon.....	125,000
Madison.....	100,000
Nelson.....	50,000
Stockbridge.....	143,000

Besides these towns, the village of Canastota was bonded for \$50,000; De Ruyter, \$20,000; Hamilton, \$56,000, and Oneida, \$30,000.

The bonded debts of these towns in 1898 was as follows:

Cazenovia.....	\$106,000
De Ruyter.....	about 50,000
Eaton.....	82,000
Fenner.....	8,000
Georgetown.....	12,500

Lebanon.....	55,000
Madison.....	21,500
Nelson.....	42,500
Stockbridge..... ^b	95,000

Of these several towns De Ruyter refused to pay either principal or interest after July, 1878, when the amount of outstanding bonds was \$102,300. The claim was made that the bonds were illegally issued—a claim which was never clearly decided. Chapter 303, laws of 1887, authorized the town to issue new bonds with which to compromise, cancel and retire the original issue, and at the present time the debt remains as above stated.

In the year 1890 and later the town of Stockbridge, and several other towns, through their supervisors, sued the Board of Supervisors as representatives of the county, to recover taxes paid by the towns to the county and State from 1881 to 1889, on the railroad property. The claim was set up by the town that, as the railroad property was exempt by law from taxation for State, county, town or municipal expenses, the town could therefore recover taxes paid to the county on such property. The General Term of the Supreme Court held that the town could so recover the county tax for the years 1884 to 1889 inclusive, but could not recover State taxes, and that the claim for both State and county taxes for 1882 and 1883 was barred by the statute of limitations. This decision was reversed in the Court of Appeals, and the towns succeeded in their suits.

While it is impracticable to follow in detail the gradual change that has taken place in the amounts of assessed valuation of real estate and personal property in the county from its beginning, and the cost of maintaining various institutions, it will still be instructive and possibly interesting to trace some of these items as they changed from decade to decade, beginning with 1820. In that year the valuation of real estate was \$3,836,690; of personal property, \$156,728. The school fund was \$2,240.09. This latter item had increased since 1816 from \$1,522.30. This was the first appropriation of school money in the county and was apportioned as follows: Brookfield, \$217.84; Cazenovia, \$193.56; Eaton, \$129.25; De Ruyter, \$49.60; Georgetown, \$38.58; Hamilton, \$140.67; Lenox, \$136.09; Madison, \$137.49; Nelson, \$119.92; Lebanon, \$98.34; Smithfield, \$151.27; Sullivan, \$109.90.

In 1830 the valuation of real estate was \$3,912,180, showing a little

less than \$100,000 increase; personal property, \$327,529, more than double that of 1820. The school fund was \$2,205.19, and it cost that year to support the poor, \$1,000. This last amount was trebled in 1835.

In 1840 the real estate valuation was \$5,549,217, indicating a decade of progress and growth; personal property, \$796,043, more than double that of 1830. The school fund was \$5,641.41, and \$3,000 was devoted to the support of the poor.

In 1850 the real estate valuation was \$5,960,279, and of personal property, \$1,006,773. The school fund was \$4,485.05, and \$9,748 was appropriated for support of the poor. The whole sum levied that year was \$40,647, an increase from the figures of 1840, which were \$24,050.

In 1860 the valuation of real estate was assessed at \$9,189,722; of personal property, \$2,302,680. The assessment was \$83,495.58. These figures for 1870 were: Real estate, \$8,661,165; personal property, \$1,838,185. Assessment, \$188,464.51. In 1880, real estate, \$17,422,823 (assessed at 76.3 per cent of full value); personal property, \$2,313,650; total tax, \$191,373.41. 1890, real estate, \$17,999,201; personal property, \$1,803,040. State tax, \$45,180.68; county tax, \$69,422.81. For 1899, real estate, \$18,465,274.34; personal property, \$2,309,269.66. Total tax, \$184,976.70.

A change affecting the whole county for the improvement of town meeting regulations was effected by the Board of Supervisors of 1898. A resolution was adopted abolishing the spring town meeting altogether, and providing that hereafter they shall be held simultaneous with the regular fall elections. This is a change which probably will be of benefit to every community. The new town of Lincoln, in opposition to the change, held its regular town meeting for 1899 in the spring, and officers were chosen largely under Democratic auspices. This action, it is believed by many, was illegal.

In the spring of 1899 a board of seven Cycle Path Commissioners was appointed by Judge John E. Smith, who met on April 11 and elected B. S. Teale, president; and Charles E. Rose, secretary. The county has been divided into seven cycle districts, with a commissioner in charge of each. The money supplied through the sale of badges and otherwise is to be expended in the district in which it was contributed, and such other action taken as will best subserve the interests of both cyclers and the public.

The facilities for caring for the poor and the insane of the county

have received much attention during the period under consideration in this chapter. The building of the first poor house in 1828, and of the second on its site in 1878, has been previously noticed. In the years 1886-87 new buildings were erected with modern conveniences for caring for thirty male and thirty female insane persons, afflicted with chronic insanity and indigent. These structures were accepted by the State Board of Charities, thus rendering it a State institution as to its general control. In 1890-91, under the State law, the insane persons were removed to State institutions, and the supervisors asked the State to reimburse the country for its outlay in buildings, etc. The sum of \$6,000 was received on this account.

All of the railroads that pass through portions of Madison county, excepting the main line of the New York Central, have been constructed during the period since the close of the war. Their influence has wrought many and important changes in business centers. While as a whole it must be admitted that they are of great benefit to the people at large, there are still restricted localities that have been injured through their attraction of trade to more populous places. This is a cause and effect that almost invariably attaches to the opening of railroads; a few of the larger villages or cities along the lines, on account of increased shipping and traveling facilities, geographical situation, water power, or dominating enterprise of their inhabitants, or from all these causes in some degree, receive a stimulus from the opening of railroad communication with other points. They begin at once to draw trade from hamlets and small villages along the line, the people who formerly bought and sold at the small places, on account of difficulty in reaching the larger ones, now take the cars to the more active business center and here spend their money, sell their produce and buy their goods. There is usually only one result of this—the smaller place suffers. Instances of this are numerous enough in this county and need not be particularly specified. In the end, however, the tendency is towards a balance in these conditions, as it is in all matters in which trade is a prominent factor.

The so called Chenango Valley Railroad, now a part of the New York Central property, was opened through a part of its length in 1872, and wholly opened in 1874. When the West Shore road, of which this line had become a part, passed to the New York Central in 1885 this road went with it.

Work was begun on what was first known as the Utica, Chenango

and Susquehanna Railroad in July, 1866, one branch of which was to touch this county. It was ultimately leased to the Delaware and Lackawanna company and by extension was made an avenue for coal transportation, with its other traffic.

The Utica, Clinton and Binghamton company was organized in August, 1862, but little more than horse roads were constructed out of Utica for comparatively short distances, until a reorganization in December, 1867, with added capital. For this line Hamilton village bonded for \$60,000, and the town of Madison for \$100,000, in this county. The line was opened through to Hamilton and Smith's Valley, where it touched the Midland in 1870.

The West Shore road was chartered in June, 1881, and was opened from Weehawken to Syracuse in 1883 and to Buffalo in the next year. Its influence upon Madison county has been insignificant.

The preceding chapters of town history have shown the reader that while the years have been passing, great changes have taken place in industrial and agricultural operations in this county. Large manufacturing establishments have come into being at several business centers, employing many workmen and vast sums of money. In this direction the future is promising for the community. No less important are the changes that have taken place in the methods of agriculture and particularly in the kind and variety of crops grown. For many years Madison county has enjoyed a world-wide reputation for its vast and successful hop production. While this crop has in the past been a source of profit to the farmer, it may be doubted if the policy has been a wise one, of almost wholly neglecting the other grains, vegetables and fruits for the growing of hops. With the great decline in price of this crop in comparatively recent years, and the speculative conditions of the average market, Madison county farmers have been gradually decreasing their acreage in most towns. While the annual crop is a large one, it is not by any means what it once was.

In the transition from hops to other sources of agricultural prosperity, as far as it has gone, the farmers of the county have shown a commendable degree of intelligence, enterprise, and good judgment. Fruit culture in some localities has been profitably taken up; dairying in its several features, and the shipment of milk to New York, has been materially developed; and in still more recent years, the drainage of muck lands in the northern part of the county and the cultivation of celery, onions, etc., thereon, which has been described a few pages back, has

added new and very important factors to the agricultural interests of the county. The growing of peas for market, also, has recently become an extensive industry, the crop being sold to canning factories in the county and near its boundaries. In the towns of Lebanon, Hamilton, and Madison the acreage of this crop is now larger than that of any other crop excepting hops. A large acreage is sown also in the northern part of the county, most of which goes to the canning factories of Oneida, Kenwood, Canastota, and other points. A good part of the crop of the southern towns is shipped direct to New York in bags, where it has brought a profitable return.

The latest event of national importance that caused a wave of intense interest to flow across the country, its influence extending into every hamlet in Madison and other counties, was the opening of what will be known in history as the Spanish-American war, the culmination of which brought on the necessity of subjugating the Philippine Islands, which is now in progress. So recent was the beginning, as well as the end, of the war with Spain, and so well known are its causes and the chief events in its progress, that they need not be further treated in these pages. The inhabitants of Madison county did not let this call upon their patriotism pass unnoticed or without prompt response, and about a score of volunteers, mainly young men, joined the United States forces for service in either the war in Cuba or in the Philippines. A part of the latter went in the First New York Regiment, an organization which left Fort Hamilton in New York harbor in May last, and proceeded to San Francisco and thence to Honolulu, beyond which it did not go. Of the whole number enlisting in these wars, one died in hospital and another on the way to Manilla. The history of the conflict with the Philippines cannot yet be written, but it may safely be left to the future to prove that this county will be honorably represented in the struggle.

CIVIL LIST.

State Senators.—From the date of its erection, in 1806, until the termination of the existence of the first constitution, Madison county formed a part of the Western Senatorial District which at first included also Allegany, Herkimer, Onondaga, Ontario, Otsego, Schoharie, Tioga, Steuben, Oneida, Cayuga, St. Lawrence, Genesee, Seneca, Jefferson, and Lewis counties. Broom, Cattaraugus, Chautauqua, Niagara and Cortland were subsequently added. From the year 1803 to 1808 this

district was entitled to nine senators and to twelve from 1808 to 1815. On April 17, of that year, the district was reorganized, Herkimer, Ontario, Otsego, Schoharie, St. Lawrence, Jefferson and Lewis being taken from it. Oswego was added in 1816 and Tompkins county in 1817. After 1815 the district was entitled to nine senators. Under the second constitution Madison county was placed with Herkimer, Jefferson, Lewis, Oneida and Oswego counties in the fifth senatorial district and so continued until May 23, 1836, when Otsego county was added and Herkimer taken from the district. Under the third constitution Madison and Oswego counties were constituted the twentieth district and so remained until April, 1857, when it was associated with Chenango and Cortland counties in forming the twenty-third district. The next change was made April 25, 1866, when Madison and Oswego counties were constituted the twenty-first district. On April 23, 1879, Madison, Herkimer and Otsego counties were made the twenty third district. It so remained until April 30, 1892, when Madison and Onondaga counties were constituted the twenty-fourth district. Under the constitution of 1894 Madison and Oswego counties were constituted the twenty-seventh district, which condition still exists.

There was no State senator elected from the territory of Madison county previous to its formation and only three during the existence of the first constitution and the connection of the county with the western district. Those three were as follows: Sylvanus Smalley, of Lenox, who served during the sessions of 1809-10-11-12; Bennett Bicknell, of Morrisville, in 1815-16-17-18; and Perry G. Childs, of Cazenovia, in 1820-1-2. They were succeeded by Thomas Greenly, of Hamilton, who served in 1823-4-5; Charles Stebbins, of Cazenovia, in 1826-7-8-9; John G. Stower, of Hamilton, in 1833-4; Joseph Clark, of Brookfield, in 1839-40-1-2; Thomas Barlow, of Canastota, in 1844-5-6-7; Asahel Stone, of Peterboro, in 1850; Simeon C Hitchcock, of Cazenovia, in 1854-5; John J. Foote, of Hamilton, in 1858-9; James Barnett, of Smithfield, in 1866-7; William H. Brand, of Leonardsville, in 1870-1; Charles Kellogg, of Chittenango, in 1874-5; John W. Lippitt, of Solsville, in 1878-9. Alexander M. Holmes, Morrisville, 1882-3; John E. Smith, 1886-7 and 1892-3; 1894-5, Charles W. Stapleton.

Members of Assembly.—The number of members of assembly from Madison county has, of course, varied with the ratio of her population to that of the State. The county had two members at the time of its formation; three under the apportionments of April 1, 1808, April 8,

1815, April 12, 1822, April 18, 1826 and May 23, 1836; two under the apportionment of March 8, 1846, April 13, 1857 and April 16, 1866; one under the apportionment of April 26, 1879, and since.

The first assemblyman from the territory now embraced in Madison county was Jonathan Forman, who served in 1800-1. He was succeeded by James Green and Stephen Hoxie, 1803; Sephen Hoxie, 1804; Samuel Payne and Luther Waterman, 1804-5; Samuel Payne and Sylvanus Smalley, 1806; Erastus Cleveland and Sylvanus Smalley, 1807; John W. Bulkley and Sylvanus Smalley, 1808; Oliver Brown, John W. Bulkley and Daniel Van Horne, 1808-9; John W. Bulkley, Amos B. Fuller and Daniel Van Horne, 1810; John W. Bulkley, Henry Clark, jr., and Zebulon Douglass, 1811; Bennett Bicknell, Nathaniel Cole and Samuel H. Coon, 1812; Walter Beecher, John D. Henry and Jonathan Olmstead, 1812-13; Stephen F. Blackstone, Elisha Carrington and Abraham D. Van Horne, 1814; David Beecher, Winsor Coman and John Mattison, 1814-15; Oliver Brown, Nathan Hall, jr., and Eliphalet S. Jackson, 1816; James B. Eldridge, Moses Maynard and Jonathan Olmstead, 1816-17; Thomas Greenly, James Nye and David Woods, 1818; Solomon Beebe, Thomas Greenly and Dennison Palmer, 1819; Amos Crocker, Eliphalet S. Jackson and Levi Morton, 1820; William Berry, jr., Justin Dwinelle and Herman Van Vleck, 1820-1; Pardon Barnard, Henry Clark, jr., and Justin Dwinelle, 1822; Rutherford Barker, Daniel M. Gillett and Curtis Hoppin, 1823; Joseph Clark, Edward Hudson and Thomas Spencer, 1824; Elias P. Benjamin, Nehemiah Huntington and James Nye, 1825; Thomas Dibble, Nehemiah Huntington and Jacob Ten Eyck, 1826; Sylvester Beecher, James B. Eldridge and Lemuel White, 1827; Joseph Clark, John Knowles and Eri Richardson, 1828; James B. Eldridge, William K. Fuller and John Williams, 1829; William K. Fuller, William Manchester and John M. Messenger, 1830; Robert Henry, Stephen B. Hoffman and John Whitman, 1831; Nehemiah Batcheler, Daniel Gillett and John Head, 2d, 1832; Erastus Cleveland, John Davis and Jesse Kilborn, 1833; Sardis Dana, Benjamin Enos and Henry T. Sumner, 1834; Joseph Clark, William J. Hough and Jason W. Powers, 1835; Ephraim Gray, William J. Hough and John B. Yates, 1836; Wait Clark, Isaac Coe, jr., and Silas Sayles, 1837; William F. Bostwick, William Lord and Onesimus Mead, 1838; Friend Barnard, Benjamin Enos and Uriah Leland, 1839; Daniel Barker, Daniel Dickey and Benjamin Enos, 1840; Seneca B. Burchard, Oliver Pool and Daniel Van Vleck, 1841; Simeon C. Hitchcock, Calvin Morse and Job Wells,

1842; Venoni W. Mason, Henry Palmer and Lorenzo Sherwood, 1843; Ralph I. Gates, Thomas Keith and Alfred Medbery, 1844; Stephen G. Sears, William Smith and John I. Walrath, 1845; Horace Hawks, Thomas T. Loomis and Stephen M. Potter, 1846; George T. Taylor and Peter Van Valkenburgh, 1847; John T. G. Bailey and George Grant, 1848; David Maine and Robert G. Stewart, 1849; John Clark and Thomas O. Bishop, 1850; Jairus French and Franklin B. Hoppin, 1851; George B. Rowe and Henry L. Webb, 1852; Dennis Hardin and Marsena Temple, 1853; Samuel White, 2d, and Franklin M. Whitman, 1854; Gilbert Tompkins and Aaron B. Brush, 1855; Samuel White and John Snow, 1856; Albert G. Purdy and Thomas P. Bishop, 1857; Lester M. Case and Robert Stewart, 1858; Simeon Rider and Noah M. Coburn, 1859; David Clark and James Barnett, 1860; Orrin E. Lord and Francis A. Hyatt, 1861; William H. Brand and Albert G. Purdy, 1862; William H. Brand and George L. Rouse, 1863; John W. Lippitt and Daniel F. Kellogg, 1864; Alfred A. Brown and Alvin Strong, 1865; Gardner Morse and Caleb Calkins, 1866; Bushrod E. Hoppin and Benjamin F. Bruce, 1867; D. Gerry Wellington and Robert Stewart, 1868; Wesley M. Carpenter and Leonard C. Kilham, 1869; Joseph W. Merchant and Leonard C. Kilham, 1870; David L. Fisk and Leonard L. Kilham, 1871; John W. Lippitt and Francis A. Hyatt, 1872; Edward C. Philpot and Joseph F. Crawford, 1873; Edward C. Philpot and Henry W. Carpenter, 1874; D. Gerry Wellington and George Berry, 1875; Morris N. Campbell and Fred C. Fiske, 1876; Albert N. Sheldon and Merchant Billington, 1877; Lambert B. Kern and Willard A. Crandall, 1878; Augustus L. Saunders and George Berry, 1879; Gerrit S. Miller, 1880; David A. Jackson, 1881; Ladurna Ballard, 1882; George H. Benjamin, 1883; Edward F. Haskell, 1884-85; William S. Leete, 1886-87; Charles E. Maynard, 1888-89; Samuel R. Mott, 1890-91; Clarence W. Dexter, 1892-93; Lambert B. Kern, 1894-96; Robert Jay Gish, 1897-99.

CHAPTER XXIV.

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS OF MADISON COUNTY.

The Regents of the University of this State were incorporated in 1787, and in their report for 1793 they called attention to the benefits likely to accrue from the establishment of schools in various parts of the State. "The mode of accomplishing this desirable object," said the report, "we respectfully submit to the wisdom of the Legislature."

At the opening of the session of 1795, Governor Clinton thus alluded to the subject in his message:

While it is evident that the general establishment and liberal endowment of academies are highly to be commended, and are attended with the most beneficial consequences, yet it cannot be denied that they are principally confined to the children of the opulent, and that a great portion of the community is excluded from their immediate advantages. The establishment of common schools throughout the State, is happily calculated to remedy this inconvenience, and will therefore engage your early and decided consideration.

These were the first steps taken towards the establishment of the common school system of the State. On the 11th of January, 1795, the Assembly appointed a committee of six to consider the school subject, and on February 19 they reported "An act for the encouragement of schools," which became a law on the 9th of April. This act appropriated \$50,000 annually for five years, for the general support of common schools, which sum was at first apportioned to the several counties according to their representation in the Legislature; later it was apportioned according to the number of electors for member of assembly, and to the several towns according to the number of taxable inhabitants. The act provided for the election of not less than three nor more than seven commissioners in each town, who should have supervision of the schools. The inhabitants in different sections of the towns were authorized to meet for the purpose of procuring "good and sufficient schoolmasters, and for erecting and maintaining schools in such and so many parts of the town where they may reside, as shall be most convenient," and to appoint two or more trustees, whose duties were de-

fined by the act. The public money paid to each district was to be apportioned by the commissioners according to the number of days of instruction given in each of the schools. Provision was made also for annual returns from all districts, towns and counties.

Lotteries were early instituted by the State for the support of schools, first in 1799, when \$100,000 was to be raised, \$12,500 of which was to go to academies and the remainder to common schools. Again in 1801 an equal amount was raised, one-half of which went to common schools.

On the 2d of April, 1805, an act was passed providing that the net proceeds of the sale of 500,000 acres of unappropriated State lands should be made a permanent fund for the support of schools, the avails to be invested until the interest amounted to \$50,000, when an annual distribution of that amount should be made. By February, 1807, receipts for the school fund in the treasury had reached \$151,115.69.

In 1811 a law was enacted authorizing the governor to appoint five commissioners to report a system for the organization of the common schools. The commission consisted of Jedediah Peck, John Murray, jr., Samuel Russell, Roger Skinner, and Samuel Macomb. Their report, made February 14, 1812, was accompanied by the draft of a bill embodying the main features of the common school system as it existed until 1838. One feature of the bill was, that each county should raise by tax an amount equal to that apportioned by the State. Following is a brief outline of the system:

That the several towns in the State be divided into school districts, by three commissioners elected by the citizens qualified to vote for town officers, that three trustees be elected in each district, to whom shall be confided the care and superintendence of the school to be established therein; that the interest of the school fund be divided among the different counties and towns, according to their respective population, as ascertained by the successive censuses of the United States; that the proportions received by the respective towns be subdivided among the districts into which said towns shall be divided, according to the number of children in each, between the ages of five and fifteen years; that each town raise by tax annually, as much money as it shall have received from the school fund; that the gross amount of moneys received from the State and raised by the towns, be apportioned exclusively to the payment of wages of teachers; and that the whole system be placed under the superintendence of an officer appointed by the Council of Appointment.

Gideon Hawley was made the first superintendent of common schools and held the office from 1813 to 1821. In the first report (1814) he called attention to the fifth section of the law under which it was a pos-

sibility that a single town in a county might receive the whole of the public money for that county; and to other provisions giving each town the choice of complying with the law and receiving its benefits and bearing its burdens, or of refusing such compliance. Under these provisions many towns had refused compliance with the act, to the great detriment of the system. The superintendent suggested that it be made obligatory upon the towns to comply with the act, and also on the Boards of Supervisors to levy on the respective towns a sum equal to the sum "which shall be apportioned to such towns out of the public money to be distributed." These suggestions were promptly carried out by amendments to the act.

The founding of this school system was an educational movement of the greatest importance and its benefits became at once apparent. In his second report (1815) Mr. Hawley said:

But the great benefit of the act does not lie in any pecuniary aid which it may afford. . . . It consists in securing the establishment of common schools wherever they are necessary; in organizing them on a suitable and permanent foundation; and in guarding them against the admission of unqualified teachers.

In his sixth annual report the superintendent renewed his recommendations before made, for a revision and consolidation of the existing school laws. On the 19th of April, 1819, accordingly, the Legislature re enacted the "act for the support of Common Schools," making the various amendments suggested by Mr. Hawley. To him is given the honor and credit of having done more than any one person in the founding of the common school system in this State. John Van Ness Yates was secretary of state and superintendent ex-officio of common schools from 1821 to 1826, the separate office of superintendent of schools having been abolished by the Constitution of 1821. The Constitution provided, also, that "the proceeds of all lands thereafter to be sold, belonging to the State, with the exception of such as might be reserved for public use or ceded to the United States, together with the existing school fund, were declared to constitute a perpetual fund, the interest of which should be inviolably appropriated and applied to the support of the common schools."

In 1816 the first appropriation of public school money was made to Madison county as follows: Brookfield, \$217.84; Cazenovia, \$193.56; De Ruyter, \$46.50; Eaton, \$129.25; Georgetown, \$38.58; Lebanon, \$98.34; Lenox, \$136.09; Hamilton, \$140.67; Madison, \$137.49; Nelson, \$119.92; Smithfield, \$151.27; Sullivan, \$109.90.

Azariah C. Flagg held the office of secretary of state and superintendent of schools from 1826 to 1833, and was succeeded by John A. Dix (1833-39), during which period great improvements were made in the details of the school system. In 1827 the sum annually distributed to the various districts was increased to \$100,000; in 1837 it was \$110,000. On the 13th of April, 1835, an act was passed which laid the foundation of district school libraries; it authorized the taxable inhabitants of each district to impose a tax of not more than \$20 the first year and \$10 each succeeding year for the purchase of a district library. Under this act libraries were established in very many districts of the State and the resultant benefit is beyond estimate.

In 1838 \$160,000 were added from the annual revenue of the United States deposit fund to the amount to be apportioned among the various school districts. In the following year the number of districts in the State was 10,583. The increase in the number of districts from time to time is shown as follows: 1798, 1,352 districts; 1816, about 5,000; 1820, 5,763; 1825, 7,642; 1830, 8,872; 1835, 9,865.

On the 4th of February, 1839, John C. Spencer was appointed secretary of state and superintendent of common schools, and he continued in the office until 1842. He advocated several changes in the system, the most important being, perhaps, the county supervision of schools by regular visitors. These visitors reported to the superintendent and one of the results of their early reports was the plan of appointing county superintendents, which went in effect in April, 1843, and resulted in a great improvement in the general character of the schools. The office was abolished March 13, 1847, during which period the following held the office in Madison county: Edward Manchester, Thomas Barlow, of Canastota, and Marsena Temple, of Munnsville.

In his annual message of 1844 Governor Bouck treated largely the school question, stating among other things the following:

The substitution of a single officer, charged with the supervision of the schools of each town, for the board of commissioners and inspectors formerly existing, in connection with the supervisory and appellate powers of the several county superintendents, as defined by the law of the last session, seems to have met with the general approbation and concurrence of the people.

Samuel S. Young was secretary of state and superintendent of schools from February, 1843, to February, 1845, when he was succeeded by Nathaniel S. Benton, who continued until 1847, when the new constitution was in effect.

The subject of Teachers' Institutes was first brought forward in the Tompkins County Teachers' Association in the fall of 1842, and the first institute was held in Ithaca April 4, 1843; they soon became a powerful auxiliary in elevating the teacher's profession.

A persistent and nearly successful attempt was made to engraft upon the new Constitution of 1846 a free school system for the State. The section under which it was to be accomplished was the following:

The Legislature shall provide for the free education and instruction of every child of the State in the common schools, now established, or which shall hereafter be established therein.

This section was adopted by a vote of 57 to 53, and a provision was then added directing the Legislature to provide for raising the necessary taxes in the districts to carry out the plan. The convention then adjourned for dinner. After reassembling the school article was referred, on resolution, to a committee of one with instructions to strike out the last two sections relating to free schools. This was done and the provision for the establishment of free schools was defeated.

On the 13th of November, 1847, the Legislature passed an act abolishing the office of county superintendent of common schools, directing appeals authorized to be made by law to be made to the state superintendent, and the annual reports of the town superintendents to be made to the county clerk. This measure was adopted largely in response to popular clamor, and was in many respects temporarily disastrous to the schools. Reports of town superintendents were often superficial and incomplete, while they were "wholly incapable of supplying the place in the system which had been assigned to the higher class of officers."

On the 15th of December, 1847, the various statutes relating to common schools were consolidated into one act, with such amendments as seemed expedient; town superintendents were to hold their office two years; the library law was modified so that library money in any district might be used for teachers' wages, with the consent of the state superintendent, provided the number of volumes in the library had reached a certain proportion to the number of children, etc.

Christopher Morgan was state superintendent of schools and secretary of state from 1847 to 1851, when he was succeeded by Henry S. Randall, who held the office until 1853. In the message to the Legislature of 1849 Governor Fish expressed his belief "that the restoration of the office of county superintendent would be productive of good to

the school system." He recommended two measures, either of which would improve the situation:

First. The repeal of chap. 358, laws of 1847, restoring the office of county superintendent, and making it elective by the people.

Second. The election of a superintendent in every Assembly district, except in the city of New York, and the cities which now have, or shall hereafter have, a city superintendent, or board of education, to manage their school affairs.

The superintendent then reviewed the situation as to the problem of free schools which was before the people. On the 26th of March, 1849, the Legislature passed the "Act establishing Free Schools throughout the State." For its provisions in detail the reader must be referred to the statutes. Madison county gave a majority in favor of the act of 1,644, with 2,268 voting against it. The practical application of this system met with wide spread and intense opposition from the first, and it soon became apparent that a demand for its repeal would have to be met. At the annual election in the fall of 1850, therefore, the people voted upon the question of its repeal, and the majority in favor of repeal was 46,874, in forty-two of the fifty-nine counties of the State; in the remaining seventeen counties the majority against repeal was 71,912, leaving a majority of 25,088 against repeal. Thus the beneficent free school system was permanently established. The majority in favor of repeal in Madison county was 642.

The number of districts in the State reported in 1850 was 11,397, and the number of children taught was 735,188. The number of districts in 1895 was 11,121. In July, 1897, the number was 10,965.

In 1860 there was in Madison county 239 districts. There were in 1895-6 209 districts, with school houses in each.

In 1856 the provision of the law of 1851 appropriating annually \$800,000, was repealed and a tax of three-quarters of a mill on the dollar of real and personal property substituted for payment of teachers' wages, and the rate bill was continued; the school commissioners to be elected by the Boards of Supervisors.

A law was passed in 1853 providing for union free schools, authorizing the inhabitants of two or more districts to elect trustees and levy a tax on the property in the united districts for the payment of teachers' wages and other expenses.

The general school law was revised in 1864, and in 1867 the rate bill was abolished and a tax of one and a quarter mills on the dollar of valuation substituted.

In 1847, coincident with the abolishment of the office of county superintendent, teachers' institutes, which had previously existed as voluntary associations, were legalized. These institutes have been held in every county in the State in different years since that time and have been in part sustained by the State. For the year ending July, 1897, they were held in fifty-eight counties and had an attendance of 16,273 teachers.

Madison county is divided into two districts the first including the towns of Brookfield, with 26 districts; De Ruyter, 10 districts; Eaton, 18 districts; Georgetown, 11 districts; Hamilton, 15 districts; Lebanon, 12 districts; Madison, 13 districts; Nelson, 14 districts. In this district were employed in the last two years 156 teachers and 3,654 pupils were instructed. The value of school buildings and sites in this district is a little more than \$91,000 and the assessed valuation is nearly \$8,000,000. The amount of public money received from the State was \$17,823.25 and the amount raised by public tax was \$30,000.87. Fifty-eight schools in this district had less than ten students each in attendance.

The second commissioner district includes the towns of Cazenovia, with 15 districts; Fenner, 11 districts; Lenox, 10 districts; Lincoln, 6 districts; Oneida, 7 districts; Smithfield, 7 districts; Stockbridge, 15 districts; Sullivan, 19 districts. There were employed in this district in the last school year 157 teachers and the registration of pupils was 4,949. The value of school buildings and sites is \$129,992, and the assessed valuation is a little more than \$11,000,000. The amount of public money received from the State was \$18,751.59, and the amount raised by local tax was \$44,841.19.

In the last report made to the State superintendent of public instruction by L. A. Parkhurst, school commissioner of the second district of Madison county, it is shown that the registration for the last school year was 303 less than in 1895 and 265 less than in 1896. Yet the aggregate days of attendance was considerably larger in the last year than in either of the other two. The commissioner laments the fact that the rural schools are slowly but surely growing smaller. This is a condition that must be credited to the growing desire on the part of the young men and women reared in the country districts to leave their homes at the first opportunity and find occupation in cities and villages. The increase in attendance, before mentioned, has been largely credited to the compulsory education law passed by the Legislature, in 1874, but Commissioner Parkhurst believes that it is due, at least in part, to the greater efficiency and loyalty of teachers.

The early schools in Madison county were neither better nor worse than those in similar localities in other parts of the State. A large part of the pioneers were from New England States and were fully imbued with a belief in the great practical value of early education. The history of the towns of this county shows that in every community the establishment of schools and churches was one of the first measures adopted by early settlers. Log school houses were built in every neighborhood where there were children sufficient in numbers to make it desirable. The teachers of that day, as a class, were incompetent in comparison with those of recent years. At the same time the text books used were very deficient and imperfect. In the villages and hamlets were to be found a few well educated instructors under whose direction many brilliant scholars studied, but they were the exception. But as the various communities increased in population and wealth and general progress in educational facilities was made by the State, as shown in the foregoing pages, the old log school houses were displaced by frame structures, teachers possessed of higher attainments, and better text books, all contributed to give the people the best of modern free schools. Local academies were founded, many of which accomplished a great deal of good during their existence; but most of these declined as the common schools advanced and many have been absorbed in the union school districts of later days. Private educational institutions, too, so many of which were established in early years, lost their prestige as the common schools advanced in efficiency and most of them passed out of existence.

A HISTORY OF COLGATE UNIVERSITY FROM ITS FOUNDATION TO THE YEAR 1900.¹

Colgate University is the present name of the school which was established at Hamilton, New York, in 1819, and called by its founders, The Hamilton Literary and Theological Institution.

The influences which led to the founding of this institution had their origin in the religious movements of the first quarter of this century. In 1740 the Christian Church in America had experienced that wonderful revival of religion which is known in church history as the "Great Awakening;" but it was all over in a few years, and then followed a long period of reaction. In the year 1800, however, came another

¹Prepared by Professor Ralph Wilmer Thomas.

great revival of religion, the effects of which were more lasting, and which proved to be the beginning of a long period of vigorous Christian life. The religious activity of these years immediately following the year 1800, found expression first in missionary enterprise, and afterward in educational effort. Indeed, as early as 1798, the Missionary Society of Connecticut was formed, whose object was, "to Christianize the heathen in North America, and to support Christian knowledge in the new settlements within the United States;" and this society employed its first missionary in August, 1800. Then followed that wonderful activity which marked the aggressive Christian spirit of the earlier years of this century. The message of the gospel was carried far and wide by the devoted missionaries of the cross; many thousands turned to the light, and were received into the churches; and the whole land felt the glowing influence of this spiritual revival.

During these years the Baptist Church in America increased in numbers with great rapidity. Between 1800 and 1812, their numerical strength had more than doubled. The Lake Baptist Missionary Society was founded at Pompey, Onondaga county, New York, in 1807; and as the influence of the Baptists of Hamilton was strong and active in its councils, the name was changed in 1809 to The Hamilton Baptist Missionary Society. This society sent preachers throughout the destitute regions of the Western States and Territories, calling together those who had been active Christians but were now scattered and inactive, gathering in new converts and organizing churches. It was the immediate predecessor of the Baptist Missionary Convention of the State of New York; and was one of those bodies whose existence led to the organization of the American Baptist Home Mission Society. With 1812 came the conversion of Adoniram Judson and Luther Rice to the Baptist faith, and then the return of Rice from India to arouse the Baptists of America to an appreciation of the responsibilities of the hour and to organize them that the missionary interests of the denomination might have more effective support. On May 18, 1814, was held the first meeting of the "General Missionary Convention of the Baptist Denomination in the United States of America, for Foreign Missions." This meeting is popularly known as the First Triennial Convention, and was an important event in the history of the Baptist Denomination in America.

Meanwhile, accompanying this marked growth of missionary and religious activity, and doubtless, largely as a result of it, was a demand for wider and better educational facilities.

A feeling gradually arose among the churches that an educated ministry was needed to cope with the many and pressing problems of the time. At Harvard University, Unitarianism had been making great advances, much to the disturbance of the other denominations; and when the Hollis Chair of Theology, which had been founded by a Welsh Baptist, was filled in 1805 by the election of a Unitarian, a schism was at once precipitated which resulted in the founding of the first Protestant Theological Seminary of America, at Andover, Massachusetts, in 1808.

This was the beginning of an educational movement whose rapidity of achievement it seems difficult to comprehend. Within a period of twenty years seventeen theological seminaries were founded where none were before, marking what Dr. Bacon, in his *History of American Christianity* calls "a swift and wondrous revolution that has never gone backward."

In New York State, the Baptist denomination had continued to increase rapidly in numbers and in strength until by 1817 there were about twenty-eight thousand Baptist church members, organized into 310 churches, with 230 ministers. West of the Hudson River there were but three Baptist ministers who had had the advantages of collegiate training; the rest were largely untrained, while some were absolutely illiterate. So that, among the Baptists, as in the other churches, there arose a demand for schools at which young men who were looking forward to the ministry could receive proper intellectual preparation. This demand was small and weak at first, and it had to meet the determined opposition of a very large body of sincere people who were conscientiously opposed to what they were pleased to call a "man-made" ministry. Nevertheless the feeling in favor of an educated ministry continued to grow until it became so strong that it could no longer be successfully opposed. This was shown by the action of the Second Triennial Convention in 1817 which adopted a resolution to establish, under Baptist auspices, "a classical and theological seminary."

On September 19, 1816, the Boston Baptist Association adopted a "Corresponding Letter," as such communications were then called, which was entirely devoted to the need of a better educated ministry. To this letter, the Boston Association requested the several associations with which it corresponded to afford particular attention, thus showing that the subject was one in which the Boston Baptists of that day had unusual interest; this letter was written by Rev. Jeremiah Chaplin,

D. D. The writer first proceeded to show the need of a ministry to "publish the good news of salvation," and that the number of men in the ministry was far from being proportionate to the wants of those at home, to whom the gospel should be preached; that foreign missionaries were also to be desired; that to supply this want the first duty of the church was prayer. The letter also went on to state that the ministry should be educated, and that, in order that it might be educated, seminaries were necessary—seminaries not connected with one great central university, but located in different places; that four seminaries would be sufficient for all the United States; "one should be established in some part of New England, another in the Middle, a third in the Southern, and a fourth in the Western States; to these seminaries we should send all the youth of our denomination who appear to be called of God to preach the gospel and whose inclination prompts them to engage in a course of preparatory studies." An earnest appeal for the co-operation of the entire denomination in carrying out this plan brings this most earnest and interesting letter to a close.

Now, it is impossible to say that any one influence was at the very beginning of the movement which brought into existence the "Hamilton Literary and Theological Institution." As already stated, it was an outgrowth of the general religious activity, missionary and educational, which marked the opening years of this century. But if any one influence were to be selected as the dominant force that brought this institution into being, it must be that letter of Jeremiah Chaplin, an abstract of which has been given above. For in the course of its beneficent journeying it came into the hands of Rev. Daniel Hascall, then pastor of the Baptist Church at Hamilton, and to him seems to have come the first inspiration that the seminary "in the Middle States," as called for in the letter, should be located at Hamilton, N. Y.

The place was not unworthy of such distinction. Already, before an institution of learning was thought of, Hamilton was the centre from which radiated influences of great extent and of beneficent character. Samuel Payne and Elisha, his brother, had settled there as early as the year 1794 and the place was then called "Payne's Settlement." They were soon joined by the Olmsteads, the Pierces, the Osgoods, and others. All these were godly men, and Baptists. Samuel Payne felled the first tree in the virgin forest, on the very spot, it is said, where now the structures of the university stand. When the tree had fallen, he consecrated all that he possessed to the service of God. These settlers of

Hamilton, men of unusual mental and spiritual endowment, had organized the Hamilton Baptist Missionary Society and were spreading the gospel far and wide through the State. This society published a paper called the "*Vehicle*," of which Daniel Hascall, John Peck, and John Lawton were the editors, and which afterward took the more distinctive name of the *Western Baptist Magazine*, and was ultimately merged in the *New York Baptist Register*, the organ, for years, of the Baptist denomination of the State. Such men as these could not fail to comprehend and appreciate the wants of the ministry, and make adequate provision for them.

Having become convinced of the importance of the suggestion contained in the letter of Dr. Chaplin, Daniel Hascall became an ardent advocate of the proposed school. In 1816, he suggested the idea of a literary and theological institution in central New York to Nathaniel Kendrick, who visited Hamilton in that year. The suggestion found favor with many prominent men in the denomination and became the subject of wide consideration.

In May 1817, seven men met at the home of Samuel Payne to discuss the subject of the want of a more enlightened ministry. After careful consideration, the conference issued a circular calling for another meeting, and in response to this call, thirteen men appeared. They met at the home of Jonathan Olmstead, a deacon of the Baptist Church at Hamilton. The house is still standing, about one mile and a half south of the village, and is an object of interest to all friends of Christian education, for here was founded on the 24th of September, 1817, the Baptist Education Society of the State of New York.

The preamble of the constitution adopted is as follows: "Impressed with the vast importance of the Christian Ministry as connected with the conversion of sinners and the edification of the Church, and desirous to furnish young men of piety and gifts, the means of acquiring an education with a view to their public usefulness, we do hereby associate and adopt the following constitution." The purpose of the society is set forth in the following article: "The object of this society shall be to afford means of instruction to such persons of the Baptist denomination as shall furnish evidence to the churches of which they are members, and to the executive committee hereafter named, of their personal piety and call to the ministry." The object of these men in founding such an organization was the establishment of a separate school of its own to furnish means for the education of young men who should give

evidence of a call to the ministry. In its first address, issued in 1817, to the Baptist denomination throughout the State of New York, the society says: "Knowledge must not be withheld from those who are appointed to teach all men. But how is the necessary knowledge to be obtained? We have well regulated schools, academies, and colleges, in which various sciences, highly useful, are taught. But they are far from offering all the advantages which are desirable, and which by our united exertions, may be obtained for those young men whom God calls to the Gospel ministry. We are fully of the opinion that a different institution may be established for them, better adapted to the little time many of them have to study, and the means of defraying their expenses, as well as to the preservation of their morals and the promotion of their piety; an institution in which they shall be assisted in the pursuit both of literary and theological knowledge; and in which they shall be directed to such a course of studies as shall be deemed most conducive to their usefulness. . . . The duty of establishing one in some more central place in the State, has, of late been strongly impressed, we believe, by the Divine Spirit, upon the minds of many of our fathers and brethren. A society for this purpose has been formed, the constitution of which accompanies this." This address makes it plain that one of the original objects for which the Baptist Education Society was founded, was the establishment of a school in the central part of this State.

The names of the thirteen men who founded the Baptist Education Society of the State of New York are as follows: Daniel Hascall, Nathaniel Kendrick, Peter P. Roots, John Bostwick, Joel W. Clark, Robert Powell, Jonathan Olmstead, Samuel Payne, Samuel Osgood, Thomas Cox, Elisha Payne, Charles W. Hull, Amos Kingsley.

After completing their organization, each paid one dollar, the money consideration of membership; then all united in a prayer for the blessing of God upon their work.

The society began its labors by sending broadcast over the State copies of its constitution and an appeal for funds to carry on its work. On February 12, 1818, Jonathan Wade was examined and received to the privileges of the institution. Very soon after, came Eugenio Kincaid. They studied first under Professor Hascall. Hascall and Wade stand at the beginning of the list of instructors and students of the University. Under the name of the "Baptist Education Society of the State of New York," a charter was obtained from the Legislature,

March 5, 1819. On the 3d of November, 1819, a committee of the society decided that the institution should be located at Hamilton, on the condition that six thousand dollars should be paid to the society, in a specified way. These conditions were fulfilled by the people of Hamilton one year before the time named, and on the 1st of May, 1820, the school was formally opened with some half dozen students in attendance, and Daniel Hascall as the teacher.

For nineteen years the institution was purely a ministerial school, admitting only those who wished to enter the ministry and had been approved by their respective churches. The students soon began to come in such numbers as to tax severely the limited resources of the young institution. A larger building was occupied in 1823, but this soon proved too small, and the authorities began to look for a permanent home for "The School of the Prophets." On March 11, 1826, Deacon Samuel Payne gave his farm to the society, and here was erected in 1827 the "Western Edifice," now known as West College. The school continued to grow, and in 1833, the "Eastern Edifice" was built—now known as East College. In 1838 a large boarding hall was erected on the plain below the hill, and between 1835 and 1838 three houses for professors had been added to the property of the institution.

While the school had enjoyed this material progress, the growth of the curriculum had been no less marked. It began with a three years' course, mostly theological; in 1829 this course was extended to four years; in 1832 to six years, and in 1834 to eight years. This eight-year course covered the work in three departments, Academic, Collegiate, and Theological, so that in fourteen years from its foundation the school had expanded into an Academy, College and Theological Seminary. Able and progressive teachers had guided the institution through this intellectual growth. The first teacher in charge—or Principal as he would now be called—was Daniel Hascall, afterward formally appointed to the Chair of Ancient Languages in 1821, and in the same year Nathaniel Kendrick was appointed Professor of Theology. Later Professor Hascall was transferred to the Department of Natural Philosophy, and Barnas Sears became Professor of the Ancient Languages. During this early period, also, there appear in the list of instructors the names of Seth S. Whitman, Joel S. Bacon, Asahel C. Kendrick, George W. Eaton, Stephen W. Taylor, Thomas J. Conant, and John S. Maginnis; there is also included the name of John H. Raymond, first President of Vassar College.

Many of these men achieved distinction in the teaching profession, and their names are an assurance of the high grade of work done during the early years of the institution. At this time, the school had no endowment, and was dependent entirely upon contributions from the churches and benevolent individuals. And it was only by the most strenuous exertions that the society was able to meet its yearly expenses.

The year 1839 marks the beginning of a new chapter in the history of the institution. Up to this point, the original idea of a school for ministerial students only had been adhered to with singular tenacity. But there had been for some time an increasing desire that the institution should be opened to young men of good moral character, not having the ministry in view. At length this demand became so urgent that its consideration could neither be evaded nor postponed, and the following resolution was offered at a meeting of the Board:

Resolved, That the great object at which this Society is aiming will be promoted by allowing the Faculty, for the time being, to receive into the Collegiate Department of the institution a limited number of young men who have not the ministry in view.

Dr. Kendrick opposed the resolution with great earnestness, but it was carried by a good majority, and under many restrictions non-ministerial students were thereupon admitted. The institution was now doing work as an institution for general education and it was desirable that it should be recognized as such by the State. Moreover, its graduates were desirous of receiving degrees at the conclusion of the course of study. But neither of these privileges were possible without a college charter. An application for a charter was made to the Legislature in 1840. The application was denied, as was also a second application in 1843. These applications were denied because the Education Society, being a popular body, with an annually elected Board of Trustees, was not legally competent to receive such a charter. It was necessary, therefore, to organize a new corporation; this was done under the title of "The Madison University," and to this corporation a charter was granted March 26, 1846. The action of the Board of Trustees of Madison University was directed and guarded by two specific regulations inserted in the charter. First, the University was to be located permanently at Hamilton. Second, The Baptist Education Society was authorized by a separate article to make such arrangements with the University for the transfer of the property of said society or any part thereof, either

absolutely or conditionally, to the said university as the said society should deem proper.

Further provision was made that a majority of the incorporators should also be members of the Board of Trustees of the Education Society, and it was in the power of the society forever to secure this proportion. Under these restrictions the new charter was made available to the literary department of the "Hamilton Literary and Theological Institution;" but it was carefully stipulated that the Theological Department should remain exclusively under the control of the Baptist Education Society. The preservation of the original object of the institution was secured in the "Terms of Compact" between the Baptist Education Society and the Board of Trustees of Madison University, which provided, in brief, that the University should ever sustain a course of secular education adapted to the proper training of the ministry; that the control of theological education proper should be reserved exclusively to the board of the society; and that in default of fulfilling these conditions, the University Board was subject to "a notice to quit" within two years. Thus at the time when the charter of Madison University went into operation there were two distinct institutions in Hamilton, a College (with an Academic Department), and a Theological Seminary.

The University had been thus organized but little more than a year, when a crisis in its existence was precipitated by the celebrated

REMOVAL CONTROVERSY.

This was an effort to remove the institution from Hamilton, to the city of Rochester, N. Y. This movement seems to have had its origin in a feeling aroused by an act of the Education Society Board in adjusting the relations between itself and the Board of the University. The action related to one of the most distinguished members of the Theological Faculty, and provoked a storm of personal indignation which did not subside, even though the act, or vote, was rescinded at the same sitting. There seems to be little doubt that the thought of removal came into being in the institution at Hamilton. The proposition was as follows: "The University was to be taken up *bodily* with its faculty, students, board, funds, movable property, history, associations, yea, even the remains of its sainted founders, and transferred unmutilated and to tally in substance and form, to Rochester, with the addition of an en-

dowment of \$100,000 or \$150,000 and noble buildings of architectural grandeur and beauty * * * * *." This proposition proved very attractive to many friends of the institution and to the denomination at large. It was advocated by some of the ablest and most accomplished Baptists in the State, men of great influence, and honored and revered by the people. But the proposition was not unanimously favored. From its first announcement, some of the firmest friends of the University viewed it with distrust and alarm, and among these were Dr. Kendrick, Professor Hascall, Dr. George W. Eaton, and Mr. William Colgate, of New York. These men, and many others, saw insuperable objections, both legal and moral, to the plan, and thus the issue was made up—for and against removal—with the friends of the institution ranged on either side.

The struggle was at first mainly one of argument. Appeals and counter appeals were issued; mass meetings were held at which the subject was eloquently discussed, and resolutions were formulated; the religious and secular papers took up the controversy; and finally the Legislature was asked for an act permitting the removal of the University to Rochester. At this point, a compromise was accepted by both parties by which it was agreed that in case \$50,000 was raised by a specified time, the institution should remain at Hamilton, and in case that amount was not raised, then the Board of the University should be at liberty to decide the question. The controversy finally developed into an intense struggle which had in it no element of compromise.

In 1848, after a discussion lasting an entire day, the Board of Trustees of the University, and the Board of the Education Society passed conditional votes in favor of removal. The board of the University having rejected, on a technicality, the subscription and bond tendered by the opponents of removal, in fulfillment of the compromise, a new bond for \$50,000 was drawn up, designed to meet the technical objection. This new bond was to have been presented to the Education Society at its final meeting during anniversary week, but before the opponents of removal appeared at the college chapel, the society had met, voted for removal, and adjourned. The opportunity to present the new bond to the society had been lost. Later the new bond was submitted to the board of the University who voted that it was too late to consider it. The cause of removal was won. Its opponents had been beaten at every point; its friends were enthusiastic and sincere in their rejoicings. But they reckoned without their host. It was no mere matter

of judgment which had moved the strong opposition to the removal of the institution; there was a principle at stake. All the early benefactions had been bestowed on the University upon the distinct understanding that it was to be located permanently at Hamilton, and to many, removal seemed a breach of faith with these donors. Thus far, the controversy had been carried on by discussions, resolutions and votes in the two boards; moral suasion had been the only power used to gain the desired end. But against the resolution for removal passed by the Education Society at Hamilton, the opponents of the movement strongly protested on the ground that all the proceedings had been taken before the hour set for the meeting. The claim was made and substantiated that when the resolution had passed, and the meeting adjourned, the town clock had not yet struck the hour at which the meeting had been called. Feeling that they had not been treated justly, the friends of the institution at Hamilton appealed from the decision of the Education Society and asked the Supreme Court of the State for an injunction against the removal of the University. This step was taken only after the most careful consideration, for the question was now attracting widespread attention. The first petition for an injunction was denied on a legal technicality. The petition was immediately renewed by Daniel Hascall and M. Rogers, Esq., as representing those who had originally founded and endowed the institution. The case was argued before Mr. Justice Philo W. Gridley, by able counsel on both sides, and on the 23rd of April, 1850, the injunction against removal was made permanent. The long and acrimonious controversy was finally settled. It had lasted three years; had created serious dissension among the friends of the University, and had seriously interfered with its progress and prosperity. A meeting of the Board of Trustees was soon held at which all those in favor of removal resigned, and friends of Hamilton were elected to their places. The resignations of many of the faculty who had favored removal, were accepted, and new professors were appointed. The institution opened in the fall of 1850 as usual with the number of students greatly decreased, but with every class organized, and it was felt that Madison University had safely passed the most critical period of her history.

On the 11th day of September, 1848, Dr. Nathaniel Kendrick died. He had been the first president of the Hamilton Literary and Theological Institution. He, himself, objected to the title, but he performed the duties of the office during some of the most important

years of the institution's history. Joining Professor Hascall, almost at the origin of the school, he supplemented the activity of the founder by his scholarship and profound thought. To Dr. Kendrick, more than to any other man was due the original form of the institution. For a quarter of a century, he was the corresponding secretary of the board of trustees of the Baptist Education Society, and wrote the annual reports of that body. These were always strong appeals to the denomination to support the institution. By these reports, by letters to the *Baptist Register*, by sermons before the churches, and by his personal attendance upon the conventions and associations, Dr. Kendrick made himself "the living bond" between the Baptist denomination of the State, and the Hamilton Literary and Theological Institution.

The founder of the institutions at Hamilton was Daniel Hascall. He was rather the man of action, pre-eminently the man for the time. Having clearly comprehended the importance of a school at Hamilton, he stopped not with mere discussion of the subject. He himself acted. When Jonathan Wade came to Hascall for instruction, the Hamilton institution was begun. Think of the obstacles to overcome! No funds, no building, no students, and an active prejudice throughout the church against a "man-made" ministry! Yet in the face of all this, not for an hour do we find Hascall discouraged. He was ubiquitous, now in the study, solving some classical problem, now in the quarry, prying out with his own hands the material for West college, and again, "sitting on the sill of the raised window of his lecture room, giving instruction to his class in one breath, and in the next giving orders to workmen outside." Having thus poured his very life into the Hamilton institution, it is not to be supposed that Professor Hascall looked, even at the first, with any particular favor on the proposition for removal. The evidence, however, all seems to show that he reserved his decision until he had carefully considered the whole matter. But—his mind made up—the announcement of his decision is one of the few dramatic incidents in the history of the university. After the death of Dr. Kendrick, Professor Hascall was the only person at Hamilton who could stand as the legal representative of the present location. He presented the most serious obstacle to removal, and those who advocated the plan, personally came to him with pressing appeals for support. Every favorable consideration was urged; all objections were considered; the utmost persuasion was used. Under it all, Hascall was

silent. They finally told him that "his opposition would be unavailing," that removal was virtually accomplished, that the institution itself, if it could be legally retained at Hamilton, would be abandoned by the denomination and left to die, and that by opposition to the proposed plan he would bring himself into reproach and abandonment in his old age. Then, after a slight pause, he raised his eyes, and lifting up his right arm, with unflinching voice and solemn emphasis, he declared: "It shall not be moved." This was his last great service to the university. "I shall live to see this conflict end, and the institution saved," he said, "then I shall die." He is at rest on the campus of the school that he loved, and so long as that school is the Alma Mater of grateful sons, so long will they recall with loving reverence the honored name of Daniel Hascall,—honored for his early labor of love, for his self-sacrificing spirit, for his fidelity to God and truth!

In February, 1851, Stephen W. Taylor, LL.D., became President of Madison University. As head of the University of Lewisburg, he had already gained a reputation as an educator, and the institution soon began to feel the good results of his work. Within three years, the number of students in attendance had increased to 216, and friends and resources had correspondingly increased. After nearly five years of vigorous administration, President Taylor died on the 6th of January, 1856. He had devoted himself to the work of teaching and had risen to be Academic Principal and College President. He organized and put into operation the University of Lewisburg. He took charge of Madison University when it lay almost exhausted at the conclusion of the removal controversy, and left it rejuvenated and well on the way to its later successes. Dr. Taylor was a man of simplicity of character, and he has left an honorable record in the history of denominational education in this State.

On the 19th of August, 1856, George W. Eaton, D.D., LL.D., was elected President of Madison University. He had been connected with the institution since 1833, and was thoroughly acquainted with its origin, history, and aims. Under his guidance, the progressive work of the institution was continued. A great advance in material equipment was secured when in 1860 the Hall of Alumni and Friends was erected. Then came 1861, when the young men of the land were summoned to the defense of the government and the flag. Nobly did Madison University respond to that call. One professor, one tutor, and thirty men went directly from the university into the army, and the

total number of alumni and undergraduates who were in the army was something over one hundred and ten. In commemoration of this record, and of those who fell in the war for the Union, the class of 1894 has placed on the walls of Colgate Library a bronze tablet, thus inscribed:

In Honor of Sons of Colgate University who fell in the War for the Union.

GEORGE ARROWSMITH,

ARTHUR L. BROOKS,	WILLIAM MCINTYRE,
SIMEON P. BROWN,	ALBERT A. NICHOLS,
HENRY P. CORBIN,	JOHN F. OVIATT,
E. MACY DEMING,	MOSES M. RANDOLPH,
ALEXANDER GAMBLE,	JAMES B. ROGERS,
TRUMAN GREGORY,	CHARLES F. SUNNEY,
ARTHUR F. HASCALL,	CHARLES E. TUCKER.

Grata eorum virtutem memoria prosequi qui pro patria vitam profuderunt.

A tribute from the Class of 1894.

During President Eaton's administration, the institution was strengthened in many ways. There was a large addition to the endowment; the faculty was increased, and the affairs of the University were placed in a satisfactory condition. On the 7th of August, 1868, Dr. Eaton resigned the presidency of Madison University. He continued to act, however, as President of Hamilton Theological Seminary, and was also the Professor of Homiletics and Practical Theology.

President Eaton died on the third day of August, 1872. George W. Eaton will always occupy an honored place in the history of the University. He was the link between the earlier and the later days. He knew intimately Hascall and Kendrick; he was the colleague and friend of Dodge and Beebe and Andrews and Taylor. Throughout the removal controversy, he was the foremost champion of the retention of the University at Hamilton. In the affections of his students he held a large place. They remember with pleasure the charity of his judgments, the genuineness of his interest in their lives, his gracious and dignified bearing. The cardinal principles of his character were reverence and truth, and he strongly impressed his elevating and ennobling influence upon the men who came to know him as teacher and friend.

On the 7th of August, 1868, Ebenezer Dodge, D. D., LL. D., became president of Madison University. The era of expansion had come. The endowment had been increased \$56,000 in 1865, and the Trevor Fund of \$40,000 had been secured. Then came the Colgate Presidential Fund of \$30,000, the Colgate Improvement Fund of \$11,000, and in 1869 the

Semi-Centennial Fund of \$135,000. The college buildings—West College, which had been erected in 1827, East College, 1834, and the Alumni Hall, 1860—were renovated and the old buildings materially improved, and the president's house was erected by friends of the institution. The material equipment of the university was showing continued and healthy growth. As a result of this the curriculum was greatly strengthened and developed, and Dr. Dodge called to the institution, Newton Lloyd Andrews, professor of the Greek language and literature, John James Lewis, professor of literature and oratory, and James Morford Taylor, professor of pure mathematics. There were already in the faculty Alexander McWhorter Beebee, and Lucien M. Osborn. These men, Dodge, Beebee, Osborn, Andrews, Lewis, and Taylor, profoundly influenced the life of the University, and will always be associated with much of its later progress.

During the administration of President Dodge continuous additions were made to the endowments of the institution; and in 1871 there was reported an invested endowment of \$266,620.36; in 1890, \$560,000; in 1885, the chemical laboratory was added to the material equipment. In 1873, William Colgate Memorial Hall was erected by Mr. James B. Colgate in honor of his father and mother. This building was at once occupied by the grammar school of Madison University, the name of which was now changed to Colgate Academy.

In 1886, the Theological Seminary withdrew from Alumni Hall and entered the building which it now occupies. This edifice has been named "Eaton Hall," in honor of President George W. Eaton. Largely the result of the efforts of the Baptist Education Society, this building stands on the beautiful site of President Eaton's former home. It was erected at a cost of about \$65,000.

On Wednesday, August 4th, 1869, the completion of the first half century of the Institution's existence was celebrated. The exercises were held in Alumni Hall; the presiding officer of the day was A. H. Burlingham, D. D., President of the Alumni Association. Prayer was offered by Rev. Francis W. Emmons of Massachusetts, class of 1824, the oldest alumnus present. The address of welcome was given by President Ebenezer Dodge. An ode was read by Rev. T. A. T. Hanna, class of 1864. Portions of an Historical Discourse were read by President George W. Eaton of Hamilton Theological Seminary, and the Jubilee Poem was delivered by Rev. W. C. Richards, Ph. D.

Alumni and friends in large numbers were present from all parts of

the world on this historic occasion, and the proceedings were rendered of permanent value by being preserved in a volume entitled "The First Half Century of Madison University."

Throughout President Dodge's administration the University increased in strength and standing, and in spite of financial limitations, the quality of its educational work was kept at a high standard.

A good proportion of the students continued to enter the ministry, but an increasing number were seeking other fields of labor and the beneficent influence of the University was quietly making itself felt in ever widening circles. President Dodge brought much to Madison University, but nothing finer than the rare prescience with which he discerned the possibilities that lay just ahead, and his skill in putting in motion the forces that were to make for the realization of his high ideals. The plan of the change of name to Colgate University was his, though he did not live to see it consummated. The foundations of the Colgate Library were laid, but the building itself was not completed during his life. And when, in June, 1891, there came to the trustees of the University a gift of one million dollars from Mr. James B. Colgate, which the donor designated as the Dodge Memorial Fund, the title of the splendid testimonial was recognized by all as a fitting tribute to the character of the man who, though dead, was still the dominant influence in the institution's progress.

Ebenezer Dodge was a fine illustration of the truth that the most important element in the college is—the man! He towered above the majority of men, not more in physical stature than in mental and moral character. His was an elevating and abiding influence; and his students came unconsciously to apply his standards to the problems that faced them in life. Professor William Hale Maynard, in his memorial address on President Dodge, says: "Were I called upon to mention the one trait which produced the greatest impression upon me I should unhesitatingly name disinterestedness. More nearly than any man I have known he was an example of absolute disinterestedness. It was this disinterestedness which gave him his great wisdom. His administration was untainted with selfishness." "This disinterestedness was the source of the composure which characterized him." "His disinterestedness made him patient to opposition and kindly in his judgments of others." "The belief in his genuine disinterestedness gave him great power over his students. He might sometimes be criticised as lacking on the formal side of discipline. He knew that military dis-

cipline was the easiest kind of discipline; it is harder to inspire men with those high motives, which render formal rules unnecessary. That was his purpose. To effect that he would consume days, where, through the other method, he could have settled a matter in an hour." "This is not to be interpreted as if President Dodge held the reins with nerveless hands. Where occasion required—and the occasion came seldom—he put the law in the foreground and every student knew it would be executed to the last iota."

And, of another side of his character, Professor William Newton Clarke has said:

"As I have come to know him better, I have found him always aglow with devotion to intellectual freedom. Most fervently did he believe in free thought. He held it to be an indispensable requisite to large discovery of truth. Fetters on the mind he utterly abhorred, and he would have cut off his own right hand before he would have helped to bind them upon any human being. He constitutionally shrank from strife, and I am not quite certain whether if worse had come to worst he would have fought for his own right of intellectual freedom; but I have little doubt that he would have been willing to fight for another man's right to think for himself. His interest in liberty of the mind was not merely a desire to do his own thinking; he was one of the few who will give all they demand for themselves. He delighted in seeing all minds free, and would help another, even more eagerly than he would claim his own birthright. Repression of thought seemed to him fatal to the interests of truth. His own views were inexpressibly vital to him, but he had never the shadow of a desire to take them as the standard to which all minds must come. He had no desire that his personal views of truth should be the standard in the Seminary where he had influence. There was no need, to his mind, that his colleagues should teach exactly as he taught. Many a time has he told me this, that he never inquired what his colleagues taught, or cared for uniformity. He believed in truth, and delighted in honest openness of soul; and he was sure that if men were honest, truth in the long run would win its way. He did not grudge its grain of truth to a system of error, but rather rejoiced to recognize truth wherever found, and in whatever uncongenial combinations. Therefore he was a wise guide, and a blessed comforter whenever a soul was perplexed and doubting. Many a time has he been able to speak a word in season to him that was weary, because he believed in truth, and the soul."

With the new name—Colgate University—came a new era in the progress of the institution. The history of the change of the name has been concisely written by Professor William Newton Clarke:

“ Within the first decade of the Hamilton Literary and Theological Institution, William Colgate, of New York, became warmly interested in its work. He gave it his heart, and was constant in prayer and effort for its success. He and his family made constant contributions for its support, even in the early days, and in the dark time that followed in its later history, he was one of the most earnest and steadfast of its friends. At his death, which occurred in 1857, his two sons felt that the interests of the institution that he and their mother had loved came to them as a sacred trust. They soon became members of the official boards, and entered upon a course of active helpfulness that has never since been interrupted for a day. In all respects Mr. James B. Colgate has been the largest contributor to its funds that the University has ever known, and Mr. Samuel Colgate has been the steadfast and generous supporter of the Education Society, of which he has been the president for many years, and of the theological seminary. President Dodge came to feel the need of a more distinctive name for the University, the name, “Madison” having never possessed anything more than an accidental appropriateness; and in view of this need, and of the long and invaluable services of the Colgate family, he proposed to substitute “Colgate” for “Madison” in the official name of the University. The idea originated with him, and the movement for a change of name was his last great effort, into which his whole soul was thrown.”

This plan received the hearty support of the faculty and trustees of the University and also of the trustees of the Baptist Education Society, and on the 13th of March, 1890, the Regents of the University of the State of New York changed the name of Madison University to that by which this institution is at present known.

President Dodge died on the 5th of January, 1890. From that time until 1898, with the exception of one period of two years, the University was without a president; and while it doubtless suffered from this in some ways, yet under the administration of the Executive Committee of the Board of Trustees there was substantial growth in many directions. Indeed, in some respects, the results of the years from 1890 to 1899 may rank in importance with any in the history of the institution.

With the addition to the endowment of the Dodge Memorial Fund came the opportunity to strengthen the work of the University in many ways. On the completion of the Library Building, the books were moved from Alumni Hall to their new quarters. Immediately afterward the usefulness of the library was vastly increased by an exhaustive catalogue prepared in accordance with the Decimal System of Classification by cataloguers from the New York State Library School. A department which adds much to the value of the library is the Baptist Historical Collection. This was founded and endowed by Mr. Samuel Colgate and consists of books and pamphlets pertaining to Baptist history. The enthusiasm of Mr. Colgate while alive, and the continuous effort of those now in charge of the work, have succeeded in making this one of the most complete and valuable collections of Baptist historical material in the world.

A most important addition to the material equipment of the University is the gymnasium, which was built in 1893. The building is thoroughly equipped with the most approved apparatus, and with its completion the Department of Physical Culture was added to the University, and a Director of Physical Culture was placed in charge of the work. The addition of a new athletic field, with running track, diamond and gridiron, the welcome gift of Mr. T. O. Whitnall of Syracuse, N. Y., will give ample provision for the athletic interests of the University. In recognition of the generosity of the donor, the athletic field has been named by the trustees Whitnall Field.

On the Campus continuous improvement has been the order of the day. In 1891, plans for permanent development were prepared by an eminent landscape gardener, and all work since that time has been in accordance with these plans. Macadamized roads have been constructed, much grading has been done, an entire new sewerage system has taken the place of the old, and an adequate system of surface drainage protects the hillside improvements. Furthermore, the system of water supply and electric lighting, constructed and owned by the village of Hamilton, has been extended to the hill, furnishing protection against fire, and making it possible now to construct a building with all modern improvements anywhere on the campus.

The Greek Letter Fraternities have for many years held a prominent place in the University life. Prior to 1860 these organizations were not welcome at Colgate. There were two literary societies, *Adelphia* and *Æonia*, to which all students belonged. In 1855, however, the

question of the establishment of a Greek Letter Chapter was agitated by James Holland Browne, '54, a student in the Theological Seminary. This effort resulted in the organization of The Mu Chapter of Delta Kappa Epsilon. The charter was granted on March 1st, 1856. In 1877 the Chapter entered its present hall on Broad street, which had been erected by the contributions of both active members and alumni. In 1892 Francis T. Pierce, a charter member, presented to the Chapter its present residence. This gift was in memory of the donor's son and is known as the Frank Burchard Pierce Memorial.

Delta Upsilon was the second fraternity to establish a chapter at Colgate. The charter was formally granted on November 21st, 1865. In 1882 the chapter moved to its present commodious and beautiful chapter house which had been erected by the effort of both undergraduates and alumni.

The records of the Colgate Chapter of Beta Theta Pi show direct descent from the Adelpia Literary Society, which was founded in 1840. On the second of December, 1880, the transfer of property was made to the new chapter. Since that time this society has purchased a new home on Broad street opposite the university campus.

The New York Epsilon Chapter of Phi Kappa Psi was established at Colgate in the spring of 1887. The Æonia Literary Society was transferred to this chapter and this gave to Phi Kappa Psi especial strength among the alumni. In the spring of 1892 the chapter erected its present home.

The Theta Psi Chapter of Phi Gamma Delta was organized October 11, 1887. It was founded by Isaac D. Moore, who had joined Phi Gamma Delta while a student at Bucknell University. Later, on entering Colgate, he induced seven others to join him and these became the charter members of the newly formed organization.

These are the fraternities at Colgate. They have fairly won their present honorable position. They have grown with the prosperity of the University, and all are to-day vigorous and strong. The college has long welcomed them to its organization, and they are now rightly considered as efficient aids to its order and to its intellectual life.

While improvement has been made on the campus, and in the material equipment of the University, needed changes in the curriculum have not been overlooked. In the college, all the courses leading to degrees have been developed into four year courses with requirements for graduation substantially equivalent in value. The elective system

has been almost entirely the growth of the last ten years. The former department of English literature, civil history, and oratory has now been developed into the three distinct departments of English literature, history, and rhetoric and public speaking. The former department of natural science has been developed into the departments of geology, and biology, and there have been added to the curriculum, the departments of modern languages, philosophy, physical culture, and history of art.

In the Theological Seminary, the system of electives has been introduced and developed to its present advanced condition. The two departments of Semitic languages and Old Testament interpretation have been developed from a single department, and the department of pastoral theology has been separated from the department of New Testament interpretation.

On the 12th of September, 1892, the Colgate Press Club was organized. This was the result of a desire on the part of the newspaper correspondents at the University for an organization that should be of some assistance to them in the gathering of news, and that should promote among them a helpful feeling of fellowship. The club prospered from the start; the first "Press Club List" contains the names of twenty-six newspapers, each with a representative in the club. Each year, so far as it can be gathered, the correspondence of the club is placed on file at the library, thus forming a continuous record of current university life. In 1896 the club instituted the custom of an annual address by a practical newspaper man.

The continued interest and loyalty of the alumni is shown in many ways. The Junior Historical Oration Prizes have been established by Edward M. Grout, Esq., class of 1884; and the Eugene A. Rowland Oratorical Prize has been established by Eugene A. Rowland, Esq., class of 1884. The alumni of Albany, Troy and vicinity have organized a vigorous association, whose annual gatherings are the scenes of much loyalty and enthusiasm for Alma Mater. Like expression marks the large gathering of Colgate alumni, who meet every year at the Baptist State convention. Gradually the attendance of alumni and friends is increasing at Patron's Day and Commencement, while the unflinching supply of students sent through their efforts to all departments of the institution is significant of the fact that the long years of waiting for a president have not weakened the loyalty of the alumnus to his Alma Mater.

Three regular publications are sustained by the students of the institution. *The Academe* is published weekly by the students of Colgate Academy; the *Madisonensis* is published bi-weekly by the students of the college, and *The Salmagundi*, or college annual, is published by the junior class of the college.

Closely connected with the university life and history and profoundly influencing it in some ways, have been the publications of Colgate professors during the last ten years. The series of mathematical text books by Professor James Morford Taylor, LL.D., has been received with words of cordial appreciation in mathematical circles, both in this country and in Europe. The significant word in the estimates of these books is that the author has not followed the methods of previous writers, but has struck out a new and original path for himself.

Of the Calculus, C. O. Mailloux, editor of the *Engineering World*, says: "The work marks an epoch in the literature of the Calculus, for the reason that, in demonstrating the unity of the fundamental principles, it sets forever at rest those controversies which have made strife and contention among mathematicians, and which have made doubt and suspicion among students."

The Interpretation of Literature, by Professor William Henry Crawshaw, has been widely reviewed both in the United States and Great Britain, and has everywhere created a most favorable impression. Scholars generally have commended the clear and forceful style in which the book is written, and the logical arrangement and striking presentation of the subject-matter.

An Outline of Theology, by Professor William Newton Clarke, was first printed privately, mainly for use in the author's classes. But the demand for copies became so large that, later, it was published, and was immediately recognized as a work of unusual force. Aside from the interesting way in which the subject is developed, the book "strikingly exhibits the change that is passing over the style of treatment given to theological topics." It has profoundly influenced the religious thought of the time. Within the last quarter of a century no book has aroused more widespread discussion in intellectual circles.

It was of this book that Marcus Dods, of Edinburgh, one of the leading theological critics in Great Britain, said in the *British Weekly*: "It is not, then, so much new beliefs that characterize this new theology, as a new freshness, truth to life and reality, and unconventionality. There is also a felicitous lightness of touch combined with the most powerful

grasp. He never presses his point too far, never overlabours an argument, never obscures the essential features by introducing a crowd of non-essentials. There is no polemic, no overt reference to other men's opinions, no reference to books and authorities; all is clarified to absolute lucidity. We have received from America many useful contributions to theological literature, but few that surpass this either as theology, or as literature."

These publications, adding as they have done, to the prestige of the University, emphasize not a little the progressive character which has marked the institution during these recent years.

No review of the record of the last ten years would be complete without a proper reference to the government of the University during that period. In the absence of a president, the responsibility for the proper conduct of the institution has rested, very largely, with the Executive Committee of the Board of Trustees. This committee has consisted of Rev. Edward Lathrop, Professor Albert S. Bickmore, James C. Colgate, Esq., Rev. Henry M. Sanders, and Mr. Gardner Colby. To their wise and faithful oversight, has been due much of the progress which the institution has recently made. It would not be in place here to make more than a passing reference to the many matters of detail in the various departments to which the helpful attention of the Executive Committee has been given; but some of their more important achievements it will not be out of place to mention.

Prior to June 1893, the control of the University was vested in two Boards of Trustees. The College and Academy were controlled by the University Board; the Theological Seminary, by that of the Baptist Education Society. This dual responsibility, as might be expected, gave rise to much inconvenience, and there had been for a long time, a general desire to unify the governing power of the institution. It was not, however, an easy thing to do. Both bodies were the trustees of vested interests which they were bound to guard; the Education Society was particularly solicitous for the welfare of the Theological Institution. But after some concessions on both sides, the new compact was finally consummated, and all departments of the institution were united under the University Board in June 1893.

Another significant change which has been made in the governing body of the University during the administration of the Executive Committee is the admission of representatives of the Alumni to the Board of Trustees. This action was taken in 1894, and under it the

Alumni of the University now have four representatives on the Board of Trustees.

During the first half of the last decade, Professor N. Lloyd Andrews discharged the duties of the president's office as Dean of the College Faculty. With indefatigable industry, under circumstances which, at times, added materially to the ordinary difficulties of the situation, Dr. Andrews performed well the arduous duties of this office; and his services were highly appreciated by the authorities of the University.

On July 2d, 1895, George William Smith LL D., was elected president of Colgate University. He was a graduate of Colby University, had been a graduate student at Johns Hopkins, and as Professor of History at Colgate, had made a marked success. His administration opened with promise. But within a year after his inauguration, his health having already been impaired, the duties of the position began to wear upon him until at last, unable longer, from physical disability, to perform the duties of his office, President Smith tendered his resignation which was accepted in June, 1897. During the last year of President Smith's term of office, much valuable work was done by Professor Albert Perry Brigham, and Professor William Henry Crawshaw, upon whom devolved the duties of the president's office.

During the fall term commencing in September, 1897, Professor William Henry Crawshaw served as Acting Dean of the College Faculty, at the same time discharging the duties of the president's office, and on December 21st, 1897, he was appointed permanently by the Board of Trustees, Dean of the College Faculty.

The administration of Dean Crawshaw has been one of quiet but continuous progress; careful attention has been given to the work of the individual student with the result that the general standard of scholarship has not been higher in recent years than it is to-day; and the marked feeling of good will now prevalent throughout college circles is perhaps the most significant testimony to the general acceptability with which this work has been performed.

On December 30th, 1898, Rev. George Edmonds Merrill, D. D., of Newton, Mass., was elected president of Colgate University.

President Merrill was born in Charlestown, Mass., December 19th, 1846. He is a graduate of Harvard University and of the Newton Theological Institution. In October, 1872, he became the pastor of the First Baptist Church of Springfield, Mass., and in 1877 removed to Salem, Mass., to accept the pastorate of the First Baptist Church in that

place. Here he remained for eight years and then removed to Colorado Springs in the hope of re-establishing his health. At Colorado Springs two years were spent as pastor of the Baptist Church and two more in a successful business career. At the end of this period, having regained health, he became pastor of the Immanuel Baptist Church of Newton, Mass., May 1st, 1890. Here he remained until he became president of Colgate University.

President Merrill's administration opens with great promise. A new President's House, the gift of Mr. James B. Colgate, is in process of erection; old buildings are being renovated and new ones planned; a large gift for an athletic track has been secured and the Whitnall Field is being pushed to completion; the scholarship of the University is being maintained at its high standard; the moral and religious tone of the student body was never higher; and in many and valuable ways the entire institution is feeling the impulse of the new administration.

Inspiration for the future is found in the loyal response, instant and universal, when President Merrill, on the Day of Prayer for Colleges, laid down this guiding principle for his administration, and appealed to the University for its support: "I want to beseech all of you gentlemen, with patience, with consideration, with sympathy, with a common love for our common University, with absolute loyalty to its interests, and with the desire that each one of us may get the most out of it for ourselves and for God, to take hold and do everything that can be done together in this University, for life and for God."

Hamilton Female Seminary.—In order to meet an apparent demand for the higher education of young women this institution was established in 1856 by Clinton C. Buell and incorporated by the Regents on the 17th of January, of that year. After about three years of moderately successful management of the Seminary Mr. Buell was succeeded by the Misses Wallace and Fields who conducted it for a short period, when it was abandoned for want of patronage. At about the time the academy was discontinued in the year 1861 the Seminary was revived by Rev. Charles A. Raymond who continued it two years, when it was again closed. In the fall of 1866 the institution was reopened by M. M. Goodenough, A. M., principal, and his wife preceptress, who successfully conducted it as a boarding and day school.

Hamilton Union School.—The village of Hamilton previous to 1853 included three common school districts. Educational facilities in that

place prior to that year, as far as the common schools were concerned, were entirely inadequate to the needs of the community. This was due, to some extent at least, to the existence of the several higher educational institutions that have just been described. In the latter part of the year 1853 measures were adopted to consolidate the three districts into one and establish a Union Free School. For this purpose a number of persons from each of the three districts united in a call for a meeting to vote upon the project. The meeting was held in the basement of the Baptist church and was largely attended. The proceedings were characterized by earnest argument and controversy which continued until about midnight, when a vote was taken upon the main question resulting in the negative. A motion to reconsider was immediately made and the contest continued until about two o'clock A. M., when a second vote was taken resulting in the affirmative. It is difficult at this day to fully understand and appreciate the spirit of opposition in the community to this desirable change in the educational system of the village. After the affirmative vote was recorded a Board of Education was elected, consisting of the following persons: Charles Payne, Charles Gardiner, Abram Sanford, Samuel S. Abbott, Mulford Roger, James L. Fay, Horace B. Burchard, Alonzo Thurston and Albert N. Sheldon. Mr. Payne was chosen president of the board. The opposing element continued its campaign insisting that the preliminary proceedings for the meeting, as well as the proceedings themselves, were invalid. Another meeting was held at which the inhabitants voted a tax for the purchase of a site for the new Union free school house. This tax was levied by the Board of Education, the rolls placed in the hands of the collector who made a consistent effort to collect the funds; but the opposition was so widespread and persistent that he finally became discouraged and refused to enforce the tax against delinquents. In this emergency an arrangement was made by the Board of Education with Eli Buell, jr., who, though not unfriendly to the new school, had declined to pay his tax, under which it was agreed to submit the case to the General Term of the Supreme Court for decision. Early in the summer of 1854, the court having the entire matter before it, decided in favor of the board. The tax was then collected, the site for the school house purchased and the building erected. The first principal of the school was Henry I. Sherrill, a very efficient and energetic instructor, under whose management the school became noted throughout central New York for its thorough course of instruction and the rapid advancement of its pupils.

Cazenovia Seminary.—The first "Conference Seminary in the Methodist Episcopal Church" was established at Newmarket, N. H., in 1817. It continued in existence only to 1825. As early as 1819 the Methodists in the central part of this State discussed the subject of founding a sectarian educational institution. Cazenovia and Ithaca became competitors for the site of the proposed seminary, and at first the conference favored the latter village; but it failed to reap the benefits of the advantage thus gained and on the recommendation of a conference committee, appointed July 15, 1823, it was decided to locate the institution at Cazenovia. The Methodists had previously purchased the old court house building and were at that time embarrassed through their inability to pay for it. It was therefore decided by the conference to take this building and fit it up for occupancy by the school. Revs. Charles Giles, George Gary and Elias Bowen and Messrs. Solomon Root, Luther Buell, John Peck, Jacob Ten Eyck, David B. Johnson and Charles Stebbins were appointed to carry out this purpose. The transfer of the building was effected and the institution opened on December 1, 1824, with eight pupils, under the name, The Seminary of the Genesee Conference, and with Rev. Nathaniel Porter principal.

The Seminary promptly gained repute and patronage and in 1825 the number of students registered was 121 and in 1826 it increased to 145. The institution was incorporated April 6, 1825, and the following persons were chosen as the first trustees: George Gary, Elias Bowen, Henry Wells, Charles Stebbins, Jacob Ten Eyck, Charles Giles, John W. Peck, Luther Buell and David B. Johnson. Need of increased accommodations was felt almost from the first and in September, 1826, it was "resolved to build larger." An addition was accordingly made to the west end of what ultimately became the chapel of the Seminary and occupied as a boarding hall. On the division of the Genesee Conference, in 1828, the name of the institution was changed by an act of the Legislature to the Seminary of Genesee and Oneida Conferences. Two years later, in December, 1830, when the founding of the Seminary within the Genesee Conference was contemplated the name was again changed to the Oneida Conference Seminary.

The Seminary library was founded in 1831 under the direction of Professors Tyler, Larrabee and George G. Peck. At a little later date, in order to increase the library fund, students were charged 12½c. each per quarter for the use of the books. In the same year also, in order to extend the benefits of the institution to persons of limited means, the

policy of granting free tuition under certain limitations was inaugurated.

With the rapidly increasing attendance larger accommodations were imperatively demanded and in 1832 two additional buildings were erected, one of which was of brick thirty-six by fifty feet, three stories high, and one of wood, one hundred by twenty-two feet, two stories high. The former occupied the ground afterwards covered by the front hall and the latter, the site of the later dining hall. In 1839, after fifteen years of existence, this Seminary had become one of the widest known and most successful in the State. In that year a three years' course of study was adopted upon the completion of which diplomas were conferred upon graduates. This, it is believed, was the first graduating course adopted by any seminary in the State. In January, 1846, the system of giving free tuition to the children of those members of the Oneida Conference whose fields of labor lay within the district from which the Seminary drew its patronage was adopted; this privilege was subsequently extended to all ministers of the gospel. In 1847, in compliance with a change in the charter, the policy of having non-resident trustees was inaugurated, under which it became customary to hold what are known as local and full Board meetings. The first full Board meeting under the new charter of conditions was held May 11, 1847, and a plan of organization was adopted to meet the conditions of the increased number of members, six having been added. The resident trustees were constituted a prudential committee to transact the business of the Board under certain conditions; they were to have no power to hire teachers or to make any change in the faculty excepting in intervals between the full Board meetings; they could not expend to exceed \$200 except for the payment of the faculty and the steward; and they were required to make a full report of their proceedings from term to term to the full Board.

The Seminary was now in the full tide of success and in 1853, after a successful existence of thirty years, still larger accommodations were needed; an additional building was erected and about the same time the chapel was converted into its present use. In the same year a prize system was instituted by Benjamin Rush Wendell, of Cazenovia, who established a gold medal scholarship prize. As the years passed attendance further increased and various plans were discussed to meet the necessity for further accommodations. These were not completed until 1870, when the buildings were brought substantially into their

present condition. Meanwhile, in 1868, in consonance with certain changes in the Conference the name of the institution was changed to The Central New York Conference Seminary. Again, in 1873, under a statute, the name was changed to The Cazenovia Seminary, its present form.

The year 1875 was the semi-centennial anniversary of the incorporation of the Seminary and the event was appropriately celebrated. A large assemblage of alumni, former teachers and friends of the institution gathered to do honor to the event, and congratulate themselves upon the close of fifty years of successful existence of the institution.

Although this old Seminary has always been more or less embarrassed in a pecuniary sense, its management has been vigorous and efficient and its high reputation has never waned. In 1839 it ranked as tenth in the State, as determined by the number of students and the apportionment of public money; in 1843 it had risen to third; a few years later it was second and in 1872 it became first. In the semi-centennial year so numerous were the applicants for admission that the trustees were compelled to refuse many seekers for education.

Rev. Nathaniel Porter, the first principal of the Seminary, was one of the brightest of the younger lights of the Methodist ministry. He labored incessantly and with the most gratifying success to place the institution upon an enduring foundation. Toiling unceasingly and bearing heavy burdens of responsibility, his energies were early exhausted and in 1830 he went to New Jersey in hopes of renewing his health. These hopes were blasted and he died in Newark, August 11, 1831, aged thirty-one years.

A new gymnasium was opened in 1898 largely through the generosity of the alumni and the efforts of Dr. Wilbor. The institution has been greatly indebted to Hon. James Callanan, of Des Moines, Iowa, who purchased the bonds when a large debt had accumulated. Mr. Callanan is honored in the name of Callanan Hall. Late improvements are found in the leasing of an athletic field, a new oak entrance to Eddy Hall, a gift from Mrs. F. F. Wendell, of Fort Plain; a new bath room in Eddy Hall; a steam heating plant in Williams Hall; cement walks through the campus, etc. The venerable old buildings still stand, at the close of three quarters of a century of educational usefulness, but greatly improved in various respects. The Seminary property now has a value of about \$75,000.

Rev. Carlton C. Wilbor, D. D., Ph. D., president of the Seminary,

has served as Presiding Elder of the Elmira District, as pastor of University Avenue church in Syracuse, and in several other prominent pastorates. He is a distinguished educator and is ably supported by an excellent faculty. Professor Isaac N. Clements was connected with the Seminary actively for a period of twenty-three years, the last twelve of which he served as principal, retiring in 1896.

Union Free School District No. 10, Cazenovia.—Two unsuccessful attempts were made previous to 1874 to unite districts Nos. 10, 17 and 21 in the village of Cazenovia in a Union Free School District. The undertaking was finally accomplished in October of the year 1875. Committees had been appointed from districts No. 10 and 17 to consult with another from district 21 in October of the previous year. For some reason in the last named district it was not appointed and the matter was necessarily postponed. At the annual district meetings held on the second Tuesday in October, 1875, the following committees were appointed: A. Dardis, D. W. Cameron, and J. C. Tillotson, from district No. 10; J. C. Dean, H. M. Cushing, and W. L. Storke, from No. 17; and A. P. Clarke, J. A. Curtiss and D. R. Dean from No. 21. The proceedings of a joint meeting of these committees resulted in a call for a public meeting to be held for the purpose of determining whether a Union free school should be established under the State laws of 1864. The meeting was held on the 29th of November, 1875. Of the 372 voters in the three districts there were present 211. The vote resulted as follows: Affirmative, district No. 21, 65; district No. 10, 37; district No. 17, 60, a total of 162 votes. The total of the negative votes was 27. It was also voted that the Board of Education to be elected should consist of seven members—two to serve one year, two to serve two years and three to serve three years. A. P. Clarke and P. H. Donnelly were elected for one year; J. A. Curtiss and J. W. Howson, for two years; G. L. Rouse, D. W. Cameron and W. M. Burr, for three years. The first meeting of the board was held December 6, 1875, and G. L. Rouse was elected president; A. P. Clarke, clerk; Francis C. Phelps, treasurer; James Dodge, collector. On the 10th of the following January the site of the school house in district No. 21 was chosen for the new building for the Union School. A small tract was added to this by purchase. The school houses and lots in the other two districts were ordered to be sold. December, 1876, Miss Ellen F. Beebe was chosen principal and was succeeded in the following summer by Prof. W. W. Bass. In 1878 the school building in district No. 10 was removed to a

lot in rear of the Sullivan street school house and fitted for use on account of the necessity for increased accommodations.

The De Ruyter Institute.—This institution was founded by the Seventh Day Baptist religious sect and was largely due to the efforts of Elder Alexander Campbell. A large stone structure, four stories high, plain in exterior, was erected in 1836, costing with its site, furnishing, etc., about \$22,000. It was opened as a select school in the summer of 1837, with Solomon Carpenter, principal, and Sarah A. Robinson, preceptress. In the fall of the same year it was opened as an academy with Eber Rollo, A. M., principal, and Miss Robinson, preceptress. About 130 scholars were in attendance. The institution was incorporated by the Regents December 3, 1847. This school was liberally patronized during a number of years by the Baptist denomination in that vicinity; but the founding of other schools drawing their patronage from the same source diminished its foreign patronage and embarrassed its financial condition. The school continued with varying fortunes until 1870, when it was abandoned. The building was sold in 1874 to the "redemption stockholders" and was bid off by George Greenman as their agent. It soon passed into possession of the Union Free School of De Ruyter and Cuyler No. 1.

On the 1st of January, 1874, certain electors of school district No. 11, of De Ruyter petitioned the trustees to call a meeting at which it should be determined whether a Union free school should be established under the provisions of the law of 1864. On January 10 of that year similar measures were adopted in district No. 1, of De Ruyter and Cuyler. On the 26th of February a joint call was made by the trustees of the two districts for a meeting to be held for that purpose on March 7, 1874. After two adjournments for want of sufficient attendance the meeting was held March 24, when forty-four of the eighty voters in district No. 1 and thirty-five of the seventy-eight in district No. 11 were present. L. B. Kern was chairman of the meeting and J. B. Wells secretary. It was decided by a vote of 71 to 7 to consolidate the two districts by the establishment of a Union free school, with a Board of Education consisting of five members, one of whom should be elected for one year, two for two years, and two for three years from the second Tuesday of October, 1874. Jason B. Wells was elected for one year; Gilbert Taber and Barton G. Stillman for two years and Horace Benjamin and Joseph H. Crumb for three years. Mr. Stillman was chosen president of the board; J. B. Wells, secretary; E. B. Parsons, treasurer. The

Board of Education purchased the De Ruyter Institute building in the spring of 1874 for \$3,035. Nearly \$3,000 had previously been subscribed by eighty-eight persons for the purchase of this property. The Union school began May 11, 1874, with Miss E. Reynolds, a graduate of the Normal School of Oswego, principal, and Miss Sarah E. White, teacher. An academical department was established in the school in 1876. On the 26th of June, 1874, the school house in the old district No. 1 was sold for \$500 and on July 31, 1876, the school property in the north district was sold for \$350. In October, 1877, the name "De Ruyter Union Graded School, with Academic Department" was adopted. In June of that year E. C. Wheeler was appointed principal. On June 29, 1897, the Board of Education granted \$150 for books and apparatus and were given a charter for the present high school. In this institution Irving Smith Sears is principal, with five assistants.

Peterboro Academy.—Among the earliest, if not the very earliest schools in Peterboro, in the town of Smithfield, were several of a select character, the first of which was one taught by Miss Tabitha Havens, about 1800. Her pupils numbered sixty-seven. She subsequently married James Tucker, who settled in the western part of the county. In the early years also a Miss Ambler taught a small school and a little later Miss Webster, a cousin of Noah Webster, was a teacher here in a private school. Another was taught in 1815 by Elizabeth Kelly and in 1822 a Mr. Johnson taught a select school. The first district school house in the village was built about 1807; it was a small structure and was occupied until 1836, when a larger house was needed and the present school house site was selected.

In 1853 a subscription was circulated for the purpose of raising funds with which to build an academical educational institution in Peterboro. A sum of about \$2,500 was raised and the building subsequently occupied as the Orphan Home was erected in that year. The charter bears date January 23, 1853, and under its provision the following board of trustees was elected: James Johnson, Gerrit Smith, Caleb Calkins, James Barnett, Samuel Wells, W. C. Powers, Nehemiah Huntington, Albert E. Coe, R. Northrup, A. C. Stone, Joseph Sims. The first academic year began in November, 1853, and the school opened with forty-two students. In 1864 the academy received an endowment of more than \$15,000, the income of which, less a reservation of \$300 annually given to the poor, was available for the institution. At the time of receiving the endowment the name of the institution was changed to

Evans Academy in honor of its benefactor. In 1871 Gerrit Smith purchased the stock of the academy at twenty-nine per cent., transferred the lot and building to the Orphan Home, then being organized, bought the unused Presbyterian church building and by the expenditure of about \$7,000, converted it into a convenient school building with a public hall above. This property he deeded to the trustees of the academy with the provision that it should revert to his estate whenever it should be used for other than academy purposes. This old institution finally followed the fate of most other early academies, until finally its period of usefulness ended and its place was taken by the present Union school, which was incorporated in 1896. The first Board of Trustees were Garrett G. Miller, W. C. Dorrance, I. O. Wright, W. E. Coe, and John N. Woodbury. This board remains the same, excepting the substitution of A. M. Bump for John Woodbury. The school is held in the old building, and is under the principalship of Arthur H. Jackson.

The generally inefficient character of public schools in early years in all parts of the country lead to the establishment of an almost unlimited number of private schools of all descriptions and degrees of merit. Some of these have been mentioned a few pages back. In the town of Eaton and particularly in the village of Morrisville, were in early years a number of good private schools, in which were taught branches somewhat higher than the English element. Among these is remembered an infant school kept by Miss Emily Chubback (Fannie Forester), previous to her period of study in a Utica Seminary. None of the private schools in this place, however, attained much prominence or permanence. The village was included in districts Nos. 8 and 17 of the public school system. The early school house in No. 8 was subsequently used by the fire department, while that in No. 17, at the lower end of the town, was absorbed in a dwelling house.

To improve the educational facilities of the village a subscription paper was circulated, for the purpose of raising funds to build an academy. Judge William W. Farwell donated a site for the building and when the subscriptions reached about \$3,000 the academy was erected. The first board of trustees was as follows: O. P. Granger, Benjamin Coman, J. F. Chamberlin, W. T. Curtiss, Epenetus Holmes, Bennett Bicknell, Uriah Leland, Amzi Williams, J. Payne, Clark Tillinghast, J. W. Avery, A. Cornell, J. G. Curtiss. The school opened with Rev. Eli Burchard, of Marshall, Oneida county, principal; he was succeeded a few years later by his brother Nathan. The records of this

academy are lost and all that can be said of succeeding principals is that among them were Samuel Stebbins, Mr. Dinsmore, William W. Farwell, and Nathan K. Shephard. The academy building was of wood and three stories high. While this school rapidly gained in popularity, its students at one time numbering about 200, the later improvement in the public schools and the competition of many other academies lessened the patronage and within about ten years the attendance declined to an unprofitable point. Finally, in 1848, the two districts, 8 and 17, were consolidated into a new district No. 8, which acquired the property of the academy company and devoted it to the uses of a union school. In 1867 the building was cut down to two stories in height, in the second of which, a public hall, known as Union Hall, was provided and supplied with scenery and stage for dramatic and concert entertainments. At the same time an addition for school purposes was erected on the west end. The cost of making these changes was about \$3,000.

Schools and Academy of Brookfield.—The public school system of the town of Brookfield was supplemented by the establishment of the Brookfield Academy in the village of Clarkville in the spring of 1847. The incorporating act bears date of April 17 of that year. The first board of trustees were as follows: Wait Clarke, president; Dr. Eli S. Bailey, Benjamin Gorton, Ethan Stillman, William Greene, 2d, and Hosea B. Clarke. A suitable building was erected and the school opened with Lodowick York, A. M., principal, and Philander Wood assistant. The institution had a fairly prosperous career for many years and in 1871 reported to the Regents fifty-five students. The lot and building at that time were valued at \$3,000; the library at \$215, and apparatus \$237. The academy was merged in the Union free school and its property transferred to that district on the 23d of November, 1875.

A meeting of the voters of district No. 32 at Brookfield was held in the school house November 9, 1875, pursuant to a call of trustees A. D. Fitch, E. Russell and H. A. Hill. At that meeting it was decided by a vote of 76 to 33 to establish a Union free school according to the law in the district. At a meeting held November 23, 1875, the following persons were elected trustees: A. J. Stillman and Thomas A. Crandall for one year, Samuel Jordan and Enos Russell for two years, and John P. Stillman for three years. This Board of Education was given authority to adopt the academy as the academical department of the Union free school. On the 21st of December, 1875, the board was instructed to sell the district school house and apply the proceeds to re-

pairing the academy building. Enos Russell was chosen president of the board; Arthur J. Stillman, clerk; Charles Lamb, treasurer; Herman A. Hill, collector. Mr. Lamb declined to serve as treasurer and Calvin Whitford was chosen. On December 20, 1875, James H. Messenger was employed as principal, his term of service beginning January 3, 1876. Miss L. J. Craine was employed as his assistant. In the fall of 1876 the academy building was sold to the Catholics, the district school house was disposed of, and it was resolved to build a new school house on the site of the former, at an expense of not exceeding \$2,000. In 1894 an addition was built costing about \$600. In January, 1877, L. B. Blakeman succeeded to the principalship, and in July of that year Miss E. Sophia Saunders was employed as preceptress. The school now has an academic department, making it a high school, with a Board of Education consisting of H. E. Kingsley, president; J. L. Stillman, secretary; C. C. Chandler, M. L. Fisk, A. C. Miller.

Union Free School in Joint District No. 12, Brookfield and Plainfield, was established at a meeting held in the school house October 16, 1875, by a vote of 46 to 20. Edwin Whitford, Charles H. Williamson, Daniel Hardin, Henry M. Aylesworth and Luke Hoxie were elected a Board of Education and \$1,000 was voted to build a new school house or repair the old one for the use of the new Union school. On October 26, 1875, Edwin Whitford was chosen president of the board; H. M. Aylesworth, secretary; John O. Wheeler, treasurer; Zadoc Main, collector. W. H. Southworth was engaged as principal and Miss R. B. Todd to teach the primary department. The new school house was built in the course of the year 1876. The present principal is Arthur T. Hamilton, and the Board of Education is composed of Irving A. Crandall, Almeron M. Coon, E. Frank Champlin, H. M. Aylesworth, Dr. O. L. Southworth, Arthur S. Hoxie.

The Union school in North Brookfield was organized in 1881, under the following Board of Education: Thomas R. Gorton, Allen Risley, A. J. Marsh, O. M. Gorton. W. E. Phillips was chosen principal and in the following year a special building was erected for the school, which is still in use. The present principal is Homer T. Case.

Union Free School District No. 1 of Madison village was organized December 7, 1878, at a meeting over which Benjamin B. Mereness presided as chairman; Russell Hazzard, secretary; and George W. Baker, assistant secretary. The proposition was put to vote and sixty six of the one hundred and two votes cast were in favor of the project. A

Board of Education was elected consisting of the following: Harrison C. Bicknell and E. B. Hopkins to serve one year, John E. Barbour and Orlando L. Brigham two years, and George Hardy three years, the period of service to begin on the second Tuesday in October, 1879. At a meeting held December 9, 1879, E. B. Hopkins was chosen president of the board; George Hardy, clerk; Russell Hazzard, treasurer; Samuel R. Brownell, collector. The school was opened in a building erected in Morrisville by the Madison County Agricultural Society and was removed to Madison village just before the Civil war and used for a few years as an armory. It was subsequently purchased by the school district for \$500 and was first occupied for school purposes in the fall of 1871. The first principal of the Union School was George E. Satchwell, who had previously taught in the district. His assistant was Miss Fannie J. Hale, and in April, 1879, Miss Mary E. Pearl, who had been added to the corps of teachers, as first assistant, succeeded Mr. Satchwell as principal. The school has ever since been efficiently maintained and such improvements made as needed to keep it abreast of modern methods in education. The faculty is headed by William D. Mills. The Board of Education is composed of the following: Louis Fuess, president; G. H. Barker, clerk; O. C. Bicknell, A. J. Cushman, F. S. Collister.

The record of schools in the town of Eaton is traceable back to about the beginning of the century, when a Miss Osmond taught on the site of Eaton village, in 1804. That was the first school at that point. The house stood upon the Cemetery grounds and was burned about 1806. The next school was kept in a private house a mile below the village by a Mr. Roberts. It is remembered that one of the early pupils in that school was Charles Finney, who became a noted ministerial revivalist and president of Oberlin College, Ohio. The early school house that was burned was succeeded by a two story brick building, which was the first brick structure in the town. The ground on which it stood was donated by Esquire Eldred and it was believed by some, who objected to the proximity of the school to their property, that if it could be removed elsewhere the site would be turned into a public square. During a number of years various pretexts were advanced for the removal of the school and finally the building was taken down, about 1835. The ground did not revert to the village for public purposes and the folly of removing the school was soon generally acknowledged. After the demolition of the brick school house a frame structure was erected, in 1836, which

building was in use forty years later as a blacksmith shop by W. L. Clark. Among the teachers in this school building were Ralph Thompson and Henry I. Sherrill. The building at present in use by the school was erected in 1852 at a cost of \$1,800. In early years there was a good select school taught in this village and later, in 1836, Ellis Morse established a private academy. This institution continued ten years with a fair degree of prosperity and employed among its teachers Dr. James Eels, afterwards of Lane Theological Seminary; Rev. Dr. Kendall, subsequently of New York city; Rev. Henry Nelson, D. D., and Benjamin F. Taylor, the well known poet.

The village of West Eaton in this town comprises the district No. 3. This was organized as a Union free school under the general law and an attractive and convenient building erected at a cost of \$3,600. The building committee were Ira B. Tayntor, J. J. Darrow, and Joshua Wells. The first school house in this district was built probably as early as 1810 and the first teacher was Thomas Hubbard.

The Yates Polytechnic Institute, town of Sullivan, Chittenango village, was, many years ago, a somewhat noted institution, which was founded in 1824 by Hon. John B. Yates, who purchased for its accommodation a large and handsome building erected in 1814-15 by a stock company for a tavern. Under the presidency of his brother, Rev. Andrew Yates, and at great pecuniary loss, John B. Yates sustained the school during eight years with a corps of six teachers. It was then closed for want of adequate support. In 1837 and 1838 the building was again used as a hotel. On the death of Mr. Yates, in 1836, the building became the property of Henry Yates, who deeded it to trustees for educational purposes and changed the name from its original style, "The Polytechny" to the Yates Polytechnic Institute. In 1837 an academic school was opened in the building by Rev. George W. Thompson, who continued it five years. William Velasko, now of Syracuse, succeeded as principal in 1843 and successfully directed the institution until 1861. During the succeeding ten years the school was continued with gradually diminishing success under four different principals and in 1877 was merged in the Union free school of Chittenango.

The Yates Union Free School District No. 2 of Sullivan was organized August 14, 1871, by a union of districts Nos. 2 and 17, in accordance with a vote of 101 to 8 in favor of the measure. On the 18th of August, 1871, the following nine trustees were elected members of a Board of Education: Robert Kennedy, P. J. Flaherty, C. V. Har-

bottle, James S. Atwell, J. Hobart, H. French, Charles Kellogg, Lyman Gay, J. J. L. Baker and Albert H. Downer. This board was authorized to adopt the Yates Polytechnic Institute as the academic department of the union school, which they did August 25, 1871. On the 21st of August, 1871, Charles Kellogg was elected president of the board and J. J. L. Baker, clerk; they were re-elected in the fall of the following year. The old institute was formally delivered to the Board of Education on September 2, 1871. On the 12th of that month district No. 6 and part of district No. 15 were annexed to the union school district. On September 21, 1871, the Board of Education was authorized to sell the school house sites and buildings thereon in former districts to 6 and 17, and the old Polytechnic building was adopted for union school purposes. The sum of \$6,000, was voted for the purpose of repairing and fitting the structure for the reception of the school and on November 22 the further sum of \$3,000 was added to complete the repairs. The building was accepted as finished February 27, 1872. On October 11, 1871, Prof. Milton J. Griffin was chosen principal; Mrs. Annie Jones, preceptress; Mrs. Helen C. Loomis, second assistant. On October 24, 1871, Miss Minnie L Barnes was chosen teacher of the primary department. On November 9, 1871, Miss Ella Carroll was added to the corps of teachers to give instruction in French, German, Latin and higher mathematics.

The subject of organizing a Union school district in Georgetown village was discussed in the fall of 1897, and through the advice of C. J. Coleman, then school commissioner, district No. 1, including the village territory, voted to establish such a school. At a special meeting held shortly afterward it was decided to expend about \$1,500 in raising the school building and fitting it for an academic department. The school is now under the Regents and the first examinations were held in January, 1898. The first Board of Education consisted of B. Fred Saunders, president; J. F. Stoddard, secretary; E. M. Perry, Eugene Turner, Dr. E. F. Lamb.

The Union school in Perryville was incorporated in 1897 and consolidated districts in the towns of Fenner, Lenox and Sullivan into district No. 1. The old Episcopal church was given to the Board of Education for the new school and was extensively improved and refitted for the purpose. The first and present Board of Education is as follows: Henry Hakes, Frank Blakeslee, Henry Stafford, John Hill, Edward Ransom, John Armstrong, Charles Cooper, Jefferson Howard, and Willis J. Huyck.

In the town of Stockbridge, at the village of Munnsville, a Union school was organized in 1894, and the present handsome school building erected in the same year. The school opened with Frank M. Wiggins, principal, a position which he efficiently fills at the present time; he has three assistants. In March, 1896, the school passed under care of the Regents. There was an old academy in Stockbridge, founded in 1829 by Asa Munn and Thaddeus Muzzy, which was successfully conducted a short time. With its decline the building was demolished.

CHAPTER XXV.

THE JUDICIARY AND BAR OF MADISON COUNTY.

In the earliest years of the Dutch and English settlements in America, the constituted authorities were invested with broad powers; but these could be exercised only within the restrictions of the laws of the mother country. By the terms of its charter the West India Company was supreme in the territory now included in this State, and all power was vested in the Director-General and Council, who were to be governed by the Dutch (Roman) law, the imperial statutes of Charles V, and the edicts, resolutions and customs of the United Netherlands, in all cases not otherwise provided for. The Dutch at home were governed by a league of commercial guilds, represented in the States-General, that the organized interests of each class of people might be protected. The principle of conserving the ancient and vested rights of all the people as against any portion thereof, even a majority, and as against a government itself, was the foundation principle of the Dutch provincial authority on this side of the water, as well as in the mother country, and distinguished it from any of the English colonies.

It was not until 1624, a year before the accession of Charles I and the beginning of the second period of the Thirty Years war, that government was actually established in New Netherland. In 1629 the manorial system was introduced, under which Patroons were invested with the powers and privileges of feudal barons, but no political or judicial changes could be introduced without consent of the home government. In Massachusetts the Puritans were then just beginning to organize a

government having in view as a principal object "the propagation of the Gospel." This was the parent colony of New England. The colonists on the Connecticut River were first governed by commissioners appointed by the General Court of Massachusetts. In 1637 delegates from the three towns of Hartford, Windsor and Wethersfield were associated with the commissioners, and in 1639 a written constitution was adopted under which all freemen of the three towns were made equal before the law. In June, 1639, the government of the colony of New Haven was organized, the Bible was declared to be the constitution and none but church members were admitted to citizenship, the government being vested in seven men called Pillars.

In 1638 and 1640 the privileges of the Patroons (before mentioned) were considerably abridged, while those of the free settlers were correspondingly extended. Wherever the people settled in sufficient numbers the West India Company was bound to give them a local government, the officers to be appointed by the Director-General and Council, as in the Netherlands.

Upon the breaking out of the Indian war in 1641 Director Kieft was seriously alarmed and invited all masters and heads of families residing in New Amsterdam and its vicinity to assemble in the fort on August 28th. That was the first official recognition of the existence of "the people" in New Netherland. The freemen assembled and obtained something of the rights enjoyed by other colonists around them. They expressed themselves on the questions submitted to them and then appointed Twelve Men to represent them. These were as follows:

David Pietersen de Vries, president; Jacques Bentyne, Jan Jansen Dam, Hendrick Jansen, Maryn Andriaensen, Abram Pietersen (the miller), Frederick Lubbersten, Jochim Pietersen Kuyter, Gerrit Dircksen, George Rapalje, Abram Planck, Jacob Stoffelsen, Jan Evertsen Bout, Jacob Walingen.¹

They complained to Kieft of the arbitrary constitution of the government and asked that such reforms be introduced as should prevent taxation of the country in the absence of the Twelve; also that four men be chosen from the Twelve each year who should have access to the council. Thus they sought representation by the people. Kieft promised these reforms, and then reminded them that they were called together simply to consider how to escape the vengeance of the Indians.

¹The fourteen names found in the records include, doubtless, appointees after the first Twelve.

The issue thus raised was a natural one. These men were asking only for the Dutch system, which had been perfectly satisfactory to them at home. When, in 1643, the Indian troubles and complications with the English had reached ominous proportions, Kieft again called the freemen together and requested them "to elect five or six persons from among themselves" to consider propositions to be made by the Director and Council; a representative body for the enactment of laws was thus instituted. The people preferred to leave the selection of the representatives to the director, asking only the right to reject an undesirable nomination. The eight men were then elected. The certificate of the election is on record signed by twenty-eight freemen. The eight men were as follows:

Cornelis Melyn, president; Jochim Pietersen Kuyter, Jan Jansen Dam, Barent Dirksen, Abram Pietersen (the miller), Isaac Allerton, Thomas Hall, Gerrit Wolphertson (van Couwenhoven), Jan Evertsen Bout, 1643, Jacob Stoffelsen, John Underhill, Francis Douty, George Baxter, Richard Smith, Gysbert Opdyck, Jan Evertsen Bout, Oloff Stevensen van Cortlandt, 1645.

This body of men assembled September 15 and passed upon important questions of war and performed other legislative acts. Complaints from the colonists continued and were finally referred to the home Chamber of Accounts, which reported in March, 1645, sustaining the complainants, and approving the organization of villages after the manner of the English.

The Patroon's charter of 1629, extended in 1640, authorized the colony to appoint deputies to inform the Director and Council of their condition when necessary. It was now suggested that these deputies should, at the summons of the Director-General, hold an assembly every six months for the general welfare and to deliberate on important affairs. Kieft was recalled in December, 1644. The Commissioners of the Assembly of the XIX of the General Privileged West India Company acted on the report alluded to in their instructions to the Director and Council of July 7, 1645. The council was to consist of "the Director and president, his vice-president and the Fiscal." In cases in which the advocate-fiscal appeared as attorney-general, civil or criminal, the military commandant was to sit in his stead. If the charge was criminal, three persons were to be associated from the commonalty of the district where the crime was committed. The Supreme Council was the sole body "by whom all occurring affairs relating to police, justice,

militia, the dignity and just rights of the Company" were to be decided; it was an executive, administrative, and also a judicial body.

When Petrus Stuyvesant arrived (May 27, 1647), he set about restoring the disordered government with vigor. Besides inaugurating new and stringent regulations in many directions, he ordered an election of eighteen men from whom he selected Nine as "Interlocutors and Trustees of the Commonalty," or "Tribunes" of the people. These Nine Men were to hold Courts of Arbitration weekly and to give advice to the Director and Council. They were appointed September 23, 1647, and were as follows:

1647, Augustine Heerman, Arnoldus van Hardenburgh, Govert Loockermans, merchants; Jan Jansen Dam, Hendrick Hindricksen Kip, Jacob Wolphertsen Van Couwenhoven, burghers; Michael Jansen, Jan Evertsen Bout, Thomas Hall, farmers.

1649, Adriaen van der Donch, president; Augustine Heerman, Arnoldus van Hardenburgh, Govert Loockermans, Elbert Elbertsen (Stooyof), Jacob Wolphertsen van Couwenhoven.

1650, Cloff Stevensen van Cortland, president; Augustine Heerman, Jacob van Couwenhoven, Elbert Elbertsen, Hendrick Hendricksen Kip, Michael Jansen, Thomas Hall, Govert Loockermans, J. Evertsen Bout.

1652, David Provost, William Beeckman, Jacobus van Curler, Allard Anthony, Isaac de Forest, Arent van Hattem, Jochim Pietersen Kuyter, Paulus Leenderman van der Grist, Peter Cornelissen, miller.

Three of the Nine in each year were taken from merchants, three from the burghers, and three from the farmers, thus continuing the old Netherland system.

The colony now became the scene of a prolonged contest and numerous lengthy petitions went from the colonists to the States-General for a burgher government and other changes. The burgher government was finally granted in 1653. Burgomasters had been in power in Holland since the fourteenth century, and it was contemplated by the States-General that they should be elected by the burghers in New Amsterdam. But the Director and Council assumed the right to appoint them and exercised it until 1658, when a double number was nominated, from whom the Director and Council selected the members for the ensuing year.

Local officers or inferior courts, with limited jurisdiction, were authorized in various villages from time to time. The Patroons of the great manors were invested with power to administer civil and criminal

justice in person or by deputy; to appoint local officers and magistrates; to erect courts and take cognizance of all crimes committed within their separate domains; to keep a gallows,¹ if required, for the execution of criminals. One of the lesser degrees of punishment was "banishment from the colonie;" another was corporal punishment. In civil cases of all kinds between the Patroon and his tenants, these courts had jurisdiction, and from their judgments in matters affecting life and limb and in suits where more than £20 was involved, appeal could be taken to the Director-General and Council.

The government itself was invested in a General Court which exercised executive, legislative, or municipal and judicial functions, and which was composed of two commissaries and two councilors, who were a colonial secretary, a sheriff (schout-fiscal), and a court messenger or constable. Each of these received a small salary. The magistrates of the colony held office one year, the court appointing their successors or continuing those already in office.

The most important of these officials was the schout-fiscal, who was bound by instructions received from the Patroon. No man in the colony was subject to loss of life or property unless under sentence of a court composed of five persons, and all persons accused were entitled to a speedy trial. The public prosecutor was especially warned not to receive presents or bribes, nor to be interested in trade or commerce, directly or indirectly. He was paid a fixed salary, with a dwelling free, and given all fines up to ten guilders and a third of all forfeitures over that sum.

Governor Dongan, in his report to the Committee on Trade, dated February 22, 1687, gave the following information regarding the early courts of New York and Albany:

There is likewise in New York and Albany a Court of Mayor and Aldermen held once in every fortnight, from whence their can bee noe appeal unless the cause of action bee above the value of Twenty Pounds, who have likewise priviledges to make bylaws for ye regulation of their own affairs as they think fit soe as the same be approved of by ye Gov'r and Council.

The mayor, recorder and aldermen of the city of Albany, or any three of them, were, in 1686, ex-officio members of the old Court of Common Pleas, acting when there was no judge present. The colonial

¹ There was a curious restriction connected with the gallows, to the effect that if it fell pending an execution, a new one could not be built, except for hanging another criminal.

Court of Common Pleas held regular terms until 1776, when it was dissolved under the influence of the animating spirit of independence.

With the accession of the English a new order of judicial administration came into existence. There was the Court of Assizes, which was established under the Duke's Laws at Hempstead, L. I., in 1665. This court was composed of the governor, members of the council, high sheriff, and such justices of the peace as might attend. It sat in New York and only once a year, but special terms could be called. Its jurisdiction extended over all criminal matters, and in civil cases where the value of £20 or more was involved. This court was abolished in 1683.

In 1683 an act was passed "to settle Courts of Justice," which ordered the holding of a Court of Oyer and Terminer in the respective counties of the province, composed of one judge, assisted by four justices of the peace in each county. In New York city and the city of Albany, the mayor, recorder and four aldermen were associated with the judge. The court had jurisdiction over all capital causes, and appellate jurisdiction where £5 or more was involved. The authority for holding the court was derived from the governor; the court was abolished in 1691. Courts of Sessions and Justices' Courts were also continued and a Court of Chancery established. The Court of Sessions was ordered to be held in New York four times, in Albany three times and in the other ten counties then in existence, twice in each year. All cases civil and criminal were determined by it, with a jury.

The Court of Chancery was founded, with the governor or his appointee as chancellor, assisted by the council. This court expired by limitation in 1698, but was revived by ordinance August 28, 1701; it was suspended June 13, 1703, and finally re-established November 7, 1704. It ceased its existence in July, 1847, under the new constitution. It was an equity court and by the second constitution equity powers were vested in the circuit judge, subject to the appellate jurisdiction of the chancellor.

The Court of Admiralty, which was a civil law court, extended through most of the colonial régime and for a short time under the State government. Under the Dutch, the Governor and Council acted as judges of this court. Under the Duke of York commissions were issued by the governor to determine cases, until 1678, when authority was given to appoint judges and other officers of the courts which was at first established by warrant, but later came from the Lords of the Admiralty in England. In November, 1775, Congress recommended

the colonies to establish courts to adjudicate matters relative to captures on the sea in the war. Accordingly the High Court of Admiralty of the State of New York was authorized. Pursuant to an act of Congress passed October 13, 1777, appeals could be had from the court to a committee of congressmen. Under the Articles of Confederation an act was passed establishing a court to hear such appeals. The United States constitution vested admiralty jurisdiction exclusively in the Federal courts, and consequently the State court ceased in 1789, and its powers were vested in the U. S. District Court.

The third judicial system was organized in 1691 and continued through the colonial period. In that year the Court for the Correction of Errors and Appeals was founded, consisting of the Governor and Council. Appeals lay to this court from any judgment exceeding in value £100, which amount was increased in 1753 to £300.

It is a fact that reflects credit upon the early colonists of New York that they invariably evinced respect for the law and upheld measures for the protection and honor of their judiciary. For example, in the year that Governor De Lancey died (1760) George III ascended the English throne. De Lancey was a lawyer of ability and labored assiduously in the development of the civil polity of the province. Upon the accession of George III a new conflict arose. All commissions terminated upon the death of a sovereign, and the differences which had theretofore existed as to scope of judicial powers became a prominent issue. The Assembly proposed to pass an act establishing Courts of Judicature by law, instead of by prerogative, as before. Judges were to be removed by the governor on appeal from the Assembly, or by advice of at least seven members of the council. Thereupon Cadwallader Colden, the obsequious lieutenant-governor, suggested that the king also be empowered to remove, which would thus preserve the prerogative of the crown. An active discussion ensued among the lawyers and others. An act was now passed that judges should hold office during good behavior, instead of during the pleasure of the governor. The Lords of Trade, on November 21, 1761, held that this action was "subversive of that policy by which those colonies can be kept in a just dependence upon the government of the mother country," and that "it is difficult to conceive a state of government more dangerous to the rights and liberties of the subject, aggravated as the evil would be by making the judges' commissions during good behavior, without rendering them at the same time independent of the factious will and caprice

of an Assembly," by providing permanently for their support. In accordance with this position instructions were issued to the governors on the 2d of December, "that you do not upon any pretense whatever, upon the pain of being removed from your government, give your assent to any act by which the tenure of the commissions to be granted to the chief judge or other justices of the several courts of judicature shall be regulated or ascertained in any manner whatever, and you are to take particular care in all commissions to be by you granted that they be during pleasure only, agreeable to ancient practice." That was the British view of the situation. The records of the General Assembly on nearly every page, express the high regard of the colonists for the law, and the lawyers of the province were a unit in their construction of the law. Bench and bar stood united in defense of the liberties of the people in this respect.

Under the system of 1691 were established also the Court of Common Pleas and the Supreme Court. The criminal side of the latter was what constituted the Court of Oyer and Terminer. The Supreme Court expired by limitation in 1698, was continued by proclamation January 19, 1699, and finally again by ordinance May 15, 1699. Its powers and jurisdiction were broad, but it was without equity jurisdiction. Any case involving £20 or more could be commenced in, or returned to it, and it could correct errors and revise the judgments of the lower courts. Appeals lay from it to the Governor and Council in cases involving £100 or more, which amount was, as before stated, increased to £300 in 1753. The court held four terms annually, sitting in New York only. Persons who had served seven years under an attorney or had taken a collegiate course and served three years' apprenticeship were granted license to practice in this court by the governor.

The first constitution recognized the Supreme Court as it then existed. It was reorganized May 3, 1777, but with only slight changes. In 1785 two terms were directed to be held in Albany and two in New York each year, and the clerk's office was directed to be kept in New York and that of his deputy in Albany.

By an act passed April 19, 1786, one or more of the justices of the Supreme Court was required to hold during the vacations, and oftener if necessary, Circuit Courts in each of the counties of the State for the trial of all issues triable in the respective counties. The proceedings were to be returned to the Supreme Court, where they were to be recorded and judgment given according to law. Upon the formation of Ontario

county in 1789, which included the territory of Madison county, this court extended its jurisdiction over that territory. On March 10, 1797, the judges were authorized to appoint an additional clerk with an office in Albany. In 1807 another clerk's office was established in Utica. The first rules of the court were adopted at the April term in 1796. In the same year a law was passed directing this court to designate at its April term one of their number to hold a Circuit Court in the Western, one in the Eastern and one in the Southern District. An act of February, 1788, provided for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer by the justices at the same time with the Circuit. Two or more of the judges and assistant judges of the Court of Common Pleas were to sit in the Oyer and Terminer with the justices.

The constitution of 1821 made several important changes in this court. For example, it was to sit four times a year in review of its own decisions and to determine questions of law; each justice, however, could hold Circuit Courts, as well as the circuit court judges, and any justice of the Supreme Court could preside at the Oyer and Terminer. The court had power to amend its practice in cases not covered by statute, and was directed to revise the rules every seven years, to simplify proceedings, expedite decisions, diminish costs and remedy abuses. The judges were appointed by the governor with consent of the Senate, and held office during good behavior or until sixty years of age. Their number was reduced to three, and from 1823 they were allowed \$2,000 each annually; this sum was increased to \$2,500 in 1835 and in 1859 to \$3,000. Two of the terms were held at the Capitol in Albany. The act of 1691 gave this court cognizance of matters of exchequer, thus removing the necessity for the Court of Exchequer, which was established by Governor Dongan in 1685.

The constitution of 1846 abolished the Supreme Court as it then existed and established a new one with general jurisdiction in law and equity. The State was divided into eight judicial districts, in each of which four justices were elected, except in the first (New York city), where five were elected. The term of office was made eight years, but the amended judiciary article made the term as at present, fourteen years. This court possesses the power and exercises the jurisdiction of the preceding Supreme Court under the constitution of 1846 and the judiciary act of May 12, 1847. On April 27, 1870, the Legislature abolished the general terms as then existing and divided the State into four departments, providing for general terms to be held in

each. The governor was to designate a presiding justice and two associate justices for each department to compose the general term. At least two terms of Circuit Court and Court of Oyer and Terminer were to be held annually in each county and as many special terms as the justices in each department deemed necessary. The boundaries of the eight districts were somewhat changed by subsequent legislation. Madison, Otsego, Delaware, Chenango, Broome, Tioga, Chemung, Tompkins, Cortland and Schuyler now constitute the Sixth District; this county was formerly in the Fifth District. The State was divided by the laws of 1883 into Five Judicial Departments, with the Fourth constituted of the Fifth and Sixth Districts; this continued until 1894, when the Third, Fourth, and part of the Sixth Districts were constituted the Third Department, including, of course, Madison county. There are now only four Departments.

By the act of June 2, 1876, entitled the Code of Remedial Justice, and amended June 5, 1877, with the title of The Code of Civil Procedure, the General Term justices of the Supreme Court and chief judges of the Superior City Courts were required to meet in convention every two years to revise and establish general rules of practice for all courts of record in the State, excepting the Court for the Trial of Impeachments and the Court of Appeals.

The Legislature of 1882 directed the submission to the people of the question of amending the constitution so as to provide for the organization of the Supreme Court, with not more than five General Terms, and for the election of two additional justices thereof in the First, Fifth, Seventh and Eighth Judicial Districts, and one additional justice in the Second, Third, Fourth and Sixth Districts, the justices so elected to be invested with office on the first Monday in June, 1884. The amendments were so adopted, and by the laws of 1883 (chapter 329) provision was made for the election of the twelve additional justices authorized.

The constitution of 1894 continued the Supreme Court as it then existed, with general jurisdiction in law and equity, and also vested in the court the jurisdiction previously exercised by the Superior Court of Buffalo and New York city, the Court of Common Pleas of the city and county of New York, and the City Court of Brooklyn. These courts were abolished on January 1, 1896, the judges thereof becoming justices of the Supreme Court. There is an Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in each of the four Judicial Departments, consisting of seven justices in the First Department and five in each of the other departments.

No more than five justices sit in any case and the governor designates the presiding justice and other justices who shall constitute the Appellate Division in each department.

Charles Mason of Hamilton, of whom a sketch is given later on in this chapter, was elected to the Supreme Court in 1847 and re-elected in 1851, and in 1868 was appointed judge of the Court of Appeals in place of William B. Wright, deceased.

Gerrit A. Forbes of Canastota was elected justice of the Supreme Court in 1887 and is still in that office.

The Court of Common Pleas, before mentioned, was first established in New York and Albany by the charters of 1686, and in 1691, and was extended to all counties. The Common Pleas for the City and County of New York was the oldest judicial tribunal in the State; it was a continuation of the former Mayor's Court, and after the year 1688 its criminal branch was called the Court of Sessions. At the first this court was composed of one judge and three justices, but in 1702 it was ordered that the judge should be assisted by two or more justices; they were all appointed by the governor and held office only during his pleasure. The court had cognizance of all actions where the sum involved exceeded £5 in value. Its errors were corrected in the first instance by writs of error brought in the Supreme Court; appeals were allowed to the latter court in cases where the sum involved exceeded £20. In more remote counties the court was authorized to take proof of wills and transmit its proceedings to the record office in New York. The Court of Common Pleas was continued from the colonial period, as noticed further on.

The constitution of 1821 provided that the State should be divided into not less than four nor more than eight circuits, for each of which a circuit judge should be appointed, who should hold office by the same tenure as the justices of the Supreme Court, and who should possess the powers of a justice of the Supreme Court at Chambers and in the trial of issues joined in the Supreme Court; and in Courts of Oyer and Terminer and Jail Delivery. In pursuance of these provisions a law was passed April 17, 1823, dividing the State into eight circuits, corresponding with the Senatorial districts. No change was made in these districts during the continuance of the court. At least two Circuit Courts were held annually in each county, except in the county of New York, in which four were held. The circuit judge also held a Court of Oyer and Terminer at the same time and place with the circuit, or

otherwise if they so appointed. This court possessed a seal. After the adoption of the constitution of 1846 Circuit Courts were held in each county by a justice of the Supreme Court. This court is a court of record and the clerk of the county is its clerk.

By the third article of the constitution of 1777 a Court for the Trial of Impeachments and Correction of Errors was provided for, to consist of the president of the Senate for the time being, the senators, chancellor and judges of the Supreme Court, or a majority of them. The impeachment functions of this court were directed against corrupt conduct by State officials. In the correction of errors appeals were allowed to it from the Court of Chancery, Supreme Court and Court of Probate. This court was continued under the constitution of 1821, with slight change, but was abolished by the constitution of 1846. Its powers and duties were then conferred upon a new court, the Court for the Trial of Impeachments, as far as that feature of the former court was concerned. The new court was composed of the president of the Senate, the senators, or a majority of them, and the judges of the Court of Appeals, or a majority of them. The Court for the Trial of Impeachments and the Correction of Errors, as far as the correction of errors is concerned, was succeeded by our Court of Appeals, which was organized under the constitution of 1846. As first formed it consisted of eight judges, four of whom were chosen by the electors for a term of eight years, and four were selected from the class of the Supreme Court justices having the shortest time to serve. The judge elected who had the shortest time to serve acted as chief judge. This court was recognized by the constitutional convention of 1867-68, the article referring to the judiciary being ratified by the people in 1869. By that article this court consisted of a chief judge and six associate judges, who held office for terms of fourteen years. The new article also provided for a Commission of Appeals, composed of four judges of this court in office when the article went into effect, and a fifth commissioner. Their term was three years and they selected their chief. This commission served until 1875, for the relief of the Court of Appeals.

In 1888 the Legislature passed a concurrent resolution that section 6 of article 6 of the constitution be amended so that upon the certificate of the Court of Appeals to the governor of such an accumulation of causes on the calendar of the Court of Appeals that the public interests required a more speedy disposition thereof, the governor may designate seven justices of the Supreme Court to act as associate judges

for the time being of the Court of Appeals, and to form a second division of that court, and to be dissolved by the governor when said causes are substantially disposed of. This amendment was submitted to the people of the State at the general election of that year and was ratified, and in accordance therewith the governor selected seven Supreme Court justices, who were constituted the Second Division of the Court of Appeals.

No resident of Madison county has been honored with the high office of judge of the Court of Appeals of this State.

County Court.—The act of 1683 directed that a Court of Sessions be held by three justices of the peace in each of the twelve counties of the province, four times annually in New York, three times annually in Albany, and twice in each of the other counties. By the act of 1691 and ordinances of 1699, the functions of this court were confined to criminal matters, while civil cases were transferred to the Court of Common Pleas. The latter court was established in New York and Albany by the charters of 1686 and a Court of Common Pleas was erected for each county by the act of 1691. Composed at first of one judge and three justices, it was ordered in 1702 that the judge be assisted by two or more justices, all to be appointed by the governor. Its jurisdiction embraced all actions, real, personal and mixed where more than £5 were involved. It was based upon the practice of the King's Bench and Common Pleas at Westminster, England. Appeals were allowed to the Supreme Court where the amount involved exceeded £20. This court continued through the colonial period. Under the first constitution the number of judges and assistant justices varied greatly in the different counties, reaching in some counties as many as twelve. On March 27, 1718, the office of assistant justice was abolished and the number of judges limited to five, inclusive of the first judge. The constitution of 1821 continued this court with little change. The judges were appointed by the Governor and the Council of Appointment down to 1821, after which they were appointed by the Governor and Senate down to 1846, when the office was made elective. The constitution of 1846 abolished the Court of Common Pleas and created the County Court, providing for the election in each county, except in the city of New York, of one county judge, who should hold a court and have jurisdiction in cases arising in Justice's Court and in such special cases as the Legislature might order. Upon this court the Legislature afterward conferred jurisdiction in actions to recover money only in

sums not exceeding \$2,000; in replevin suits for \$1,000; in cases of trespass and personal injury not exceeding \$500; also equity jurisdiction in mortgage foreclosures, sale of infant's real estate, partition of lands, admeasurement of dower, satisfaction of certain judgments, etc. The tenure of office of county judge was extended from four to six years. Associated with the county judge were two justices of the peace to be designated by law to hold Courts of Sessions, with such criminal jurisdiction as the Legislature might prescribe. The constitution of 1894 changed somewhat the powers and forms of this court, principally on the criminal side. These recent changes are familiar to the bar.

The first judge of Chenango county and who had jurisdiction over the territory of Madison county until 1806, was Isaac Foote, appointed October 30, 1800; the first judge of Madison county was Peter Smith, of Peterboro, appointed June 10, 1807. His successors were as follows:

Justin Dwinelle, of Cazenovia, appointed February 7, 1823; James B. Eldridge, of Hamilton, March 16, 1833; John B. Yates, of Chittenango, March 16, 1837; Thomas Barlow, of Canastota, January 24, 1843. The county judges since this office was made elective have been as follows: James W. Nye, of Hamilton, elected in June, 1847; Sidney T. Holmes, of Morrisville, elected in November, 1851; Joseph Mason, of Hamilton, elected 1863; Charles L. Kennedy, of Morrisville, elected 1867, and twice re-elected; B. Franklin Chapman, appointed by the governor vice Kennedy, deceased, January 24, 1883; Alfred D. Kennedy, elected November 6, 1883, died 1899; John E. Smith, Morrisville, appointed to fill vacancy, and nominated and elected in November, 1899.

Surrogates.—Courts for the care and administration of estates have come down from the first Orphan's Court. Originally the Director-General and Council of New Netherland were guardians of widows and orphans. It was the duty of church deacons to attend personally to these interests and to notify the Director of the death of parents. In New Amsterdam the Burgomasters became ex-officio Orphan Masters in 1653, but at their own request they were soon relieved of the duty and two special Orphan Masters were appointed. At Fort Orange (Albany) in 1652 the Vice-Director was appointed and in 1657 Jan Verbeck and Evert Wendell. By the Duke's laws authority to grant probate of wills was vested in the Court of Assizes and Court of Sessions. This duty being a part of the royal prerogative, was subsequently reserved to the governor, and the Legislature accordingly, on November 11,

1692, passed a law directing that all probates and letters of administration be thereafter granted by the governor or his delegate and that two freeholders be appointed in each town to have charge of the estates of intestates. This constituted the Prerogative Court. In 1778 the Legislature passed a law taking from the governor the powers described above and transferring them to the judge of the Court of Probates. In 1787 the appointment of a surrogate in each county was authorized, while the judge of the Court of Probates continued to hold jurisdiction in cases out of the State and of non-residents within the State. Under the first constitution surrogates were appointed for an unlimited period by the Council of Appointment. Under the second constitution they were appointed by the governor and Senate for four years, and appeals went up to the chancellor. The constitution of 1846 abolished the separate office excepting in counties having 40,000 or more population, and transferred its duties to the county judge. In counties with more than 40,000 population the Legislature may provide for the election of a separate officer to be Surrogate for six years.

The surrogates of Madison county have been as follows: Thomas H. Hubbard, of Hamilton, appointed March 26, 1806; Dr. Asa B. Sizer, of Madison, February 26, 1816; John B. Stower, of Hamilton, February 19, 1821; Otis P. Granger, of Morrisville, April 13, 1827; James B. Eldridge, of Hamilton, February 18, 1840; James W. Nye, of Hamilton, February, 1844. Since June, 1847, the duties of this office have been vested in the county judge.

District Attorneys.—Under the legislative act of February 12, 1796, this State was divided into seven districts, over which an assistant attorney-general was appointed by the Governor and Council to serve during their pleasure. The office of district attorney was created on April 4, 1801, the State then being divided into five districts, which was subsequently and gradually increased to thirteen. Chenango, Herkimer, Lewis, Oneida, Otsego, Madison, from 1806, and Jefferson, from 1805 to 1808 constituted the sixth district. From 1809 to 1817 Madison, Cayuga, Chenango, Onondaga and Cortland counties constituted the ninth district. Since the year 1818 each county in the State has had its own district attorney. During the life of the second constitution district attorneys were appointed by the Court of General Sessions in each county. The following persons held this office in Madison county:

Daniel Kellogg, of Sullivan, appointed February 30, 1809; Thomas

H. Hubbard, of Hamilton, appointed February 26, 1816, and again June 11, 1818; William K. Fuller, of Chittenango, appointed March 26, 1821; Philo Gridley, of Hamilton, appointed 1829; Justin Dwinelle, of Cazenovia, appointed 1837; Charles Mason, of Hamilton, appointed 1845; (the three names just preceding and the dates of their appointment are obtained from unofficial data and possibly may be incorrect); Henry C. Goodwin, of Hamilton, elected June, 1847; William E. Lansing, of Chittenango, elected November, 1850; David J. Mitchell, of Hamilton, November, 1853; Asahel C. Stone, of Peterboro, November, 1856; Albert N. Sheldon, of Hamilton, November, 1859; Delos W. Cameron, of Cazenovia, November, 1862; Lambert B. Kern, of De Ruyter, November, 1865; Alexander Cramphin, of Morrisville, November, 1868; Gerrit A. Forbes, of Canastota, November, 1871; Sherman B. Daboll, of Brookfield, November, 1874; John E. Smith, of Morrisville, November, 1877; Henry Barclay, of Morrisville, November, 1880; John E. Smith, appointed vice Barclay resigned, December 28, 1882; Edgar N. Wilson, of Cazenovia, November, 1883, and re-elected; Henry M. Aylesworth, of Leonardsville, November, 1889; Joseph D. Senn, of Morrisville, 1893; Michael H. Kiley, of Cazenovia, elected November, 1894.

Sheriffs.—During the colonial period sheriffs were appointed annually in the month of October, unless otherwise noticed. Under the first constitution they were appointed annually by the Council of Appointment, and no person could hold the office more than four successive years; neither could a sheriff hold any other office, and he must be a freeholder in the county where appointed. Since the adoption of the constitution of 1821, sheriffs have been elected for a term of three years, and are ineligible to re election for the next succeeding term. The following persons have held this office for Madison county:

Judge Peter Smith, who a few years later became a settler and prominent citizen in this county, was the second sheriff of Herkimer county, succeeding William Colbraith, February 18, 1795. In Madison county Jeremiah Whipple, of Cazenovia, the first sheriff, was appointed March 26, 1806; William Hatch, of Cazenovia, March 5, 1810; Jeremiah Whipple, February 5, 1811; Elijah Pratt, of Smithfield, March 25, 1814; John Matteson, of Nelson, February 28, 1815; Moses Maynard, of Madison, March 2, 1819; Ezra Cloyes, of Morrisville, February 19, 1821, and elected in November, 1822. After this date the office was elective. Ezekiel Carpenter, of Cazenovia, November, 1825; Pardon

Barnard, of Lenox, 1828; Joseph S. Palmer, of Lenox, 1831; Thomas Wylie, of Lebanon, 1834; John M. Messenger, of Smithfield, 1837; Isaac Brown, of Brookfield, 1840; Samuel French, of Sullivan, 1843; William B. Brand, of Brookfield, 1846; Francis F. Stevens, of Eaton, 1849; Stephen M. Potter, of Cazenovia, 1852; Milton Barnett, of Smithfield, 1855; Sanford P. Chapman, of Lenox, 1858; William F. Bonney, of Eaton, 1861; Asahel Stone, of Smithfield, 1864; Andrew J. French, of Sullivan, 1866; Edwin R. Barker, of Madison, 1869; Milton De Lano, of Canastota, 1872; Wilber M. Henderson, of Madison, 1875; Milton De Lano, 1878; Putnam C. Brownell, of Hamilton, 1881; Charles K. Underwood, of Cazenovia, 1884; Leander W. Burroughs, of Morrisville, 1887; Charles E. Remick, of Oneida, 1890; Eugene M. Perry, of Georgetown, 1893; Austin M. Carpenter, of Cazenovia, 1896-1899.

County Clerks.—During the colonial period the county clerk was clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, clerk of the peace, and clerk of the Sessions of Peace, in his own county. Under the first constitution it was his duty to keep the county records and act as clerk of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas, and clerk of the Oyer and Terminer. These last named duties were conferred by the act of February 12, 1796. The seals of the county clerks were the seals of the Court of Common Pleas in their respective counties. County clerks are now clerks of the Supreme Court and County Court. Since the adoption of the constitution of 1821 the term of office has been three years. Following are the names of those who have held this office in Madison county:

Dr. Asa B. Sizer of Madison, appointed March 26, 1806; Samuel S. Forman of Cazenovia, appointed March 5, 1814; J. N. M. Hurd of Cazenovia, February 28, 1815; Bennett M. Bicknell of Morrisville, appointed February 19, 1821, and elected in November, 1822; John G. Curtis of Eaton, 1825; Andrew Scott Sloan of Eaton, 1831; Alexander Donaldson, jr., of Nelson, 1837; Lewison Fairchild of Cazenovia, 1840; Zadock T. Bentley of De Ruyter, 1843; Andrew Scott Sloan, 1846; Lorenzo D. Dana of Fenner, 1849; Lucius P. Clark of Brookfield, 1852; William E. Lansing of Sullivan, 1855; Charles L. Kennedy of Eaton, 1858; Loring Fowler of Lenox, 1861; Calvin Whitford of Brookfield, 1864; Nathan Brownell of Hamilton, 1867; Alfred D. Kennedy of Canastota, 1870; Lucius P. Clark of Eaton, 1873; John N. Woodbury of Smithfield, 1876; James S. Stewart of Eaton, 1879; Walter H. Stewart of Sullivan, 1882; Charles W. Stapleton of Hamilton, 1885, and re-

elected; W. Emmett Coe of Smithfield, 1891, and re-elected; Paul S. Main, 1897.

It will be borne in mind by the reader that at this time there were only five towns in Madison county—Brookfield, Cazenovia, De Ruyter, Hamilton and Sullivan. In this connection it is worth while to leave on record the following list of the first justices of the peace chosen in 1806 in each of the five towns named. They are as follows: Oliver Brown, Daniel Maine, Henry Clark, jr., Jonathan Morgan, Samuel Marsh and Edward Green, Brookfield; David Tuthill, Samuel S. Breese, Phineas Southwell, Perry G. Childs, Elisha Williams, Daniel Petrie, William Powers and Joshua Hamlin, Cazenovia; Eli Gage, Hubbard Smith and Eleazer Hunt, De Ruyter; Joseph Morse, Simeon Gillett, Benjamin Pierce, Erastus Cleveland, Elisha Payne, Amos Maynard, Russell Barker, George Crane, Windsor Coman, Hamilton; Gilbert Caswell, Samuel Foster, Walter Beecher, Joseph Frost, Sylvanus Smalley, Peter Smith, David Cook, William Hallock, James Campbell and Joseph Yaw, Sullivan.

There was an active struggle in the year 1807 between the two great political parties of Federalists and Republicans (or Democrats); the strife in Madison county was particularly earnest, as it was believed the election would establish the future political complexion of the county. Sylvanus Smalley, Democrat, and John W. Bulkley, Federalist, were elected to the Assembly, leaving the actual results of the struggle in doubt. Peter Smith was appointed first judge of the Court of Common Pleas and Oliver Babcock was appointed judge in the place of David Cook of Sullivan. Both Mr. Smith and Mr. Brown were decided Federalists. For the year 1807 the following were appointed justices of the peace:

Henry Clark, jr., Brookfield; Elisha Williams, Cazenovia; Robert Avery, Eaton; John Hall, Hamilton; John W. Bulkley, Lebanon; Amos W. Fuller and Stephen F. Blackstone, Madison; John Dorrance, Asa Dana and Sanford G. Calvin, Smithfield; and Jacob Patrick, Sullivan.

Previous to the erection of Chenango county in 1796 its northern tier of towns and all of Madison county were included in Herkimer county; the remainder of Chenango county was included in Tioga county. The courts of Herkimer county were held at the meeting house in Herkimer village until 1793, when one term was directed to be held at Whites-town. Col. Henry Staring was appointed first judge February 17, 1791.

The first court at Whitestown, mentioned above, was held in 1793, in Jedediah Sanger's barn, Judge Staring presiding, assisted by Judge White. The late Judge Jonas Pratt was then clerk of Herkimer county and Col. William Colbraith sheriff, both of whom were appointed in 1791. The subsequent courts of Herkimer county down to 1798 were held at Whitestown. The jail at Whitesboro at that time was used for the confinement of prisoners from Chenango county until 1808 and from Madison county until 1812. When Chenango county was erected Hamilton (now in Madison county) and Oxford were each constituted half-shire towns and so continued until the formation of Madison county, in 1806, when North Norwich and Oxford were made the shire towns for Chenango county and Hamilton and Sullivan for Madison county.

The law erecting Chenango county provided that the first Court of Common Pleas and General Sessions of the Peace should be held at the log school house near the house of Elisha Payne, in the town of Hamilton, in June, 1798. It was so held and the first business transacted was the admission to practice of eight attorneys, none of whom was from the territory of Madison county. The second term was held at Oxford in October of the same year. Subsequently court was held alternately at these two places three times each year. The judges had authority to open the court on Tuesday, to adjourn it at any time, but not to continue it beyond Saturday of the same week. Under the act the first Circuit Court was held July 10, 1798, at the Academy in Oxford with Justice (afterwards Chancellor) James Kent presiding. The second term was held in Hamilton in July, 1799, Justice Jacob Radcliff presiding. No business was transacted at either of these terms. Of the subsequent terms held down to the year 1809 the third was held in the school house at Hamilton, June 30, 1800, Morgan Lewis presiding; the fourth June 29, 1801, Judge John Lansing, jr., presiding; the fifth in June, 1803, Judge Kent presiding; the eighth at Hamilton in May, 1805, Daniel D. Tompkins presiding; the ninth at Hamilton in May, 1806, Brockholst Livingston presiding. The other terms held previous to that year were in either Oxford or North Norwich.

After the erection of Madison county in 1806 the courts were held alternately in the school house in Hamilton village and the school house near David Barnard's in Sullivan (now Lenox) until 1812. Hamilton and Sullivan were the half-shire towns of the county. In 1807, in pursuance of an act of the Legislature, the county was divided into two

jury districts by the judges and assistant judges "as nearly equal as may be convenient."

By an act of the Legislature passed April 2, 1810, Cazenovia was made the county seat and Col. John Lincklaen and Capt. Eliphalet Jackson were appointed to superintend the erection of a court house.

In pursuance of this act a brick building was erected for a court house in which the first court was held in January, 1812. This building subsequently became the eastern central part of Cazenovia Seminary, as at present. The selection of Cazenovia as a county seat, situated as it is near the western boundary, created a good deal of dissatisfaction in other parts of the county on account of its inaccessibility to the distant residents. This feeling finally culminated in 1817 in the removal of the county seat to the more central location of Morrisville. The old court house was sold for \$1,810, in 1818, to the Methodist society by whom it was used for a time for church purposes and was subsequently incorporated in the Seminary as above stated. The commissioners appointed to superintend the erection of a new court house in Morrisville were Joseph Morse, Capt. Eliphalet Jackson and Elisha Carrington. The building was soon completed and the first court was held there October 7, 1817. This court house was occupied until 1847, when a new one was erected under the superintendence of Ellis Morse, Samuel White and Oliver Pool. This building was burned during the session of the court in October, 1865, and was superseded by the two story wooden structure in the following year, which is still occupied. An addition was made to the building in 1877 to accommodate the increase of county business.

The county clerk's office, in use at the present time, is a brick structure built in 1824 by Andrew P. Lord, at a cost of \$674.00. The first jail for the county was built of wood, in 1817 at a cost of \$4,523 51. This old building became historic by the confinement within its walls of the famous Abram Antoine, whose trial is noticed a little further on. The old jail was occupied until 1872 when the present handsome brick jail and residence was erected at a cost of about \$10,000. These public buildings are pleasantly situated on the main street of Morrisville, fronting on a small public park.

The first court of record held in Madison county was a Court of Common Pleas and General Sessions of the Peace, of which the following is a record:

"Holden at the School House near David Barnard's in Sullivan, on Tuesday the

3rd day of June, 1806. Present—The Honorable Sylvanus Smalley, Peter Smith, Edward Green, Elisha Payne and David Cook, Esquires and Judges.

“Grand Jurors:—Lemuel Kingsbury, gentleman, foreman; Samuel Thomas, Elisha Carey, Oreb Montague, Joshua Herrington, Rufus Pierson, John Needham, William Whitman, Joel Doolittle, George Ballou, Ebenezer Johnson, Abner Badger, Aaron Putney, Samuel Griggs, Phineas Dodge, David Barnard, Jacob Patrick, Elisha Starr, David Woodworth.

“John Matteson and Daniel Barber, constables to wait on the Grand Jury.

“The Grand Jury, after retiring and finding no presentments, returned and were discharged by the Court.

“The Court adjourned without day. A. B. Sizer, Clerk.”

The October term of this court for the same year was held “at the School House near the house of Elisha Payne in Hamilton.” Present—The Honorable Peter Smith, Elisha Payne, Edward Green and David Cook, Esquires and Justices of the Peace. William Hatch was appointed crier of the court. It was “Ordered that this court adjourn to the meeting house and convened forthwith.”

The grand jurors of this term were as follows: Stephen F. Blackstone, foreman; John Hoxie, Stephen Crumb, Daniel H. Coon, Paul Palmer, Seth Holmes, Thomas Leach, David Walters, Edward Newton, Samuel McClure, Levi Mantor, David Peebles, Ezra Fuller, Richard Butler, Oliver S. Wilcoxon, John Shapley, William McClenathan, Archibald Bates, Isaac Warren, Caleb Allen, Joseph Cooley, Ebenezer Corbin, Samuel Howard and David Barber.

There was no important business before this court other than the approval of the seal which had been procured by the clerk, “with the device of suspended scales, beneath which a scepter lying horizontally, entwined by a serpent, a star in the center of the whole, and the whole encircled with ‘Madison county, incorporated 1806.’”

The first term of the Madison county Oyer and Terminer was held July 3, 1807, in the school house in Sullivan, before mentioned. Present—Honorable William W. Van Ness, judge of the Supreme Court; Peter Smith, judge of Madison county, Elisha Payne and David Cook, assistant justices.

The grand jurors at this term were as follows: Jonathan Morgan, foreman; Timothy Gillett, jr., Isaac Ingersoll, Isaac Morse, Samuel Thomas, Jabez Abel, Elisha Starr, Timothy Brown, Elisha Farnham, Allen Dryer, jr., Elisha Severance, Dennison Palmer, Samuel Marsh, George Dalrymple, Erastus Cleveland, Wright Brigham, Daniel Petrie, Abraham Mattoon, Ephraim Bliss, Robert Avery, Barry Carter, James D. Cooledge, John Marble.

An adjournment of this court was ordered to the barn of Sylvanus Smalley for the trial of the celebrated Hitchcock murder case. Griffin Watkins and John Leet, constables, were fined \$2 each for non-attendance and Eli F. Hill, juror, was fined a like sum for the same cause. The first indictment was against Daniel R. Baxter, for assault and battery; it was speedily disposed of by the discharge of the prisoner.

There have been several legal cases in Madison county of more than ordinary importance and interest, of which the one above referred to was the earliest. In that case Alpheus Hitchcock was charged with poisoning his wife on the 6th day of April, 1807. It was proven on the trial that on that day the inhabitants had turned out to clear the road of the very heavy fall of snow of a few days previous. Hitchcock lived at "the center" and helped the party to clear the road between that point and Madison village. Before going home, Hitchcock called at the village drug store and purchased a quantity of arsenic. This in some manner was administered to his wife and at ten o'clock the same night she was a corpse. Hitchcock was a singing school teacher and, having become enamored with one of his pupils, took this means of ridding himself of his wife. Fourteen witnesses were sworn for the people and only three for the prisoner. The evidence of guilt was clear and the verdict was in accordance therewith. Hitchcock was sentenced to be hung on Friday, the 11th of the following September, between one and three o'clock. A gallows was erected in the east part of Cazenovia village, which was then the county seat, and there the prisoner was publicly executed by Jeremiah Whipple, sheriff, in accordance with the sentence. The execution was tragic and sensational, as such proceedings, when carried out before the public, have always been. While Hitchcock stood upon the scaffold awaiting the final acts he made a request that the hymn, "Show Pity Lord, O Lord Forgive" be sung in his favorite tune of "Brookfield." This was done, adding intense impressiveness to the scene. The noose was adjusted and Hitchcock paid the penalty of his crime.

The second capital case in this county was that of Mary Antone, or Mary Anthony, as the name is given in the record, for the murder of an Indian girl. The trial took place on the 27th day of June, 1814, before Honorable Jonas Platt, justice of the Supreme Court; Peter Smith, first judge of the Court of Common Pleas; William Hopkins and Jonas Fay, assistant judges. Five witnesses were sworn for the people and two for the prisoner. The trial continued less than two days and the prisoner

was found guilty and sentenced to be hung on the 30th of September at ten o'clock in the forenoon. She was duly executed at Peterboro.

The somewhat celebrated Antone case, before referred to, was one in which Abram Antone was charged with the murder of John Jacobs; he was indicted in 1815. Judge Jonas Platt and Gen. Joseph Kirkland were appointed by the court as counsel for the prisoner, who was ably defended. The plea of not guilty was entered, but the evidence to the contrary was clear and decisive. The defence rested their case wholly upon the theory that the State of New York had no jurisdiction over the Indian tribes within her boundaries. This objection was overruled by the court. This Antone appears to have possessed a revengeful disposition. His father was a Stockbridge Indian and his mother the daughter of an Oneida chief. He was born in the year 1750 and served the cause of the colonists in the Revolution. It was well known that he committed a murder at Chenango Point, killing an Indian in about the year 1798, who, he claimed, had defrauded him out of money distributed to the different Indian tribes by the government. Later, while under the influence of liquor, he returned to his wigwam one evening and found his infant of four or five months crying loudly. Snatching the child from its mother's arms he raked open a bed of hot coals and buried the little one beneath them. The immediate cause of Antone's latest crime was the fact that John Jacobs had given the principal evidence against Mary Antone, who was the daughter of Abram, in the murder trial before described. When Jacobs became aware of Antone's enmity he left that region and did not return until Antone sent him word that he would not molest him. Jacobs came back and while hoeing corn with a number of others, Antone came up, shook hands with each one and while grasping the hand of Jacobs, quickly drew a knife from his sleeve and stabbed him three times in the side. Antone's fleetness of foot and thorough knowledge of the surrounding country enabled him to evade the officers of the law until he was finally betrayed by a man who gained his confidence by professions of friendship. Petitions were sent to the authorities by several of the Indian tribes for Antone's relief, but they were not heeded, and after having been found guilty he was sentenced to be executed in Morrisville on the 12th day of September, 1823. The execution was in public and witnessed by a vast crowd of people.

Lewis Wilber was indicted for the murder of Robert Barber on the 30th day of August, 1837. In the prosecution of the case Justin Dwi-

nelle, district attorney, was assisted by B. Davis Noxon, of Syracuse and Timothy Jenkins. Wilber was convicted of the crime and executed at Morrisville October 3rd, 1839.

In the fall of 1853 John Hadcock was tried for the murder of Mrs. Mary Gregg, was found guilty and sentenced to be hung December 21, 1853. Subsequent efforts were made through the medium of a petition signed by many reputable persons, including the court which sentenced him, to have his punishment commuted to imprisonment for life. It was contended that Hadcock was insane or at least not responsible for his acts at the time the crime was committed and the case was carried before Governor Seymour, who granted a month's stay for the purpose of investigating the matter. A jury of inquisition was appointed and met on the 13th of February, 1854. After the examination of a number of witnesses the case was submitted to the jury, who failed to agree and were discharged. The governor offered to grant a further respite if the district judge desired to order another jury. This was not done and the sheriff proceeded to carry out the sentence of the court. Hadcock was executed on the 24th day of February, 1854, in the old jail.

One of the most noticeable features of those early capital trials is, perhaps, the brief period required between the indictment of a prisoner and his execution, as compared with similar cases in recent years. The man who committed murder in those times, if arrested for the crime, was given little time by the swiftly moving wheels of justice to prepare for his inevitable doom. In these later days it is too often the case that through the ingenious efforts of the attorneys in procuring various postponements and raising new questions, a prisoner is given years of life after his first conviction and frequently escapes with light punishment or none at all.

The bar of Madison county have access to a good law library, as a result of the action of the Board of Supervisors of 1866, who, at their annual meeting adopted a resolution that a special committee consisting of Charles L. Kennedy and Lambert B. Kern be appointed to purchase a law library for the county at a sum not exceeding \$1,000, and appointing the county clerk to act as librarian. In the following year about \$900 were expended for books, and other additions have since been made.

PERSONAL NOTES.

Although Madison county is without large municipal corporations and to a great extent is situated away from the great central lines of travel, and has, therefore, failed to attract from elsewhere men of national reputation who nearly always drift towards the populous centers of the country, it has still given to the world a number of men whose names and deeds are familiar over a wide extent of territory. Some of these were born and reared in the county and passed their lives amid its familiar scenes, while others were called by their public services to other homes; none of these ever lost his pride in his birthplace. One town alone in Madison county, and it may almost be said one village—Peterboro in Smithfield—is the birthplace and former home of a number of men who were known throughout the country and who attained very high station before the public eye. Some of these were lawyers and were elevated to the bench or were elected to political office which made them distinguished, and it is fitting that they receive brief notice in this chapter of Madison county history. The bar of the county, past and present, in the high character and attainments of its members, compares favorably with those of other counties of the State. We are able to here preserve some brief personal notes of many who long ago practiced here and filled the measure of good citizenship.

Among the prominent lawyers whose life records constitute a part of the history of Madison county, stood conspicuously John B. Yates, though he won fully as high repute in business affairs as he did in his profession. He was a native of Schenectady and graduated from Union College in 1802, when he was eighteen years of age. He read law with his brother, Hon. Henry Yates, and was admitted to the bar in 1805. He successfully practiced his profession until 1812, when he received a military commission as captain and raised a company of artillery at the head of which he participated in the disastrous winter campaign on the northern New York frontier. After his return from the war his time was largely taken up with general business affairs and as a servant of the people in public office. In 1816 he settled in the village of Chittenango, where he established a mercantile business and engaged in various other undertakings for the development of the place. In 1818 he built a plaster mill, adjoining the grist mill, which he had acquired, and after the discovery of water lime, was largely interested in its manufacture. He was the principal active factor

in the construction of the lateral canal connecting Chittenango with the Erie Canal, and also ran a line of packets between the village and Utica. He maintained the Polytechnic school a number of years at his own expense, and in many other ways was the special mainspring of progress in the village. He was elected to Congress before leaving Schenectady, serving from 1815 to 1817. In the latter year he was appointed to supervise the State lotteries for the promotion of literature. In 1835 he was elected to the Assembly from Madison county and in 1837 was chosen county judge of the Court of Common Pleas, which office he held until January, 1843. He was holding both of these offices at the time of his death.

This is, perhaps, the proper place to mention another pioneer lawyer of Chittenango, William K. Fuller, who was born in Schenectady, November 24, 1792, and graduated from Union College. He studied law with Henry and John B. Yates, was admitted to the bar in 1814 and thereupon formed a partnership with John B. Yates. With him he went first to Utica in the summer of 1814, and thence to Chittenango in the spring of 1816. He at once opened an office, but in succeeding years his practice was largely given up for other pursuits. He was an able and well-read attorney, and also an excellent surveyor. He was appointed district attorney of Madison county in March, 1821, and adjutant general on the staff of Governor Yates in 1823. He was member of assembly from this county in 1829-30, and representative in Congress from 1833 to 1837. General Fuller subsequently returned to the family homestead in Schenectady, where he died.

Judge Joseph Clark was a prominent citizen in early years and was honored with several public offices. He was a son of Captain Samuel Clark, who was an early settler at Clarkville. When the post-office was established at that point, about the year 1820, he was appointed postmaster, an office which he held more than thirty years, and the name of the place was changed from Bailey's Corners to Clarkville in his honor. Judge Clark also held the office of town clerk about twenty years, was supervisor fifteen years, and justice of the peace more than twenty years. He was elected a judge of the Court of Common Pleas and served with great acceptability for ten years. He was twice elected to the Assembly, in 1824 and 1828, and again in 1835. In 1839 he was elected to the State Senate for four years. In both of these legislative bodies he left a record for faithfulness to his duties and integrity in their performance. Judge Clark died May 11, 1873.

Daniel Cady, who had studied law and begun practice in Johnstown, Fulton county, removed to Chittenango in 1828, and continued his profession until about 1835, when he removed to Columbia county. He was a man of large attainments and in that county was honored with appointment to the office of judge of the County Court in 1840. Judge Cady was a brother of Elizabeth Cady Stanton.

Other early lawyers of Chittenango were R. John Everett, who came soon after Judge Cady left, and remained a year or two; Horatio Gates Warner, Hiram Cummings, Duane Brown, who practiced about ten years, and removed to Morrisville; Lorenzo B. Dana, who practiced a short time before his election to the office of county clerk, when he removed permanently to Morrisville; William E. Lansing, born in Sullivan in 1822, read law with Judge Joshua Spencer, in Utica, began practice in 1845, was elected district attorney in 1850, county clerk in 1855, and member of congress 1861-63 and 1871-75. Charles L. Kennedy practiced a number of years in company with Mr. Lansing, removed to Morrisville when the latter was elected county clerk to perform the duties of that office, and remained there; he succeeded Lansing as clerk in 1858 and was elected county judge in 1867.

Many of the particulars of the life of Peter Smith, outside of his career as a judge, have been given in an earlier chapter, which includes a part of the history of the town of Smithfield. Born in Rockland county, N. Y., in 1768, he obtained such education as his circumstances permitted before he was sixteen years old, when he began clerking in a New York store. After three years of this experience he took a small stock of goods and opened a store about two miles from Little Falls. One year later he began mercantile business in Utica. He was successful in winning the confidence of the Indians and carried on a large fur trade, in which John Jacob Astor had an interest at one period. In 1794 he acquired the New Petersburgh tract of land, of which an account has been given and which took its name from him. In 1806 he removed to the town of Smithfield and built the family homestead which, with its many alterations, subsequently became the home of his distinguished son, Gerrit Smith. When Madison county was organized in 1806 Mr. Smith was chosen one of the judges and in 1807 was made first judge, a position which he held until 1820, administering its duties with signal success considering his limited opportunities for obtaining an education. His knowledge of human nature was profound and his mental characteristics were such as to enable him

to judge clearly of the right and wrong of cases. His integrity was unquestioned and his decisions generally satisfactory. In 1819 he conveyed his estate to his son and passed much of his time thereafter in traveling. Finally settling in Schenectady he died there April 13, 1837.

Gerrit Smith, son of Peter Smith, was born in Utica March 6, 1797. His life as a citizen of Madison county has been described at length in the preceding history of Smithfield, and his name is placed in this chapter only because he was admitted to practice in the State and Federal courts in 1853. Although he never regularly studied law, he had made himself familiar with its main principles and "became a lawyer through a steady, healthy growth of intellect." As a philanthropist of broad views, as a gifted and persistent opponent of slavery, sectarianism and all forms of wrong, and as an advocate of the broadest liberty of mind and conscience, Mr. Smith's reputation was co-extensive with the country.

The distinguished jurist, Greene Carrier Bronson, was for a time a resident of Peterboro, Madison county. He was born in Simsbury, Conn., in November, 1789. His educational opportunities were limited, but he richly endowed himself by reading and study in after life. He removed to Peterboro and studied law with John P. Sherwood in Vernon, Oneida county. In due time he was admitted to practice and became a worthy associate of the great lawyers and jurists of his time. In 1819 he was appointed surrogate of Oneida county, and in 1824 he settled in Utica, after which his connection with Madison county ceased. He was elected attorney-general of the State in 1829, was elevated to the supreme bench in 1836, and in 1847 to the bench of the Court of Appeals. After his resignation in 1851, he removed to New York city, where he was further honored with official station. It was written of Judge Bronson that "In the department of judicial duty he was justly pre-eminent and his opinions are models of excellence. In conciseness and perspicuity of expression, in terseness and directness of style, in compactness and force of logic, in sturdy vigor of intellect, and in the stern sense of justice," he was unsurpassed. He died in New York September 3, 1863.

One of the foremost of the many eminent lawyers who have shed lustre upon the bar of this State was Joshua Austin Spencer, who though not a native of this county and residing here during the most conspicuous part of his career, is nevertheless entitled to this reference. He was born in Great Barrington, Mass., May 13, 1790, and in 1808,

when he was eighteen years old, he removed to Lenox. His opportunities for obtaining education were limited, but his energy and strength of intellect enabled him to rise above all obstacles. After working as a clerk and as a carpenter's apprentice he took up the study of law with his elder brother. Soon afterward he served a term in the army in the war of 1812. In 1814 he married Clarissa Phelps of Lenox. After his admission to the bar he practiced for a time with his brother, but in 1820 formed a partnership with William H. Maynard and settled in Utica. In 1841 he was appointed U. S. attorney for the Northern District of New York, and in 1845 was elected State senator, where he performed most efficient service on the judiciary committee. He also held the office of mayor of Utica. He died in that city April 25, 1857.

Elisha Payne of Hamilton was one of the earliest judges of the Court of Common Pleas in this county, receiving his appointment from Gov. Morgan Lewis March 31, 1806. He held the office with honor and ability nine years. Judge Payne was a son of Abram Payne, who died in Hamilton in 1801. In 1795 Elisha bought lot No. 2, which included half the site of Hamilton village, and gave the name to the place in honor of Alexander Hamilton. Mr. Payne's useful life was characterized by earnest and unselfish efforts for the advancement of education and morality, and it was largely due to him that the Seminary was located in Hamilton. Other details of his life are given in the history of that town in earlier chapters.

Judge John McLean was once a resident in Eaton, this county. He was a native of New Jersey and was a brother of the late Noah McLean of Eaton. He went with his parents to Virginia, later to Kentucky, and finally to Ohio, where he was admitted to the bar in 1807. He began practice in Lebanon in that State and in 1812 was elected to Congress; in 1816 he was elected judge of the Supreme Court of Ohio, and in 1823 was postmaster-general. In 1829 he was appointed by President Jackson a justice of the United States Supreme Court. He died in Cincinnati in 1861.

Judge Samuel Nelson was a law student in Madison county, town of Madison, and married the daughter of his preceptor, Judge David Woods, an early attorney of that town. Judge Nelson was born in Hebron, Washington county, N. Y., in 1792, and graduated from Middlebury College, Vermont, in 1813; he was admitted to the bar in 1817, and settled in Cortland, where he was a successful practitioner. After holding several minor offices he was appointed a Circuit Court judge in

1823, judge of the State Supreme Court in 1831, and was made chief justice in 1837. In 1845 he was appointed by President Tyler a justice of the United States Supreme Court.

The town and village of Hamilton has given to the bar of the county a number of prominent lawyers. Among the earliest as well as the ablest of these were Nathaniel King and Thomas H. Hubbard, both of whom were highly respected and honored by their fellow citizens. Nathaniel King was born in Amenia, Dutchess county, N. Y., December 26, 1767, and graduated from Yale College in 1792. He at once studied and passed through a law course and in February, 1797, settled in Hamilton and began practice. Upon the erection of Chenango county in 1788 he was elected one of the first assemblymen from that county, and again represented the county in 1800 and 1802. He had a taste for military affairs and early received the appointment of colonel in the militia, subsequently rising to the rank of major-general, in which capacity he served at Sackett's Harbor in the war of 1812. In 1809 he was appointed district attorney of the Ninth district, which included Madison, Cayuga, Chenango, Onondaga, and Cortland counties. He was one of the board of trustees that founded Hamilton Academy in 1818, and the first teacher in that institution, for which vocation he was thoroughly adapted. He died in Hamilton July 25, 1848.

Thomas Hill Hubbard was born in New Haven, Conn., December 6, 1781. He was a son of Rev. Bela Hubbard, D. D., a distinguished Episcopal divine of that city and graduated from Yale in 1799. He immediately began the study of law in Troy, and after his admission to the bar in 1804 or 1805, he settled in Hamilton and began practice, remaining there about twenty years and until 1824, when he removed to Utica and continued practice there until his death. He was the first surrogate of Madison county, holding that office from March 26, 1806, to February 26, 1816. At that time he was appointed district attorney of the Sixth district, which included seven counties; when each county was made a separate district in 1818 he continued as the first district attorney of Madison county. He was presidential elector in 1812, in 1844, and again in 1852. Upon his removal to Utica he formed a partnership with Greene C. Bronson and was honored with other offices in that county. He died May 21, 1857.

Another early lawyer of Hamilton was John G. Stower, who was a student with Mr. Hubbard, and after his admission to the bar formed a partnership with his preceptor, which continued until Mr. Hubbard

removed to Utica. Mr. Stower was surrogate of Madison county from February 9, 1821, to April 13, 1827; representative in Congress from 1827 to 1829, and in April of the latter year was appointed United States attorney for the Southern District of Florida. He was elected State senator in 1833 and held the office continuously until his resignation in September, 1835. Mr. Stower was an able and conscientious lawyer. His death took place December 20, 1850.

Philo Gridley was for a short period associated with Mr. Stower as a partner in law practice and held the office of district attorney of Madison county for a term after 1829. He subsequently removed to Utica and was appointed circuit judge of the Fifth Circuit July 17, 1838, and was elected Supreme Court judge June 7, 1847.

One of the most prominent jurists of this State was for a number of years a member of the bar of Madison county and a resident of Hamilton village. Charles Mason was born in Plattsburg, N. Y., July 18, 1810, and after obtaining an academical education, studied law with Hon. William Ruger, of Watertown. Upon the appointment of Philo Gridley as circuit judge in 1838, calling him from Hamilton, Mr. Mason removed to that village and took his place. In 1845 he was appointed district attorney of Madison county and relinquished the office to accept that of justice of the Supreme Court for the Sixth Judicial District, to which he was elected in June, 1847. By two re-elections he was retained in this high office twenty-two years. In January, 1868, he was appointed to fill a vacancy in the Court of Appeals occasioned by the death of Judge Wright. In 1870 he was appointed clerk of the United States Circuit Court, removing to Utica to perform the duties of the office. He died in that city while still filling the position on May 31, 1879.

John Foote was a son of Isaac Foote, a leading citizen of the town of Smyrna, Chenango county, where he settled in 1795, was born in Colchester, Conn., April 30, 1786, and studied law in the office of Thomas H. Hubbard in Hamilton, and began practice about the year 1813. He continued in business more than half a century. He was the father of John J. Foote, a successful merchant of Hamilton, who held the offices of State senator and presidential elector.

Lorenzo Sherwood, who removed to De Ruyter from Hoosick, N. Y., and practiced there a few years, took up his residence in Hamilton in the winter of 1839-40 and began business in company with James W. Nye, who had studied with him in De Ruyter. After about ten years

of business association, Mr. Sherwood removed to Texas on account of fear of consumption. Mr. Nye continued in practice until his election to the office of surrogate in 1844. In 1847 he was elected county judge. Soon after the close of his term in this office he removed to Syracuse and subsequently to New York city.

In 1845 Albert N. Sheldon and James E. Eldredge formed a partnership for the practice of law in Hamilton, which was dissolved three years later. Mr. Sheldon was elected district attorney in 1859 and held the office one term only, and is still in practice in Hamilton. Mr. Eldredge was elected to the Assembly in 1816, 1827, and 1829, and in 1833 was elected county judge, holding the office one term only. He died September 15, 1864.

Henry C. Goodwin was born in De Ruyter June 25, 1824, received an academical education and was admitted to the bar in 1846. He was the first district attorney under the constitution of 1846, elected in June, 1847, and held the office one term. He was elected to Congress in November 1854, upon the resignation of Gerrit Smith, and was re-elected for the next term. His promising life was cut short by death November 12, 1864, at thirty-six years of age.

David J. Mitchell was for a time a partner with Mr. Goodwin in Hamilton and early evinced the possession of legal talent of the highest order. He soon removed to Syracuse and became a partner with Judge Daniel Pratt and Wilber M. Brown, a firm which gained wide celebrity. Mr. Mitchell was noted for his effective eloquence before juries. He died September 22, 1874, when only forty-seven years of age.

John Adams Smith was an early practitioner in Hamilton and for a time in company with Thomas H. Hubbard.

Joseph Mason, born in Plattsburg March 31, 1828, settled in Hamilton to study law with his eminent brother, Charles Mason, and was admitted to the bar in 1849. He began practice there the same year, was elected justice of the peace in 1849, at the age of twenty-one years and held the office two or three terms. He was elected county judge in 1863, held the office one term, and in 1878 was elected to Congress.

David G. Wellington, who was for a number of years a partner with Mr. Mason, was born in Cazenovia January 8, 1838, and graduated from the seminary in that village. After his admission to the bar he was elected justice in 1866 and held the office until his election to the Assembly in 1867; to the latter office he was again chosen in 1874. His partnership with Mr. Mason began in 1876.

After the village of Morrisville was made the county seat in 1817 the natural tendency of many of the prominent lawyers of the county was towards that place for the practice of their profession. The first lawyer to settle in the village was Andrew S. Sloan, who came from Mansfield, Conn. He graduated from Williams College in 1813, studied law in Waterford, Conn., and settled in Morrisville in 1819, where he resided until his death in 1857. He held the office of county clerk six years, and was first judge of the county. Associated with him several years was Hugh Halsey, who came from Long Island; he returned thither after a few years and subsequently held the office of surrogate, and died there.

Epenetus Holmes settled in Morrisville as a contemporary with Mr. Sloan. He was born at Amenia, Dutchess county, N. Y., December 1, 1784. With limited educational opportunities he studied law and was admitted to the bar at Schaghticoke, N. Y., and there practiced until his removal to Morrisville. He served as justice of the peace, and for several years was clerk of the Board of Supervisors. Chosen a judge of the Court of Common Pleas, he sat about ten years on the bench. He died in 1861. He was father of Sidney T. Holmes, who was one of the strongest men professionally of the Madison county bar. Enthusiastic in study, with a quick and active mental equipment, he rapidly advanced to the front rank among the lawyers of this vicinity. He was elected county judge in 1851 and served twelve years with rare ability. In 1865 he was elected to Congress from this district and was no less successful as a legislator than as a lawyer and jurist. Later in his life he removed to Bay City, Michigan, where he continued the success attained here.

A. Lawrence Foster studied law in Vernon and settled in Morrisville about 1827, where he was successful in his profession. Active in politics in the Whig party, they elected him to Congress in 1840. At the close of his term he settled permanently in Virginia.

Otis P. Granger was born in Suffield, Conn., in February, 1796, and graduated from Williams College in 1816. He studied law, was admitted to the bar and in 1821 settled in Morrisville, where he continued in active practice until 1845. He was an able counselor and enjoyed the full confidence of the community. He was appointed surrogate of the county in 1827 and held the office until 1840. After his retirement from practice before 1850 he was frequently consulted in cases of importance.

Duane Brown removed from Brookfield about 1845 and bought out A. Lawrence Foster in Morrisville, continuing in successful practice until his death in March, 1857. Among his professional brethren he was considered one of the ablest lawyers of his time. He took little interest in politics and held no public office of importance.

William W. Farwell, who was a son-in-law of Judge Otis P. Granger, practiced in Morrisville about four years from 1854, when he removed to Chicago, where he was elected circuit judge. His business associate was Z. T. Bentley, who removed to Oneida and died there.

Alexander Cramphin, born in Maryland in 1828, studied law with Timothy Jenkins, at Oneida Castle, and with Duane Brown, in Morrisville. After his admission to the bar he was elected justice of the peace and in 1868 was chosen district attorney. He died February 2, 1874.

Isaac Newton Messinger, who died in Oneida, March 11, 1895, in the seventy fifth year of his age, was for many years an honored member of the Madison county bar, and a valued citizen of Oneida. He was born in the town of Smithfield, this county, February 28, 1821, the only child of Gen. John M. Messinger, one of the earliest settlers of the town of Lenox. The General was a native of Barre, Mass., and in the year 1808, removed to the town of Smithfield. He was a man of importance in his time, being actively interested in military affairs. He was one of the early sheriffs of Madison county; represented his district in the State Legislature, and occupied a prominent position in the county both politically and socially. I. Newton Messinger was a graduate of Hamilton College in the class of 1839, being a classmate of the late Judge Benjamin F. Chapman. He studied law and in July, 1843, was admitted to the bar. He opened the first law office in Oneida shortly after his admission, taking as partner Hon. Ithamar C. Sloan, a brilliant practitioner of wide reputation. In 1863 he formed a partnership with James B. Jenkins, which was harmoniously and successfully maintained for a period of ten years, when Mr. Messinger retired from active practice (1873). Mr. Messinger was for some time chief of the village fire department, and was much esteemed for his bravery in the face of danger and disaster. He was also one of the early village presidents, and during the Civil war gave valuable aid to the Union cause by raising troops. Prior to the birth of the Republican party he was a Democrat. He was Oneida's fourth postmaster, his commission bearing the signature of President Buchanan; he was also one of the



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earliest ticket agents and operators at the New York Central station.

Edward Frost Haskell, who died in Oneida November 2, 1892, in the thirty-ninth year of his age, was an honored member of the Madison county bar. He was born at Orange, N. J., October 21, 1853, a son of Llewellyn and Marianna (Frost) Haskell. His father was a New York merchant of large interests, and the owner and founder of Llewellyn Park in Orange. His mother was a native of Charleston, N. C., and came of the old Southern family of Frost. Mr. Haskell was prepared at Fort Edward Collegiate Institute, and entered the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor. He began the study of law in the office of Hon. John E. Smith of Morrisville, and was admitted to the bar in 1887. Following his admission he formed a partnership with Judge Smith which continued five years, or until Mr. Haskell's election to the State Legislature in 1883. During their association Mr. Haskell acted as assistant district attorney, Mr. Smith being then the prosecuting officer. Mr. Haskell served two consecutive years in the Assembly, and was chairman of the Committee on Railroads. After his retirement from the Legislature he settled in Oneida where he enjoyed a large and lucrative practice until his untimely death. Mr. Haskell married in 1873, Mary E. Howe. Three children were born to them: Edna Rutledge, Florence, and Edward Llewellyn.

Hon. Gerrit A. Forbes, justice of the Supreme Court, was born near Clockville, in the town of Lenox, May 30, 1836, a son of Isaac J. and Abigail (Sayles) Forbes, the former of whom was a son of Jacob, a farmer of Lenox, who reared a family of ten sons and three daughters, of whom Isaac J. was one of the youngest. The father of Jacob was of Scotch descent, and an early settler in the Mohawk Valley, where the family name, although Forbes in Scotland, took the form of Forbush. Isaac J. Forbes was born at Clockville, and died at Lafayette, Ind., in the forty-seventh year of his age. His wife was a daughter of Silas Sayles, once postmaster at Peterboro, and a granddaughter of William Sayles, a native of Connecticut, who came early to this region. Of the union of Isaac J. and Abigail (Sayles) Forbes eleven children were born, of whom Gerrit A. Forbes was the sixth in order of birth. His mother had been a schoolmate of the famous American philanthropist, Gerrit Smith, and in his honor Judge Forbes was named. He was reared on his father's farm and in his youth received but a common school education. In 1860, however, having a strong desire to embrace the legal profession, he began to read in the office of Hon. B. F. Chapman of Clockville, and was admitted in May, 1863. He formed

a partnership with Judge Chapman in August of the same year. Judge Forbes served as district attorney from 1871 to 1874, and was elected justice of the Supreme Court in November, 1887. In 1884 he had become the head of the law firm of Forbes, Brown & Tracy at Syracuse, taking the place of Hon. George N. Kennedy in the firm of Kennedy & Tracy. Since 1868 he has resided in Canastota, and during his long residence in that village has been prominently associated with many public spirited enterprises, and in all movements having for their aim the material prosperity and moral advancement of the community; he has served as president of the Board of Education twelve consecutive years. Judge Forbes married, July 10, 1862, Ellen Brooks, daughter of Colon and Matilda (Hills) Brooks of Clockville; of their union are two children: Maude L., wife of D. Fiske Kellogg, New York, and Claude L., a practicing attorney of Syracuse.

S. Perry Smith, long a well known and successful member of the bar of the county, was born in Nelson and a son of James and Sally Smith. Until he reached middle life he remained on the home farm of his father to care for his younger brothers, James W. and John E. Smith, after which he read law and practiced in Morrisville many years and until his death April 2, 1896. He was a Democrat and supported his party both at the polls and as a public speaker on many occasions. During the war of the Rebellion he was repeatedly elected supervisor of his native town, which was strongly Republican, and performed very efficient service in promoting enlistments for the Union armies. He was thrice married—first to Miranda Spencer, by whom there survived him a daughter, Mrs. George C. Wilbur, of Detroit; second to Sophia Powers, and third to Ella Goodfellow, who now survives him and by whom he had three children: Samuel, Bertha and Paul, who reside with their mother in Oneida.

Nathaniel Foote settled in Morrisville in 1845, removing from Chango county. He continued in practice throughout his long life.

Joseph Clark, who is elsewhere mentioned as the founder of Clarkville, in Brookfield, and who was county clerk twenty years, justice of the peace twenty-five years, supervisor fifteen years, and judge of the Court of Common Pleas more than ten years, was father of Lucius P. Clark, who was born in Clarkville, January 27, 1822. He received a part of his liberal education in the Pearl Street Academy in Albany, after which he returned to Clarkville, married and learned the carriage maker's trade, which he followed about eight years. He was then ap-



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pointed deputy county clerk and removed to Morrisville in 1850. Three years later he was elected county clerk and held the office three years. During this period of six years in the office he had given all spare time to the study of law and was admitted to the bar in 1855. He was nominated in 1856 by the Democrats for Congress and frequently nominated for the assembly. In 1873 he was again elected county clerk.

The village of Cazenovia was the county seat from 1810 to 1817 and during that period attracted thither a number of able lawyers, while in more recent years other have found remunerative practice in that section. Schuyler Van Rensselaer and Samuel Sidney Breese settled there before the close of the last century and were professionally engaged. Van Rensselaer remained only a short time. Mr. Breese was the first clerk of Chenango county, receiving his appointment in the year of the erection of the county, 1798. He remained in Cazenovia in practice to about 1808, when he removed to Oneida county and was there honored as a representative in the Constitutional Convention of 1821, and with election to the Assembly of 1828.

David Dearborn, David B. Johnson, and possibly other attorneys, settled there during the first decade of the present century. Mr. Dearborn and Mr. Johnson practiced many years and both their names appear in the tax list of the place in 1811. Mr. Dearborn remained in the village until his death, July 22, 1847.

Perry G. Childs was one of Cazenovia's most distinguished early lawyers. He was a graduate of Williams College, married Catharine Ledyard in 1807, in which year he settled in the village; was admitted to the bar in 1813, and continued in active practice until his death, March 27, 1835. He was appointed a member of the Council of Appointment January 10, 1822, and was elected to the State Senate in 1819. He served on the staff of General Hurd in the war of 1812, and on January 9, 1830, he was appointed bank commissioner, which office he held ten years. He was father of five children. He died in 1835.

Justin Dwinelle was another prominent lawyer of Cazenovia, who graduated at Yale in 1805 and settled in the village before 1815, and continued until his death, September 15, 1850, aged sixty-six years. He was in the Assembly in 1821-22; was appointed county judge February 7, 1823; served in Congress in 1823-25, and was appointed district attorney in 1837.

Charles Stebbins was born in Williamstown, Mass., in May, 1789. He graduated at Williams College in 1808, at the age of nineteen, and

in 1810 removed to Cazenovia. He was admitted in 1813. He died here March 23, 1873. He served in the war of 1812 as aide-de camp to General Hurd. He was elected State senator in opposition to Gerrit Smith in 1825, and served four years. January 9, 1830, he was appointed bank commissioner, and held that office till 1840. In 1819 he he married Eunice, daughter of Josiah Masters, of Schaghticoke, N. Y., who was born in 1794, and died in Cazenovia, May 5, 1871. They had five children.

Jonathan Denise Ledyard, son of Benjamin, was born at Middletown Point, N. J., June 10, 1793, and died in Cazenovia, January 7, 1874. His father served with credit as an officer in the Revolutionary army and in 1794 settled at Aurora, now in Cayuga county. His mother was sister to Gen. Jonathan Forman and to Maj. Samuel S. Forman, who accompanied Col. John Lincklaen in the settlement of Cazenovia in 1793. After the death of his mother in 1798, Jonathan D. Ledyard was adopted by his sister Helen, wife of Col. John Lincklaen, and given excellent educational opportunities, which he fully employed, and graduated from Union College in 1812. He read law in the office of Childs & Stebbins in Cazenovia, and in Utica and was admitted to the bar in 1815. Soon after attaining his majority he entered the land office of Colonel Lincklaen, whom he succeeded in the management of the Holland Land Company's business in this vicinity, and in 1822 he purchased the remaining lands. These affairs prevented him from engaging to any important extent in the practice of law. Throughout his life he was a broad-minded and public spirited citizen.

The first regular attorney in the town of De Ruyter was Abraham Payne, son of Elisha Payne, of Hamilton, whence he removed about 1824. After practicing about ten years he removed to Seneca Falls, where he extensively engaged in the milling business. Martin P. Sweet, of Onondaga county, settled in De Ruyter in 1832 and practiced about four years, when he removed to the vicinity of Auburn. In his office as a student was Lorenzo Sherwood, of Hoosick, N. Y., who completed his studies and practiced in De Ruyter from 1834 to about 1839, when he went to Hamilton, taking with him James W. Nye, then a student in his office. With Mr. Sherwood, while in De Ruyter, was his brother, Luman, then recently admitted, who practiced with him until 1839, went he went to Auburn.

Zadock T. Bentley was a son of Jonathan Bentley, a pioneer of De Ruyter, and was born in Washington county, August 8, 1807. After

graduating from the Hamilton Academy he began the study of law at Berlin, N. Y., and was admitted to the bar in Madison county in 1833. In that year he formed a partnership with Martin P. Sweet which continued three years, when Mr. Sweet left the town. Mr. Bentley continued in practice until 1844, when he removed to Morrisville to assume the office of county clerk to which he had been elected. He remained at the county seat after his term expired, practicing until about 1862 when he removed to Oneida and died there July 4, 1870. George W. Stone, a young lawyer from Cortland county, formed a partnership with Mr. Bentley about 1836, which continued until 1839, when ill health compelled Mr. Stone to go south. He died in Homer. Artemas V. Bentley was a brother of Zadock T. and read law with him. He was admitted in 1841, began practice in De Ruyter which he continued until 1861, when he was appointed postmaster, an office which he held many years.

Andrew Scott Sloan, born in Morrisville, son of Judge Andrew S. Sloan, before mentioned, studied law in that village and in 1844 settled in De Ruyter, where he continued in practice ten years and removed to Beaver Dam, Wis. His younger brother, Ithamar C. Sloan, studied with him in De Ruyter, was admitted about 1846, and practiced till 1854, when he removed to Janesville Wis.

Among the leading lawyers of Madison county for many years, was Harris Coats Miner, who was born in Pharsalia, N. Y., August 31, 1817. In 1838 he went to De Ruyter to attend school. Being offered a position as head clerk in a store there, he took it and remained in the business several years. On January 1, 1844, he removed to Morrisville to accept the office of deputy county clerk, to which he was appointed by Zadock T. Bentley. During his three years of service in this position he devoted his energies and spare hours to the study of law, and his strength of intellect and perseverance enabled him to so master the subject that he was admitted in December, 1849. Forming a partnership with Andrew S. Sloan, they practiced together until Mr. Sloan removed west, after which Mr. Miner was associated with his brother, R. L. Miner, and with Lambert B. Kern.

Lambert B. Kern was born in Eaton, Madison county, November 28, 1833. He obtained an academical education and studied law in the office of Sidney T. Holmes in Morrisville, and was admitted to the bar in 1858. In 1865 he was elected district attorney and served one term. In 1878 he was elected to the Assembly. Daniel Q. Mitchell, a brother of

David J. Mitchell, before mentioned, was born in De Ruyter September 16, 1823, and was admitted to the bar in 1860, from which time he practiced successfully in De Ruyter many years.

The town and village of Madison had an early and reputable attorney in the person of Phineas L. Tracy, who was born before the close of the last century in Norwich, Conn., graduated from Yale in 1806 and engaged in practice in 1811. His brother, Albert, born June 17, 1793, came to Madison county at the same time. He had studied medicine with his father, took up the legal profession and was admitted in 1815. Their practice in Madison continued only a few years, when Phineas removed to Batavia and Albert H. to Buffalo.

Edward Rogers, a graduate of Yale College and a man of superior mental qualifications, was born in Cornwall, Conn., May 30, 1787, removed to Madison about the close of the war of 1812 and continued prominent in his profession during about thirty years. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention in 1821 and represented the 23d District in Congress in 1839-41. He also served several years as a judge of the Court of Common Pleas. David Woods and his son Jonathan were contemporary practitioners with Judge Rogers, coming originally from Vermont. They did not long remain in this county.

Thomas J. Yaw practiced law in Brookfield (Clarkville) from about 1830 until his death in 1863. In that village also Pardon Davis was in practice in the 30's. George W. Gray settled there about 1845 and practiced a few years. Henry M. Aylesworth, who afterwards removed to Leonardsville, practiced in Clarkville a part of the year 1867. Samuel D. White, who removed to Hamilton, was in practice in Clarkville from 1857 to 1866. George M. Havens also practiced there about a year before his removal to New York about 1845. Sherman Daboll, who came into Brookfield with his parents when young, studied law at New Berlin, practiced in Clarkville several years, and removed to Michigan. Barna J. Stimson practiced there from 1867 to 1874, and removed to Hamilton. Frederick Clarke, a native of the town of Brookfield, studied law with Sherman Daboll, began practice about 1876 and soon afterward removed to Cazenovia. In Leonardsville, in this town, Anson Harder, from Little Falls, settled about 1853, practiced about three years and removed to Jefferson county.

The first lawyer in Earlville, town of Lebanon, was probably Joseph Whitmore, who removed there from Rome in 1843, and continued in practice five or six years, when he removed to Michigan. Alfred

Nichols settled there in 1851 and practiced until 1859, when he removed to Sherburne.

The pioneer attorney in the town of Lenox was George Ager, but it is not known in just what year he settled there. The next one was Ichabod S. Spencer, who moved from Massachusetts to the town of Madison in 1802. He began law practice in 1808 and attained unusual success. He was the first postmaster in Canastota, in 1829. Judge Thomas Barlow was a son of Thomas and was born in Duanesburgh, Schenectady county, March 14, 1807. After receiving an academical education he studied law in Little Falls, Rochester and Herkimer, and at the July term of the Supreme Court in 1831 was admitted as an attorney; at the July term in 1834 he was admitted as counselor of that court, and in January, 1835, was admitted solicitor and counselor of the Court of Chancery. He settled in Canastota in the fall of 1831, and in the fall of 1842 was appointed superintendent of schools in Madison county. He gained a large practice in his profession and a high reputation throughout the county. In February, 1843, he was elected first judge of the Court of Common Pleas and served acceptably in that office until January, 1848. In 1844 he was elected to the State Senate and served faithfully and ably four years. Judge Barlow indulged his natural taste for historical research and writing, and in May, 1841, was made a corresponding member of the New York Historical Society. In 1853 he was elected a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. In 1854 he was elected corresponding member of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin and in the same year was made corresponding member of the New Orleans Academy of Sciences. He made a fine collection of natural history specimens that was particularly rich in insects. As a scientific lecturer Judge Barlow was popular. He died in Canastota.

Other comparatively early attorneys of Canastota were Curtis C. Baldwin, Israel S. Spencer, Hiram Bennett, William H. Kinney and I. N. Messenger. Stephen Chapman settled in Clockville, town of Lenox, about 1820 as the first attorney in that place. B. F. Chapman was also in practice there many years, to 1880, when he removed to Oneida and was succeeded by George W. Chapman. Joshua A. Spencer, brother of Ichabod S., was an early practitioner in this town and subsequently attained eminence in the profession.

Hon. Timothy Jenkins, although he resided in Oneida county, was still a well known and honored practitioner at the Madison county bar

and was thoroughly well known in this county where he had many interests. He was a native of New England, a descendant from the hardy, conscientious, devout first settlers of that seminal part of our country. He was born in the town of Barre, Mass., January 29, 1799, of parents whose genealogy showed them to be allied to the early Puritans of Plymouth. They were farmers and intended for their son no other occupation in life. It was their wish that he and his only brother should own and till the same farm which had been bequeathed to them by their father. Ere he had attained his sixteenth year his father had been removed by death. From that day he was left to maintain himself and mark out and pursue his own plan of life. He soon determined to seek a higher intellectual culture, to penetrate some of the regions of science and learning of which he had, in his elementary studies, caught some glimpses. At the age of eighteen Mr. Jenkins removed to Washington county, this State; there he resided two years attending the academies at Salem and White Creek. During that time he devoted himself assiduously to the attainment of classical and scientific learning. He then entered upon and pursued for three years the honorable employment of school teacher, in the prosecution of which he was continually extending and perfecting his acquaintance with several sciences and classical literature. At that time he commenced the study of the law, the practice of which he had determined should be his profession in life. Afterwards having prosecuted his studies the required term under two distinguished lawyers in Utica, Mr. Jenkins was admitted to the bar in 1825. Soon after he opened an office in the adjoining village of Vernon, and in 1832 removed and settled at Oneida Castle. From that time until his death, which occurred December 24, 1859, he was constantly engaged in an ever increasing legal business extending into adjacent counties and often into more distant parts of the State.

In 1840 Mr. Jenkins was appointed the prosecuting attorney of Oneida county, and held that responsible office five years. During his term of service the criminal business of the county was unusually large, but his onerous duties were discharged with signal ability, and to the entire satisfaction of his legal brethren and to the people generally. For ten years, under the appointing power of the State, Mr. Jenkins held the office of attorney to the Oneida Indians, and to this remnant of a once noble tribe of aborigines of our country he faithfully extended the benefits of his talents and influence. In 1844 he was elected a rep-

representative to the Congress of the United States; also in 1846, and again in 1850. During those six years in that exalted station, Mr. Jenkins served his constituents, his State, the Republic, and the cause of humanity with a fidelity to principle and independence of party that gained for him universal respect and made him a still greater favorite of the people. He is believed to have been one of those who devised the "Wilmot Proviso." If he did not originate the measure he was early in the counsel of those who did. He supported it with great earnestness, although he knew it was displeasing to many of his own party. Mr. Jenkins was from early life a Democrat in his political belief; he nevertheless opposed the Kansas Nebraska Act of 1854, which repealed the Missouri Compromise. In 1856 he joined the Fremont movement, and ever afterward acted with the Republicans. In fact he was a delegate at large to the convention which met in Philadelphia in 1856 to form the Republican party.

Mr. Jenkins was a man positive in intellect, disposition, and in heart. He commenced life under disadvantageous circumstances, but there was no man who enjoyed more entirely the confidence and respect of the whole community. He was highly distinguished for his learning and industry in his profession, his great personal resolution and perseverance, and he maintained a position in the very first rank at the bar. Although not an orator as the term is generally understood, his speeches were always sound, logical, and to the point, and in the preparation of his cases he had no superior. In his religious convictions he was earnest and decided, and took a prominent part in the formation of a Unitarian Society in Vernon and the erection of an edifice. To those who knew him slightly he appeared distant and very dignified, but a better acquaintance proved him genial and communicative, with a heart full of love and kindness to all.

Ex-Postmaster-General James at a meeting of the Oneida County Society in New York held in that city March 15, 1897, said: "As the name of Timothy Jenkins comes to my recollection I see a tall, dignified, impressive man, the very type of a lawyer and statesman, a man whom in my younger days I was led to regard as one of the ablest men I had ever met, and I was gratified years after to learn that Hannibal Hamlin, vice-president of the United States, one who had served in Congress with him, declared that to be his opinion."

In 1822 Mr. Jenkins was united in marriage with Miss Florilla Tuttle of Vernon, which marriage was terminated by the death of the wife

about a year afterwards. In 1829 Mr. Jenkins married Miss Harriet Tuttle, a sister of his deceased wife. Their children were: Charles M., born Sept. 1, 1830, died Dec. 20, 1856; Hiram T., born April 8, 1833, died July 29, 1868; Florilla, widow of W. J. Hickox, only surviving child; Albert Timothy, born April 10, 1845, died April 29, 1846.

James B. Jenkins has practiced law in this vicinity nearly fifty years. He was born in Onondaga county, N. Y., a son of Josiah and Harriet A. (Fay) Jenkins, a daughter of Major Joseph Fay, aide to General Wilkinson in the War of 1812. Josiah Jenkins was a graduate of Yale College and a man of scholarly attainments. With his brother, Timothy, he removed from Massachusetts to Albany where for several years they were engaged in perfecting astronomical apparatus; both were teachers and lecturers on astronomy. Josiah Jenkins was for some years and at the time of his death, superintendent of the State Salt Works, living at Syracuse. He had proceeded to Montezuma to inspect the State Salt Works there, and while there contracted a fever from the effects of which he died. Timothy Jenkins was a man of national reputation; he was frequently mentioned at one time for the gubernatorial nomination, which he declined. He represented his district in Congress several terms. The subject of this notice was prepared for college at the old Oneida Castle Academy, and entered Hamilton. In 1847 he began the study of law in the office of his uncle, Timothy Jenkins, taking charge of the latter's legal business in his absence at Washington. He was admitted to the bar in 1850 and began practice in Oneida Castle. For several years he was associated with Hiram T. Jenkins, who was district attorney of Oneida county for nine years, during most of which period Mr. Jenkins acted as his assistant, and for about eighteen months as acting district attorney. He remained in Oneida Castle until 1862, and in that year located in Oneida where he has since practiced. For nine years, and during the Civil War, he was associated with the late I. Newton Messinger, and both gave material aid to the Union cause by raising troops in this locality. He next associated with T. A. Devereaux, esq., under the firm name of Jenkins & Devereaux, which continued twenty years; they formed a partnership with Joseph I. Sayles of Rome, and as Sayles, Jenkins & Devereaux conducted two offices, one in Rome and one in Oneida for nearly three years. Mr. Devereaux withdrew from the firm of Jenkins & Devereaux in the spring 1897, and Mr. Jenkins has since practiced alone. From time to time he has been engaged on many cases of unusual interest and prominence,

including *Elkins vs Kilburn*, and *Others*, which was fought vigorously for some years and carried to the Court of Appeals where Mr. Jenkins argued against Senator Kernan of Utica, and obtained a judgment of \$17,000. His famous case of the Six Nations of New York Indians against the United States Government has taken a large portion of his time. Under the treaty of Buffalo Creek in 1838 the New York Indians ceded or traded to the United States a large tract of land in Wisconsin, and were to receive in return 1,834,000 acres in Indian Territory and \$423,000 in money. During the Kansas Border war and the struggle to make Kansas a free State many people squatted on these lands, and later obtained deeds from the Government which intended to pay the New York Indians, an intention which was never realized. Mr. Jenkins commenced the prosecution of the claim of the Indians in the fall of 1859, and it was fought before the different departments of Government until 1884, when he secured a bill from Congress sending it to the Court of Claims. Here the case was tried and argued, resulting in a decision for the Indians of a little less than \$2,000,000. It was reopened and fought several years until in 1897 Mr. Jenkins appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States where he argued the case twice, and on November 14, 1898, a judgment was obtained for \$1,999,210.85. Mr. Jenkins was for many years an ardent advocate of the cause of temperance, and prominent in temperance work. He is one of the oldest and best known practitioners of the Madison bar. He married, June 28, 1876, Carrie A. Lockwood, a daughter of Hon. S. M. Lockwood of New Caanan, Conn. Of this union is one son, Harry M. Jenkins.

Hiram L. Rockwell, son of Thomas B. and Lucy (Lindley) Rockwell, was born in the town of Stockbridge, this county, February 21, 1833. His father was engaged extensively in farming and was at one time captain of a company of N. Y. State artillery; his grandfather, Thomas Rockwell, came from Connecticut and was among the earliest settlers of the present town of Stockbridge. Mr. Rockwell was educated in the district schools, and at the Albany Normal school, from which he was graduated with the class of 1855. For one year he taught a Union school in the town of Dryden, Tompkins county, N. Y., and the following year held a position as instructor in the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute. In 1857 he entered the Albany Law School where he was graduated LL. B. in 1859. In the same year he was admitted to the bar and took up his residence in the village of Munnsville,

where he continued in active practice until 1867. For a period of five years following he was engaged in the raising of grapes and other fruits in the town of Vernon, Oneida county, and in 1872 came to Oneida where he has since resided. Mr. Rockwell has of late confined his attention chiefly to insurance and real estate business. He has been prominent in the support of many worthy public enterprises and at different periods has been honored with positions of public trust. He served six years as school commissioner of the second district of Madison county, embracing the townships of Stockbridge, Smithfield, Fenner, Sullivan and Lenox; as justice of the peace in the town of Stockbridge six years; in 1877 as supervisor of the town of Lenox; for six years as a member of the Oneida Board of Education; one term as village trustee; and was a member of the first sewer commission for four years, a position to which he has lately been reappointed. For a number of years he has been a member and served as trustee of the First Presbyterian Church. Mr. Rockwell married in 1861, Esther A. Hait, and four children have been born to them: Adaline Benson, Mrs. George Schubert, Grace H. (deceased December 11, 1888), and Charles W. Rockwell.

C. Carscadden, who has practiced law in Oneida since 1858, was born in Black Rock, Erie county, in 1834. He was educated in Oneida Creek common school, Oneida Castle Academy, Clinton Liberal Institute, and Hamilton College. He studied law at Hamilton College Law School and in the office of Shoecraft & Snow in Oneida; was admitted to the bar, and as above stated has practiced in Oneida since 1858, a period of forty-one years. Mr. Carscadden was appointed register in bankruptcy in 1874, and held that office until the bankruptcy law was repealed.

Edwin J. Brown, son of Edwin C. and Mary Jane (Wells) Brown, was born in Verona, Oneida county, November 30, 1842. Alpheus Brown, his parental great-grandfather, came from Pawtucket, R. I., to Brookfield, this county, among the earliest settlers. On the maternal side he is descended from William Wells who came from England in 1630. Mr. Brown's father was in business in Oneida Castle for several years as a harness maker and dealer and later in Oneida until 1864. He was a musician of no mean ability and while a resident of Oneida formed the first band organized in the village called the Oneida Sax-horn band. A man of active enterprise and considerable business ability, he was among the first to go to the Pennsylvania oil fields where

he established an extensive stage route with headquarters at Titusville, in which place he also conducted large livery stables, a driving park, etc. He became a prominent member of the oil exchange, and died at Titusville in 1881, almost in the prime of life. Edwin J. Brown was educated in the Morrisville Union School; a private school in Oneida; Onondaga Academy; Oneida Seminary, and Hamilton College where he was graduated with the class of 1867. Immediately after taking his degree he began the study of law in the office of Shoecraft & Snow with whom he remained until his admission to the bar in May, 1868. In the same year he began practice in Oneida where he has since continued, a period of over thirty years. In politics Mr. Brown has been a life-long and active Democrat; he frequently serves as a delegate to party conventions, both county and state, and has never missed a primary caucus. He has served for a long term as justice of the peace and frequently as village attorney. Mr. Brown was appointed by Governor David B. Hill to prosecute charges of exacting extortionate fees against Sheriff Leander Burroughs of Madison county, and was successful in his case, which as the first of this kind in the state attracted widespread attention. During the first year of his practice he was associated with M. J. Shoecraft, but has since formed no partnerships. He is a member of Oneida Lodge, No. 70, F. and A. M.; Doric Chapter, No. 193, R. A. M., and Alpha Delta Phi fraternity. In 1869 he married Kate A., daughter of Col. John Barstow of Bridgeport, Conn., and one child, a daughter, Mary Irene, was born to them, who died in 1895.

Benjamin Rush Wendell, who died in Cazenovia, October 24, 1884, was one of the most prominent men of this community for many years. He was born at Albany, in 1822, a son of Dr. Peter Wendell, one of the first chancellors of the State Regents. He studied law with Judge M. T. Reynolds and after his admission came to Cazenovia and was for one year in the office of Stebbins & Fairchild. He then succeeded Charles Dudley Miller as cashier of the old Madison County Bank (1845). This position he held until the charter of the bank expired in 1859, and not being renewed he occupied the old bank building as a private office until his death. He was one of the organizers of the Republican party and a delegate to the first Republican convention held in the state of New York. Mr. Wendell was a man of quiet, retiring disposition, but withal of uncommonly good judgment and his assistance and advice in business matters were sought by many. He married, September 8,

1847, Margaret Ten Eyck Burr, daughter of William M. Burr of Cazenovia, and three children were born to them, Burr, Benjamin Rush and Ten Eyck Wendell, all of whom reside in Cazenovia. Burr Wendell was educated at Cazenovia Seminary and began the study of law in the office of D. W. Cameron. He subsequently entered Albany Law School; was graduated from that institution in 1878 and admitted to practice. Mr. Wendell has served in various town and village offices. He has given little time to general practice and confines his attention to property interests.

Joseph D. Senn was born in the town of Verona, Oneida county, April 18, 1860, a son of Frederick and Mary (Fessman) Senn. He was educated in the district schools in the vicinity of his father's farm, and also attended the Oswego State Normal School. For a period of three years he engaged in teaching in the town of Rome, and in April, 1883, began the study of law in the office of Edwin J. Brown, of Oneida, with whom he remained until April, 1895. At this time he entered the office of S. Perry Smith in Morrisville and in April of the following year was admitted to practice. For one year he held the position of managing clerk in the office of John E. Smith, and in 1887 began practice alone in Morrisville, where he remained nine years. In November, 1896, he removed to Oneida and associated with J. T. Durham, forming the present firm of Senn & Durham. Mr. Senn was elected district attorney of Madison county in 1893 on the Republican ticket and held the office during the years 1893-94-95. During his incumbency the first trial of the Corey murder case occurred, attracting widespread attention. Mr. Senn conducted the prosecution alone and secured a conviction. He has served five years as a trustee of the Morrisville Union School, and is a member of Wewana Lodge of Odd Fellows in Morrisville. He married in July, 1888, Mabel Dunham, daughter of A. Somers Dunham, of Verona, and two children have been born to them.

Ivers Munroe, who died at Oneida, July 4, 1899, in the seventy-seventh year of his age, was a gentleman of high standing in this community, and one of the leading members of the Madison Bar. He came of an old New England family, and his grandfather, Lieutenant Ebenezer Munroe, is credited by historians with having fired the first gun for the American side in the War for Independence; his father, Charles Munroe, was a soldier of the war of 1812, serving with the Ashburnham Light Infantry. Mr. Munroe was born at Ashburnham, Mass., in 1822, and in 1846 removed to Camden, N. Y., where he studied law

in the office of Stephen Cromwell. He was admitted to practice two years later, and formed a partnership with Mr. Cromwell, which continued more than twenty years. During his residence at Camden he was elected justice of the peace, and from 1862 to 1865 was commissioner of drafts for the twentieth district, having his office in that of the provost marshal in Utica; it was through Hon. Roscoe Conklin, with whom he was on terms of intimate friendship, that he received this appointment. In 1868 he went West, and located in Iowa, where he continued the practice of law and was honored with various positions of public trust, ever discharging his duties with ability and fidelity. Though a stalwart Republican, he was not a politician in the accepted sense of the term, and was never a seeker for political preferment. In 1882 he located in Oneida, where he practiced until his death. Soon after his arrival here he was made attorney for the Oneida Savings Bank, in which capacity he served continuously until December, 1898, when, on account of ill health, he resigned. He was also one of the trustees of that institution. Mr. Munroe was a genial, affable gentleman, whose presence is much missed in business and social circles. On the day following his death a meeting of the bar was held at the office of James B. Jenkins. County Judge Smith presided, and the minutes were recorded by Wilfred A. Leete. Judge Smith, Mr. Jenkins, Mr. Senn and Mr. Hunt, who succeeded Mr. Munroe as the attorney for the Oneida Savings Bank, eulogized the deceased member of the association, and the following resolution presented by a committee composed of ex-District Attorney Joseph D. Senn, Mr. Jenkins and Village Attorney E. Leland Hunt was adopted as expressive of the sentiment regarding the simplicity and integrity of the deceased:

Resolved, That we, the members of the bar of Madison county, assembled at the office of James B. Jenkins, in the village of Oneida, hereby attest our high regard for the professional character and ability of our deceased brother. He was a careful, painstaking practitioner, faithful to his clients, courteous to his opponents, candid and honest with all. Judged by the high standard of manhood, his life was a success. His record was worthy of emulation.

It was further resolved that the bar should attend the funeral in a body. Similar action was also taken at a meeting of the trustees of the Savings Bank, with which Mr. Munroe was for several years actively identified.

Mr. Munroe married twice; he is survived by his second wife, Miss Jane Chapin, a daughter of Samuel Chapin of Oneida, and by one

daughter, Mrs. Homer Chapin of Oneida, and one son, Charles Munroe, of Hackensack, N. J.

Michael H. Kiley, district attorney of Madison county, was born at Horicon, Warren county, N. Y., August 28, 1861, a son of William and Mary (Cronin) Kiley. His father, a native of Ireland, came to this country in early life, and followed the occupation of farming. Mr. Kiley was the oldest of a family of seven children and early had to contribute to the general support. When a mere youth he taught in a district school during the winter months and worked on the farm in summer. In the fall of 1880 he went to Chittenango, where he attended the Yates Academy, working for his board in the family of Dr. John R. Eaton. The following spring he went to work on the farm of the late Charles Peck in Manlius, Onondaga county, and in the fall entered Cazenovia Seminary, where, during his entire course he worked for his board and tuition. He was graduated with the Latin-Scientific class of 1883, and began his legal studies in the office of Hon. D. W. Cameron of Cazenovia, acting as instructor of beginning Latin classes at the seminary during the first year. He remained with Mr. Cameron as a student for three years and in April, 1886, he was admitted to the bar. He then formed a partnership with Mr. Cameron under the firm name of Cameron & Kiley, which continued until the fall of 1891, since which time Mr. Kiley has practiced alone, having gained an excellent success and standing in his profession. As a criminal lawyer he has been highly successful; he has also given considerable attention to fraudulent transfers of real estate, and it is no idle compliment to say that as a jury lawyer he takes a front rank among the practitioners of this section, having been possessed even in his student days of considerable oratorical ability. His politics are Republican; he served for several years on the town committee and has been a frequent delegate to party conventions. His first political preferment was his election to the office of justice of the peace in 1887. In 1888 he was nominated for school commissioner of the Second Madison county district, but was defeated, the campaign having been conducted on lines which looked not to the qualifications of the man, but to his nationality and religious belief. In 1895 he was nominated for the office of district attorney and carried the county against James E. Brewer of Oneida, by a majority of 3,070, said to be the largest ever given to a local candidate. In 1898 he was renominated without opposition and without making an effort. Mr. Kiley married, in 1887, Chloe Celia Staring, daughter of Nicholas

J. Staring of Schuyler, Herkimer county, N. Y., and a descendant of Hon. Henry M. Staring, an early judge of Herkimer county. Their children are Marguerite E., Gertrude H. F. I., and William H. N.

L. A. Parkhurst, was born at Hobokenville, Madison county, N. Y., February 22, 1866. His father, E. Walker Parkhurst, was a native of the same town, where Orrin W. Parkhurst was one of the pioneer settlers. E. Walker Parkhurst married Victois L., daughter of George W. Eddy, and was engaged through life in farming. L. A. Parkhurst was educated in the common schools and Canastota Academy. He was graduated from the law department of the Georgetown University in 1891, and admitted to the bar in 1893. In 1898 Mr. Parkhurst married L. Mande, daughter of Mr. Nichols. Mr. Parkhurst is one of the progressive men of Madison county, was elected school commissioner in 1893 and re-elected in 1896.

G. Wells Smith, of Morrisville, son of Judge John E. Smith, was born at Morrisville, July 5, 1868. He was educated at Morrisville Union School, Cazenovia Seminary, and Albany Law School. He also read law in Judge Smith's office and was admitted November 23, 1894, at Syracuse. He has since practiced at Morrisville, first with his father, and at present with B. Fitch Tompkins. Mr. Smith is one of the promising young attorneys of the county. He is a man of good address, ready in debate; is a fine musician, and possesses a keen and inventive mind.

Nathaniel Foote, senior member of the Madison county bar, was born at Sherburne, Chenango county, N. Y., July 9, 1813. He was educated in the Sherburne district and select schools and at Hamilton Academy. In 1837 he began to read law in the office of Henry Bennett at New Berlin, and completed his studies with J. Whipple Jenkins of Vernon, Oneida county, in 1840. For a period of three years Mr. Foote was in partnership with Hon. John E. Smith. He has practiced at Morrisville from 1840 until the present time, and although a man of advanced age retains his faculties to a remarkable degree. From 1846 until the abolishment of the office by the new constitution he served as examiner in Chancery.

Harrison W. Coley of Oneida, was born at New Woodstock, N. Y., May 4, 1865. He gained his preliminary education at Cortland Normal School and was graduated from Cornell University with the class of 1887. He read law with George B. Davis of Ithaca; Eggleston & Crombie of Cortland; Franklin Pierce of Homer; and Edward F. Haskell of Oneida.

He was admitted in September, 1889, and has since practiced in Oneida. From October 15, 1889 to November 3, 1892 he was a member of the firm of Haskell & Coley.

Thomas A. Devereaux, who has practiced law in Oneida for the past twenty-three years, was born at Utica, N. Y., March 1, 1850, a son of Patrick and Sarah (McQuade) Devereaux, both natives of Ireland, who came to this country early in life. Mr. Devereaux was educated at the old Oneida Seminary, Holy Cross Jesuit College at Worcester, Mass., and the Christain Brothers School at Utica. He began the study of law in the office of James B. Jenkins in Oneida and was admitted to the bar September 7, 1876. He was associated with Mr. Jenkins as clerk and partner for a period of nearly twenty years, and since 1895 has practiced alone. During a portion of his partnership with Mr. Jenkins they were associated with J. I. Sayles of Utica, under the firm name of Sayles, Jenkins & Devereaux, and the firm was reputed one of the strongest in this section. Mr. Devereaux has been closely affiliated with the Democratic party, but with the exception of two terms as corporation counsel of the village of Oneida has never held public office.

Wilfred A. Leete, son of Wilbur F. and Antonette (Church) Leete, was born at Potsdam, N. Y., April 27, 1872. He was educated at the Oneida High School. Mr. Leete was for eight years engaged in newspaper work, serving on the Utica Herald, the Norwich Telegraph, as World's Fair special correspondent of the Railway Times, as a special correspondent of the New York Times, and on the Oneida Dispatch. He began the study of law in the office of B. A. Ransom, and after the latter's death continued in the office of T. A. Devereaux. He was admitted at Albany in March, 1897, and has since practiced in Oneida. In politics he is a Republican. In 1897 he served as special attorney of the Department of Excise.

George W. Chapman of Canastota, son of William H. and Mary (Sayles) Chapman, was born at Clockville, October 11, 1847. He was educated at Cazenovia Seminary, and read law with Judge B. F. Chapman of Clockville and Hon. Gerrit F. Forbes of Canastota, with both of whom he was subsequently associated in practice. Mr. Chapman served for some time as attorney of the West Shore Railroad, and also for the Lehigh Valley. For twelve years he was a justice of the peace.

LeGrand Colton of Canastota was born in that village August 6, 1849, a son of Clinton L. and Augustine (Chapman) Colton. He was edu-

cated at Cazenovia Seminary and Columbia College Law School, and also read law in the office of Church Forbes, and with Senator Hiscock. He was admitted in May, 1876, and has since practiced in Canastota. Mr. Colton is president of the First National Bank of Canastota.

Albert O. Briggs of Canastota was born at Otego, N. Y., June 18, 1853. He was educated at the Albany State Normal College, and read law at Leonardsville and Hamilton. He was admitted in May, 1880, and has practiced at Canastota since 1883. Mr. Briggs is now serving as referee in Bankruptcy. He is a past master of Canastota Lodge No. 231, F. & A. M., and a member of Doric Chapter, R. A. M. On his father's side Mr. Briggs descends from the Briggs family of Rhode Island, and on the maternal side from the noted Welsh family of Potter.

Joseph Beal of Oneida was born in Hamilton, January 10, 1856, a son of John and Catherine (Code) Beal. He was educated at Colgate University and studied law in the office of Edwin J. Brown of Oneida. He was admitted in September, 1881, and has since practiced in Oneida. Mr. Beal is a Republican in politics; he served as justice of the peace four years and is now a member of the village board of education. He is also a member of Oneida Lodge No. 270, F. & A. M., and Eumenia Lodge of Odd Fellows.

Daniel C. Burke, son of Jeremiah and Ellen (O'Brien) Burke, was born in the town of Vernon, Oneida county, June 6, 1851. He was educated at Vernon Academy, and for several years taught school in winter and worked at various occupations during the summer months. He read law in the office of Hon. Ralph McIntosh of Vernon, and was admitted to practice at Buffalo in June, 1880. Mr. Burke began practice at Vernon where he remained until January, 1886, when he came to Oneida. For some time he was in partnership with Hon. R. J. Fish, and later with J. E. Brewer. For a period of four years Mr. Burke edited the Oneida Post. He has also served as police justice of the village of Oneida.

Josiah E. Ferry, son of Sanders and Lydia (Eaton) Ferry, was born in the town of Vernon, Oneida county, N. Y., October 22, 1829. He read law in the office of Nye & Whitmore of Hamilton, and later with Simeon E. Church of Hamilton, and Cook & Bruin of Kingston, N. Y. He was admitted at Albany in 1853 and began practice at Ellenville, Ulster county. He came to Oneida in 1855 and has ever since resided in that village. He is one of the oldest attorneys of the county.

E. Leland Hunt, son of Warren and Belinda (Leland) Hunt, was born near Stillwater, Saratoga county, June 14, 1864. His mother was a daughter of Judge Leland of Albany. Mr. Hunt was educated at Colgate Academy, and began the study of law in the office of Risley, Quinn & Perry at Utica. Later he read in the office of Fish & Burke of Oneida. He was admitted in December, 1889, and began practice in Oneida. Mr. Hunt is now village attorney. He is also attorney for the Oneida Savings Bank. Fraternally he is a member of Eumenia Lodge of Odd Fellows.

James E. Brewer, son of Edward E. and Amelia (Eigabroadth) Brewer, was born in the town of Verona, Oneida county, N. Y., October 7, 1864. He was educated at Cazenovia Seminary, and studied law with Sheldon S. Judson of Vernon. After his admission in 1889 he began his present practice in Oneida. In politics Mr. Brewer is a Democrat; has served as village trustee and is now police justice.

William K. Jermy, son of William T. and Susan S. (Kenyon) Jermy, was born at Hammond, St. Lawrence county, N. Y., February 17, 1875. He was educated at Cayuga Lake Military Academy, Oneida High School, New York Military Academy, and Cascadilla School at Ithaca (class of 1894). He began the study of law in the office of T. A. Devereaux of Oneida, and took the LL. B. degree from Syracuse University. He was admitted to practice in March, 1899.

Stephen Mead Wing of Canastota is one of the best known attorneys of the Madison county bar. He prepared for his profession at Hamilton College and in the office of Hon. Gerrit Forbes. Mr. Wing was admitted to practice in June, 1885, and has ever since enjoyed an active practice at Canastota.

Clarence L. Hobart, son of George A. and Alice (Harp) Hobart, was born in the town of Lenox May 8, 1871. He was educated at Yates Academy and began the study of law with A. O. Briggs of Canastota in 1892. He was admitted to practice in 1896 and has since that time practiced in Canastota. He serves as secretary of the water department, and clerk of the Union school district.

George B. Russell, son of Thomas R. and Maria (Barnard) Russell, was born at Cleveland, Oswego county, August 31, 1862. He was educated in the common schools and at Rome Academy, and began the study of law with Hon. John E. Smith of Morrisville. Since his admission in 1894 he has practiced at Canastota. In politics Mr. Russell is a Republican; he has served two terms as justice of the peace.

M. Eugene Barlow, son of Thomas and Cornelia G. (Rowe) Barlow, was born in Canastota, October 31, 1839. Hon. Thomas Barlow, his father, was a judge of Common Pleas, a state senator, and a member of the Court for the Correction of Errors which was supplanted by the amendment to the constitution organizing the Court of Appeals. M. Eugene Barlow was educated at Whitestown Seminary and read law with his father and in the office of Judge Alfred Kennedy. He was graduated at Albany Law School in 1862, and admitted the same year. From 1865 to 1868 he practiced in Crawford county, Ohio, and has ever since practiced in Canastota. He was for some years in partnership with Loring Fowler. Mr. Barlow was postmaster at Canastota during both administrations of Cleveland, and served as United States Commissioner from 1870 to 1886.

Robert J. Fish, member of Assembly from this district, is of mixed New England and Irish parentage. He was born in the town of Augusta a little over fifty years ago, and received his education in the common schools of Augusta and Vernon, and at Vernon Academy. Prior to becoming twenty-one years of age he worked on a farm and taught school. After he attained his majority he engaged in farming with his brother William, and continued in that business and in teaching school until he began the practice of law. While engaged in farming and teaching he managed to read law with R. McIntosh at Vernon, and was admitted to the bar in 1870. In the fall of that year he began practice at Rome where he remained until coming to Oneida in 1872. Although actively engaged in politics he never held any office except Member of Assembly. Mr. Fish has been a prolific and successful legislator and has succeeded in passing all the acts in the interests of his county he has introduced except the Oneida Normal School Bill. Important acts which he has passed include: The bill for the improvement of the Oneida Feeder; the bill authorizing the construction of a hoist bridge over the canal at Canastota, and the bill for refunding to the county the state tax paid on bonded railroads during the past thirty years, amounting to about \$30,000.

Charles Shumway, son of Sylvanus and Maria (Phillips) Shumway, was born at Guilford, Chenango county, June 10, 1847. His father has served for several years on the Chenango county board of supervisors. Mr. Shumway was educated at Norwich Academy, and Cortland Academy. In 1867 he began the study of law in the office of Merritt & Prindle of Norwich, and remained with E. H. Prindle until his admis-

sion in December, 1870. He began practice at Norwich, and located in Oneida in the spring of 1884.

C. H. Perry, M. D., was born at Woodstock, Vermont, June 25, 1844, a son of Thomas J. and Mary (Atherton) Perry. He took the M. D. degree at Dartmouth College in 1866, and began practice at Perkinsville in his native state, removing to Oneida in 1873. Dr. Perry studied law with J. B. Jenkins in Oneida, securing a regular certificate of clerkship, and was admitted in November, 1897. He has gained considerable reputation as a medico-legal expert. He has served as health officer of the village of Oneida, and as president of the Madison County Pension Board two terms.

Matthew J. Shoecraft was born in Herkimer county in the year 1818, a son of Joseph and Lana (Calkins) Shoecraft. His father was a noted mathematician. Mr. Shoecraft was educated at Belleville Academy and at Union College where he was graduated in 1846. While engaged in the profession of teaching he began the study of law, and was admitted in 1849. He began practice in Oneida where he has since resided the following year. Mr. Shoecraft has been a staunch Democrat, and has been honored by his party with nominations as district attorney, member of assembly, and member of Congress. He served several years as president of the village of Oneida, and has been an official member of the State Bar Association.

Charles F. Kellogg of Chittenango was born in Mindon, Montgomery county, December 4, 1839, a son of Daniel Kellogg, a contractor and member of Assembly. Mr. Kellogg was educated in the common schools and read law with W. E. Lansing of Chittenango. He was a member of the State Senate in 1874-75. He married Lydia Moody of Fulton, N. Y., and of this union are two children: Daniel Fiske Kellogg and Bessie Kellogg. The former is city editor of the New York Sun. He went through Canada with William O'Brien the Irish agitator, as correspondent of that paper.

Samuel D. White of Hamilton was born in the town of Nelson, February 16, 1836. He was educated in Hamilton Academy. Mr. White studied law in Hamilton and was admitted to the bar in October, 1857. The following year he began practice at Brookfield and in 1866 removed to Hamilton where he has enjoyed an active practice.

Edward Stanley More, son of John S. and Elizabeth (Cole) More, was born in New York city October 31, 1852. He is a lineal descendant in the fourth generation of John More, a native of Scotland, who

was one of the first settlers of Delaware county, a soldier in the Continental Army, and father of the first white child born in Delaware county. E. S. More was educated in the common schools and at Cortland Normal School. For a period of seven years he taught school in Cortland, Chenango and Broome counties, meantime reading law. He was admitted in May, 1879, and the following year began practice at Cazenovia. In politics he is a staunch Democrat; he has served one term as justice of the peace.

Albert Smith Sheldon, of Hamilton, was graduated from Colgate University in 1873, studied law at Hamilton where he has always practiced, and was admitted to the bar in 1877.

J. H. Pool of De Ruyter, was born at Fabius, Onondaga county, March 20, 1866, and was educated at DeRuyter Union School and Cornell University. He studied law at the latter institution and in the office of L. B. Kern at De Ruyter and was admitted in November, 1891. For a period of five years he practiced in association with Mr. Kern, they using the same office although not in partnership.

Ralph Hopson Woolver of Munnsville, was born at Mohawk, Herkimer county, N. Y., September 6, 1865. He is a direct descendant of Peter Woolver, one of the earliest settlers in the Mohawk Valley, who served through the Oriskany campaign and at the battle of Oriskany under General Herkimer. Mr. Woolver was born and reared on a farm and earned the money with which to school himself and get his law education. He was admitted in March, 1892, at Syracuse, and after practicing a few months in Oneida, removed to Munnsville where he has since resided. Mr. Woolver has traveled quite extensively over the United States, particularly in the West and South.

Wallace E. Burdick of De Ruyter, was born at Burlington, Vermont, August 7, 1848. He read law in the office of Miner & Kern; was admitted November 17, 1869, and has always practiced at De Ruyter.

William E. Lownsbury, special deputy county clerk since January, 1892, was born in Fenner, October 31, 1864, and educated at Cazenovia Seminary. He began to read law in July, 1886, in the office of Hon. John E. Smith at Morrisville, and was admitted May 3, 1889, at Syracuse. He practiced for a time with Joseph D. Senn.

Adon P. Brown of the firm of Aylesworth & Brown of Leonardsville, was born at South Brookfield October 12, 1813, and educated at Brookfield Union School. From April, 1893, to April, 1894, he read law at Brookfield, N. Y., with N. A. Crumb, and from October, 1894, to Oc-

tober, 1897, at Leonardsville with H. M. Aylesworth. He was admitted November 9, 1897, and since January, 1899, has been a member of the firm of Aylesworth & Brown. From 1889 to 1893 he served as deputy postmaster at Brookfield.

Harlan D. Preston of De Ruyter, was born at Lincklaen, Chenango county, N. Y., February 14, 1848. He was graduated from De Ruyter Institute in 1869 and from Hamilton College in 1873. He studied law at Hamilton Law School, and was admitted to practice in June, 1874. From June, 1874, to December, 1881, he practiced in Syracuse, and has since resided in De Ruyter. He served as president of De Ruyter village in 1895, 1896 and 1898.

A. E. Fitch, attorney at law, and clerk of the village of Cazenovia, was born in Baltimore, Md., August 30, 1870. He removed when an infant to Mooers, Clinton county, N. Y., where he attended the common schools. Later he came to Cazenovia, entered the seminary, and was graduated with the class of 1889. Mr. Fitch is remembered by his fellow students as an athlete who won considerable distinction for the institution in field sports. Following his graduation Mr. Fitch was engaged for some time in clerical positions. He began his legal studies at Champlain, Clinton county, N. Y., in the office of Wilmer H. Dunn, then district attorney. He was admitted to the bar at Saratoga Springs and in April, 1895, came to Cazenovia, formed a law partnership with D. W. Cameron, and engaged in general practice. The firm of Cameron & Fitch continued until March, 1896, since which time Mr. Fitch has practiced alone. Mr. Fitch was appointed clerk of the village in 1897, and still holds the office. He was one of the founders of the Citizens' Club, of which he is now a member and secretary.

B. Fitch Tompkins was born at Morrisville June 20, 1875, and received his education at Morrisville Union School, Olivet, Michigan, Preparatory School, and Olivet College. He studied law for three years in the office of Hon. John E. and G. Wells Smith at Morrisville, and was admitted to practice November 15, 1898, at Albany. Since the appointment of Hon. John E. Smith as county judge he has been in partnership with G. Wells Smith. He is a man of many pleasing qualities, a forcible public speaker and ready in debate. While a freshman at college he took second prize in a prize debate in which higher classmen participated. Mr. Tompkins is assistant foreman of the Morrisville Hook and Ladder Company of which he was one of the organizers.

Sidney B. Cloyes of Earlville, was born at Morrisville September 6, 1868. He was educated at Morrisville Union School and Cazenovia Seminary, and began the study of law at Columbia Law School, Washington, D. C. Subsequently he read in the office of H. B. Coman at Morrisville for two years and was admitted September 16, 1892. From September, 1892, to January, 1894, he practiced at Morrisville, and since the latter date has resided at Earlville where he is now postmaster.

Norman A. Crumb of Brookfield was born January 15, 1866, and received his education at Brookfield High School and Cazenovia Seminary. He studied law with S. Perry Smith at Morrisville, and with A. O. Briggs at Canastota and was admitted at Syracuse, May, 3, 1889. He has always practiced at Brookfield. Mr. Crumb is town clerk of Brookfield, and has served as clerk of the village for several years. He has been an active Republican and was chairman of the Republican County Nominating Convention in 1896. He is a member of and has held every elective office in Brookfield Lodge, No. 632, I. O. O. F. He is also secretary of the Agricultural Society.

B. J. Stimson, Hamilton, was born in the town of Nelson, Madison county, N. Y., April 24, 1837, a son of James H. and Cornelia (Button) Stimson. His grandfather, Barna Stimson, was a native of Massachusetts and was one of the first settlers in the town of Nelson. When seven years of age Mr. Stimson removed to Michigan with his parents, and subsequently returned to Brookfield, N. Y., and studied law in the office of Samuel White, being admitted to the bar in 1865 at the General Term in Binghamton. In 1873 he came to Hamilton and opened a law office and has been engaged in the practice of his profession ever since. Mr. Stimson was justice of the peace in Brookfield for two terms and justice of sessions one term. He has been village clerk of Hamilton since 1885 and town clerk since 1891, except the year 1892; he was also justice of the peace two terms at Hamilton and justice of sessions one term. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, the Blue Lodge and Chapter, and in politics has always been an ardent Republican. He has also been a member of the Board of Education for three terms. Mr. Stimson married Rosalia Green of Herkimer county, and they have one son, William D., who is a jeweler in North Carolina.

John A. Johnson, Morrisville, an active practicing attorney of the county seat, is a native of Sweden, born near Stockholm, August 15, 1862. He was the third of six children of James and Mary Christina Johnson. His father came to the United States in 1869, locating first

at Norwich, from which place he removed to Rome, where he was a contractor. Here the greater portion of John A. Johnson's early life was spent. He was educated in the common schools, but in 1876 came to Morrisville, where he found work in a meat market, then farmed it for two years and later entered a drug store as a clerk. Determining upon the legal profession, he began reading law with Nathaniel Foote of Morrisville. About this time he was elected constable of the town and was also appointed deputy sheriff, from which position he earned sufficient means to educate himself for professional life. In October, 1884, he was admitted to practice law and began his career as a lawyer on January 1st following. For one year he practiced in partnership with Hon. E. F. Haskell, but after the removal of the latter to Oneida Mr. Johnson continued alone. He has always been an earnest Republican, but only during the last six or eight years has he been active in politics. He is an active member of the Masonic and Odd Fellows orders. Mr. Johnson has been village trustee eight years and chief of the fire department two years. On November 11, 1891, Mr. Johnson married Sarah E., daughter of Henry and Rachel Brown.

W. H. Manchester, Morrisville.—Joseph Manchester, who settled in Madison about 1800, and was one of the pioneers in this part of the State, was a patriot of the Revolution, having entered the service at the age of sixteen and was promoted to the captaincy of his company. He wintered with Washington's army at Valley Forge and served throughout the war, re-enlisting twice. When he came into this State Capt. Manchester opened up a 200 acre farm in Madison, the same having been owned by his descendants until about ten years ago. He died in 1841. In his family were four children: Gideon, who lived on the old farm until his death; Electa, who was twice married and died in the present year; Judith, who married Isaac Taylor; and Martha, who died young. Gideon Manchester married Maria Tompkins, by whom he had these children: William T., Julia M., Mary and Harriet. William T. Manchester, the greater part of whose life was spent in Hamilton, was one of the prominent men of the county in his time. He was a large farmer, was once sheriff of the county, and also deputy canal commissioner. His wife was Lydia A. Mitchell of De Ruyter, sister of David J. Mitchell of the Madison county bar, and their only child was William H. Manchester, a graduate of Colgate Academy (1880), who read law with Hon. Joseph Mason and was admitted to practice in 1891. From 1886 to 1888 he was principal of the academy at Smith-

ville Flats, Chenango county. On January 1, 1890, Mr. Manchester was appointed clerk of the Surrogate's Court of this county and has since lived in Morrisville. On February 2, 1887, he married Annie C. Wagenhurst. They have two children, Constance M. Manchester and Mitchell W. Manchester.

D. G. Wellington, Hamilton, was born at Cazenovia, January 8, 1838. He was educated at Union College, but left there to enter upon his legal studies which he pursued in the office of J. Sterling Smith. He then took a course in the Albany Law School and was admitted to the bar at the General Term in 1862. He immediately opened an office at Hamilton, and has continued his practice here ever since, excepting two years spent in the war of the Rebellion. Mr. Wellington enlisted in November, 1863, in Company A, 176th Infantry, and served under Gen. Banks until taken prisoner at Brasher, in Louisiana. He was held at Tyler, Texas, for thirteen months and when released returned home. He was justice of the peace from 1865 to 1869 and member of the Assembly in 1868 and 1874. He was also a member of the Constitutional Convention held at Albany in 1894. He is a Republican in politics and highly esteemed by his party. Mr. Wellington's parents were Luther and Amy Wellington. His grandfather, David Wellington, was an early settler in the town of Nelson, where he went with an ox team in 1798.

Capt. Charles W. Underhill, Hamilton, was born at Bedford, Westchester county, N. Y., and was educated at Madison University (now Colgate), from which he was graduated in the class of 1862. He is a member of D. K. E. fraternity and is a Phi Beta Kappa. On July 6, 1852, he raised Company G, 114th Regiment, N. Y. Vols., and served with that rank either at the head of his company, or on staff duty, until the close of the war. He saw service in Louisiana, Texas and the Shenandoah Valley and participated in thirty battles, and was thanked by name in General Division orders after the battle of Winchester and also after the battle of Cedar Creek. He was taken prisoner at Cedar Creek and was held a while in Libby prison. After the war Capt. Underhill read law in the office of Judge Mason and was admitted to the bar at the general term in Binghamton in 1867, since which date he has been engaged in the practice of his profession in Hamilton. In 1872 Capt. Underhill married Marian E. Root, and they have four children: Carrie Wager, Mary Bogardus, Frank Root, and Genevieve Louise. Frank R. Underhill was a soldier in Co. G, 203d Regiment, N. Y. Vols., during the Spanish war.

Capt. Underhill served as judge advocate of the 1st Div., 19th Army Corps, for two years during the war of the Rebellion, and he has twice been president of the village of Hamilton. He is a member of the G. A. R. No. 272, Arthur L. Brooks, and in October, 1898, delivered the address at the dedication of a monument to his old regiment at Winchester, Va.

Joseph J. L. Baker, the well-known attorney of Chittenango, was born in the town of Nelson, this county, November 24, 1833. His father, Abraham Baker, was a pioneer settler from Connecticut and came into Nelson when it was yet an unbroken forest. Mr. Baker began his education in the common schools of Nelson, taught with success for several years, and attended Cazenovia Seminary until 1859, when he entered the Albany School of Law, graduating in 1860. He then began the practice of his profession in the office of William E. Lansing, where he remained five years. Mr. Baker has practiced continuously here for nearly forty years. He claims to be the oldest Republican in the county, as in 1855 he attended the first Republican convention held at Eaton, while of his nine or ten associates in that local organization, all but himself are deceased. During the civil war he was assistant provost marshal, also a deputy sheriff, and has served not less than thirteen years as a justice. Various other local offices attest his personal popularity and public spirit. In 1860 he married Angeline L. Nourse of Cazenovia, and has one daughter.

Arthur A. Foote, Morrisville, who since 1879 has been clerk of the board of supervisors, and since 1874 an active practicing lawyer of the county seat, was a native of Morrisville, born October 18, 1851, and is the son of Nathaniel Foote, the latter the senior member of the bar in the county. Arthur A. Foote was educated at Morrisville Academy and the Clinton Rural High School. He read law under his father's direction, after which he entered the Albany Law School, and was graduated in May, 1874. He has since practiced at Morrisville, devoting his time and energies to the profession in general, but in addition to the duties of clerk of the board of supervisors he has been justice of the peace since 1880. On June 13, 1877, Mr. Foote married Katie C. Lewis of Stratford Street. Five children were born of this marriage: Robert Nathaniel, who died August 24, 1895; Leon Laertes, who died December 9, 1898; Louis Arthur, Millie Althea, and Ethel Knox Foote.

J. T. Durham, attorney at law, was born in Verona, this county,

October 18, 1865, a son of Daniel H. and Ellen (French) Durham. His father was a farmer, a resident and well known citizen of Verona for many years. Mr. Durham was educated in the Oneida High School and Yates Union School at Chittenango. He read law in the Oneida office of Sayles, Jenkins & Devereaux, and in the office of Sayles, Searle & Sayles at Rome. In November, 1887, he was admitted to the bar and the following year began practice in Rome, forming a partnership with A. D. Kneeland. This association continued but a year and at the end of that period Mr. Dunham came to Oneida where he has since been in practice. He has been active in Republican political circles, but has never held public office except as justice of the peace (1889-1897.) In fraternal matters he has been prominent; is a past master of Oneida Lodge, No. 270, F. and A. M.; member of Doric Chapter, No. 193, R. A. M.; Rome Commandery, No. 45, K. T., and present district deputy of the 27th Masonic district, comprising the counties of Madison, Onondaga, and Cortland, and composed of twenty-six lodges and nearly 3,500 Masons. He is also a member of Eumonia Lodge, No. 196, I. O. O. F. Mr. Durham was married in 1891 to Miss Alice Twogood, of Rensselaer county.

H. B. Coman, Morrisville. — Winsor Coman, the pioneer head of a highly respected and once large family in Eaton, was born in Providence, R. I., in 1776, and died in Eaton in 1860. In 1796 he came with a party of relatives and acquaintances to this State, stopping for a short time at Whitestown, from which place he soon came to Eaton and located south of the village, and was a man of prominence in the county. He served at Sackets Harbor during the war of 1812-15, and in 1814-15 represented this county in the Assembly. After making a beginning in this then new region the pioneer returned east and married Kesiah Smith, and with her came on horseback to their wilderness home. The children in this family were Stephen, who lived and died on the old farm; Ziba, who lived nearly all his life in Eaton; Smith, once a well known merchant and distiller at Morrisville, but who went to California a "49er" and died there; Lydia, who married Benjamin L. Choate; and Benjamin F., whose life was spent in Eaton as farmer, justice of the peace in Morrisville, and also postmaster. All these children of the pioneer raised families, but the surname has few representatives in the county. Samuel, Ziba, and Benjamin Coman were brothers of Winsor, the pioneer, and followed him into this region within a year or two after his arrival. All of them raised families, but

few indeed now remain. Henry B. Coman, grandson of Winsor Coman, and the youngest of three children of Benjamin F. Coman, was born in Eaton, December 8, 1858. He was educated in the Morrisville Union School and Cazenovia Seminary, after which he read law in the office of Henry Barclay and was admitted to practice in May, 1880. For ten years after admission he was clerk of the surrogate's court, but on January 1, 1890, he began general practice at the county seat, where he has since resided and practiced his profession. He has not been an active figure in county politics, yet he has been more than a passive factor in the councils of the Republican party. He was village president five years and is now serving his second term as a member of the Morrisville Board of Education. On September 25, 1888, Mr. Coman married Lucy S., daughter of Lorenzo D. and Lucy (Sandford) Dana. They have two children.

E. Watts Cushman, of Hamilton, was born in that village March 1, 1854, and was educated at the Hamilton High School. He read law in his native village, beginning in 1876, and in 1879 was admitted to the bar. He has since his admission practiced in Hamilton, from 1886 to 1894 as the partner of Hon. Joseph Mason.¹

CHAPTER XXVI.

THE MEDICAL SOCIETIES AND PROFESSION.

Previous to the year 1806 persons in this State who desired to practice "physic and surgery," could do so by presenting evidence of their competency to the chancellor, a judge of the Supreme or Common Pleas Court, or to a master in chancery, for which a certificate would be given which was to be filed in the county clerk's office. The penalty for non-compliance with this regulation was that no remuneration could be collected for service, or a fine of \$25 where remuneration was collected. This rather loose method of authorizing men to practice medicine led to extended abuse by unscrupulous and ignorant persons. Certificates were frequently granted to unqualified practitioners, through

¹ The very few members of the present Madison county bar who are not represented in the foregoing pages, failed to supply the necessary data for biographic sketches.

which the health and lives of the community were endangered and the standard of the profession lowered.

An act of the Legislature of 1806 authorized the formation of medical societies and conferred on them broad powers, at the same time imposing upon them certain duties. The chief usefulness of these societies in early years, if not in more recent times, was in preventing unqualified and unscrupulous persons from engaging in medical practice.

Under this act mentioned the physicians of Madison county took prompt action and on July 29, 1806, organized under its provisions. At the organization meeting held in Sullivan the following persons were present and took part in the proceedings which brought to life the Madison County Medical Society: Drs. Israel Farrell, Jonas Fay, James Moore, James Pratt, John D. Henry, John Dorrance, Jonathan Pratt, William P. Cleveland, Elijah Putnam, Elijah Pratt, Thomas Greenly, Amos S. Amsden, Constant Merrick, Stephen Percival, Zadock Parker, Rufus Holton, Asa B. Sizer, and Asahel Prior. An election of officers was held and Israel Farrell was chosen the first president; Jonas Fay, vice-president; Elijah Pratt, secretary; James Pratt treasurer; James Moore, delegate to the State Society; Asa B. Sizer, James Moore, Asahel Prior, Jonathan Pratt, and Elijah Putnam, censors.

At an adjourned meeting held October 26, 1807, Drs. Jonas Fay, A. S. Amsden, and John Dorrance were appointed a committee to report all practitioners who were working without a license. This action shows the existing feeling at that time among reputable physicians regarding the operations of charlatans and quacks. The good work went on and on April 26, 1808, the president, secretary, and treasurer were jointly delegated to "summon Hubbard Smith, William Patrie (Petrie?) and David Williams to appear and show that they are legally qualified to practice Physic and Surgery in this State."

Efforts to gather the nucleus of a library were early put forth, and some money subscribed for the purpose. The amended by-laws of 1819 specify that the surplus money in the treasury be not expended for library purposes until they amount to \$75. In the same year steps were taken to introduce the description of cases by the members for mutual improvement and elevation. It was provided that every member should present at the semi-annual meeting or soon thereafter, one case, both in its symptoms and method of treatment, to a committee of three, who were to select such as seemed most important to be recorded in a book to be read at the annual meeting, or otherwise treated.

On July 28, 1820, the by-laws relating to a library were abolished and Drs. John L. Cazier, Peter B. Havens, and Thomas Spencer were directed to purchase periodicals for the use of the society. In July, 1821, Drs. Havens, Spencer and Clarke were appointed a committee to formulate a plan for the production and reading of prize dissertations, and subjects were offered for one each to be delivered at the ensuing semi-annual and the annual meeting.

The purchase of books and periodicals continued, the records showing that a committee was appointed in July, 1824, for that purpose, while in 1825, \$30 were appropriated for books and \$10 for periodicals. At the meeting of July 26, 1825, Drs. Bailey, Mead and Silsby were appointed "to consider the most effectual method to suppress Quackery." This is another indication that the society, like those of all other counties, found their utmost efforts were necessary to rid the profession of ignorant practitioners.

In 1826, and other years down to recent times, further sums were devoted to the purchase of medical literature, Dr. Thomas Spencer being delegated to expend the money. This practice continued down to January, 1849, when it was ordered that the library of the society be sold at auction at the next meeting, July 21, 1849. At that date the sale was postponed and the records show no further action regarding the library.

This was evidently a period of sluggishness in the society, as at the meeting last named it was resolved "to put forth endeavors to sustain the society," and to "make an effort to form a District Association with Otsego and Chenango counties."

In 1832-33 further efforts were made to relieve the county from the operations of quacks and to draw into its membership all qualified physicians in the county. Between 1830 and 1840, a few papers were read before the society by members which attracted attention and discussion. In 1834 a committee was appointed to examine the medical botany of Madison county. The society also took its share about that time in the prevailing temperance movement, adopting the following resolution on the subject:

Resolved, That it is the deliberate conviction of this Society that the common use of distilled spirits has heretofore been a productive source of disease, crime, poverty and premature death; that it is entirely unnecessary for men in health; and that it might be dispensed with in the treatment of disease.

An important step was taken at the same time designed to elevate

the standard of scholarship in the profession, as seen in the following resolution :

Resolved, That in the present advanced state of the science of medicine this Society regards the legal term of study too short, and think it ought to be extended one year, and that some care [should] be taken to fix preliminary studies.

It will be remembered that about 1840-45 the subject of mesmerism and clairvoyance came prominently before the public, creating no little interest. The members of the society proclaimed their views on the matter in a series of lengthy resolutions, wherein they ridiculed the whole theory as "all fallacious and unworthy to be countenanced by members of our profession." During the same period, Homœopathy began to make itself felt in the community, and the members of the society, at first, had little more respect for it, apparently, than they had for mesmerism. A resolution on the subject was offered at the meeting of July 30, 1844, and after discussion was laid on the table. But the new practice gained more and more adherents, and on January 28, 1845, it was the subject of an address by Dr. George S. Loomis, after which the following interesting resolutions were offered, earnestly discussed, and finally adopted with only one dissenting voice :

Whereas, A few of the members of this Society have repudiated the doctrines and practice which are almost universally taught in the Medical schools throughout the civilized world and have adopted the theory and practice of medicine called Homœopathy; therefore,

Resolved, That in our opinion the so-called system of Homœopathy is irrational and delusive and its believers, however high may be their intelligence or moral standing, are deceived by the specious reasoning by which it is attempted to be supported.

Resolved, That in our opinion the practice of Homœopathy is highly fraught with danger to the community, and that our duty to the public imperiously demands an exposure of its fallacies; therefore,

Resolved, That we as a Society disclaim all participation in the peculiar doctrines of Homœopathy.

The protracted conflict between the two schools of medicine is well remembered by most persons to-day. Broader and more liberal views at last prevailed until the differences that once existed on the subject have mostly passed away. That this result was approached earlier than in most localities is indicated in a resolution offered by Dr. V. W. Mason on January 26, 1847, two years after the foregoing series was adopted :

Resolved, That a committee be appointed whose duty it shall be to investigate the theory of medical practice called Homœopathy, to test its medicines by actual experiment and report to this society.

If this action was taken the records do not show its results. In more recent years the society has kept abreast of the advancement in general medical science and practice, and placed itself on record on all subjects of importance in relation to the profession.

Following is a complete list of all the physicians who have at any time been members of the Society, with the dates when they joined, as shown in the record book:

Abell, ———	July 27, 1824	Carpenter, E. H.,	1894
Adams, Homer,	July 27, 1852	Carpenter, H. W., Oneida,	July 12, 1870
Allen, J. B.,	1891	Carpenter, Wesley M.,	July 14, 1863
Amsden, Amos S.,	July 29, 1806	Carter, H. T.,	1888
Antes, ———	Jan. 28, 1840	Cavana, M.,	1894
Babcock, Benjamin W.,	July 27, 1824	Cazier, John Le Conte,	July 28, 1819
Babcock, H. E.,	1884	Chamberlayne, J. K.,	July 27, 1852
Babcock, John,	July 31, 1822	Chase, D. D., Morrisville,	July 11, 1871
Bailey, E. P.,	1888	Cheesbrough, Amos,	July 12, 1859
Bailey, Eli S.,	July 28, 1818	Clarke, Isaac,	July 31, 1838
Bailey, Silas,	July 26, 1836	Clarke, John,	Apr. —, 1809
Ballaou, ———,	Jan. 28, 1834	Clarke, Samuel R.,	July 25, 1826
Ballou, Russell,	July 12, 1859	Clarke, Silas S., De Ruyter	Oct. 11, 1859
Banning, George W.,	1896	Clarke, Welcome A.,	July 28, 1818
Barber, Philo J.,	July 29, 1834	Cleaveland, Benjamin F.,	July 25, 1826
Barber, Samuel,	Apr. 29, 1807	Cleveland, William P.,	July 29, 1806
Barker Daniel,	July 28, 1820	Colegrove, C. M.,	1895
Barnett, Milton,	Dec. 24, 1833	Collins, D. S. P.,	July 25, 1826
Barrow, ———,	Jan. 25, 1825	Collins, Nathan,	July —, 1830
Bass, Henry,	Jan. 30, 1810	Collister, Samuel,	July 27, 1824
Beardsley, Henry G.,	July 31, 1832	Cook, Orange R.,	July —, 1829
Beardsley, L., Oneida,	July 7, 1857	Corcoran, James A.,	1898
Beebe, F. D., Lebanon,	July 7, 1857	Cornell, Alanson,	Jan. 31, 1832
Beebe, F. G.,	1889	Coy, William B.,	July 31, 1838
Beebe, Loren C.,	1898	Crandall, H. S., Leonards-	
Billington, Merchant,	Jan. 13, 1874	ville,	July 7, 1857
Birdsall, Gilbert, North		Cunningham, Hugh,	July 29, 1828
Brookfield,	Jan. 19, 1864	Curtis, Seymour,	July 30, 1839
Blakeslee, A.,	July 27, 1841	Davis, George W.,	1889
Boden, Edwin R.,	1894	Davis, Lavinia R.,	1899
Bradley, Samuel B.,	July 28, 1819	Davis, W. A.,	1889
Brooks, Nelson O.,	1896	Decker, John J.,	1898
Brown, N. Clift,	1881	Didama, John,	Jan. 26, 1819
Buckingham, E. D.,	Jan. 27, 1835	Dodge, A. A.,	1895
Bullock, C. N.,	1883	Douglas, A. S.,	July 9, 1872
Bushyte, Orlando W.,	1880	Douglas, James S.,	Jan. 28, 1834
Burrough, Erastus B.,	Jan. 31, 1827	Douglass, W. H.,	1892
Bush, Edwin D., Madison,	Oct. 6, 1857	Dorrance, John,	July 29, 1806

Drake, F. C.,	1894	Huntley, J. F.,	Jan. 22, 1878
Eaton, John R.,	1880	Huntley, J. F.,	1892
Farnsworth, Charles,	Jan. 29, 1828	Hurd, ———,	July 28, 1840
Farrell, Andrew,	July 25, 1837	Hurd, D. E.,	July 25, 1843
Farrell, Israel,	July 29, 1806	Joy, Milton R.,	1887
Fay, Jonas,	July 29, 1806	Kennedy, James,	July 29, 1828
Fisk, Joshua M.,	Jan. 26, 1819	Kennedy, Samuel,	July 31, 1821
Fitch, W. R.,	Oct. 13, 1858	Kenney, ———,	July 25, 1837
Foord, Alvin,	Jan. 27, 1829	Knapp, J. W.,	1884
Foord, Henry,	Jan. 22, 1878	Knowlton, Josiah,	July 31, 1821
Foote, David Y.,	July 26, 1825	Lane, Ebenezer,	Jan. 30, 1809
Foote, Noah B.,	July 30, 1821	Langworthy, O. S.,	1891
French, John H., W. Eaton	July 8, 1856	Lee, ———,	July 27, 1835
Fuller, Edward,	July —, 1829	Lewis, Birdseye,	July 26, 1825
Fuller, Samuel,	Jan. 26, 1819	Litchfield, W. M.,	1892
Furman, Charles L., Ham-		Lloyd, Frederick O.,	1898
ilton,	July 8, 1879	Lloyd, G. F.,	1887
Galloway, E. H.,	1885	Lockwood, Henry,	July 30, 1833
Germain, Morris,	July 28, 1820	Loomis, George S.,	July —, 1829
Germer, Hermann G.,	1898	Loomis, Joseph,	July 28, 1840
Gibbs, Levi,	July 28, 1818	Loveland, E. W., Oneida, ..	Jan. 10, 1871
Gillett, Jacob,	July 29, 1818	Lull, Almond,	Jan. —, 1833
Goff, I. N., Cazenovia,	Feb. 18, 1862	Lull, Ansel,	July 31, 1822
Goodell, John,	July 29, 1828	Lum, W. Tappan,	1896
Goodwin, Timothy,	Jan. 25, 1825	Marsh, M. M.,	July 27, 1841
Goslee, James P.,	July 25, 1837	Mason, Adolphus A.,	Jan. 29, 1828
Gray, R. H.,	July 10, 1860	Mason, V. W.,	Jan. 31, 1837
Greene, Carl D.,	July 10, 1877	Mayberry, F. T.,	July 29, 1845
Greenly, Thomas,	July 29, 1806	McClelland, —, De Ruyter	July 13, 1875
Greenwood, Levi P.,	Jan. 25, 1842	Mead, Henry M.,	July 25, 1843
Griffith, W. H.,	1888	Mead, H. P.,	Oct. 13, 1858
Guernsey, Jonathan,	July 31, 1822	Mead, Onesimus,	July 29, 1817
Guernsey, Sylvanus,	July 31, 1822	Mead, Powers R.,	Jan. 28, 1834
Guthrie, Jarvis Moore,	July 25, 1842	Mead, Thompson, Jr.,	July 30, 1839
Halbert, H.,	1889	Merrick, Constant,	July 29, 1806
Hamer, J., Oneida,	July 13, 1858	Messenger, E. G.,	Jan. 27, 1835
Harris, George W.,	July 12, 1864	Messenger, M. P.,	1895
Havers, Peter B.,	July 28, 1820	Miller, Edgar L., Eaton, ..	July 8, 1879
Head, A. D.,	1874	Miller, H. P., Eaton,	July 12, 1870
Heffron, John,	July 27, 1813	Mills, George W.,	1890
Henry, John D.,	July 29, 1806	Mitchell, David,	July 29, 1817
Holmes, A. M., Morrisville	Oct. 6, 1857	Mitchell, David,	Jan. 26, 1841
Holton, Rufus,	July 29, 1806	Moffett, Joseph,	July 29, 1817
Hoskins, A. N.,	1892	Moore, ———, Munnsville, ..	July 13, 1875
Hovey, Isaac,	July 28, 1819	Moore, E. M.,	Jan. 26, 1847
Howland, Perez,	July 28, 1820	Moore, J.,	Jan. 27, 1835
Hubbard, F. H.,	1888	Moore, James,	July 29, 1806

Morey, Zabina M.,	Jan. 29, 1828	Sexton, E. H., Oneida,	July 11, 1871
Mumford, E. S.,	July 8, 1863	Sherman, Jonathan,	July 28, 1807
Munger, G. B.,	July 12, 1864	Silsby, Jonathan,	July 29, 1817
Nash, Rivera,	Oct. 27, 1807	Sizer, Asa B.,	July 29, 1806
Nichols, ———,	Jan. 25, 1842	Smith, A. D., New Wood-	
Nicholas, A. S.,	July 25, 1843	stock,	July 14, 1868
Norton, Joel,	July 29, 1817	Smith, Hubbard,	Oct. 25, 1808
Norton, Samuel,	July 26, 1836	Smith, J. W.,	July 9, 1872
Noyes, Helon Fay,	July —, 1830	Spence, Ira,	Jan. 28, 1834
Oaks, William,	July 8, 1863	Spence, Ira, De Ruyter,	Oct. 11, 1859
Orton, ———,	Jan. 28, 1840	Spencer, Thomas,	July 28, 1818
Palmer, Benjamin,	July 31, 1821	Spooner, Stillman,	Jan. 26, 1830
Parker, Zadoc,	July 29, 1806	Stacy, Consider H.,	July 28, 1820
Patrie, William,	Oct. 25, 1808	Stowell, Joseph,	Jan. 30, 1809
Payne, John,	Jan. 29, 1828	Sumner, Henry T.,	July 26, 1825
Peck, Daniel,	July 29, 1817	Taylor William,	Jan. 27, 1818
Peck, S. W.,	July 30, 1839	Taylor, William, Munnsville	July 12, 1870
Percival, Stephen,	July 29, 1806	Teft, Joseph,	July 30, 1833
Perry, C. H.,	Jan. 13, 1874	Teller, J. T.,	July 25, 1843
Pfaff, Otto,	1894	Throop, J. Motte, Lebanon	July 14, 1868
Pierce, Jeremiah B.,	July —, 1810	Tompkins, A. Miss, Hamil-	
Potter, S. M.,	July 30, 1839	ton,	July 8, 1879
Powers, Isaac,	April 29, 1807	Treadway, ———,	July 25, 1842
Powers, N. C.,	Jan. 26, 1841	Trevor, J.,	July 25, 1843
Pratt, Daniel,	July 28, 1819	Tucker, Laban,	July 31, 1838
Pratt, Elijah,	July 29, 1806	Upham, ———,	Jan. 27, 1818
Pratt James,	July 29, 1806	Ure, H. D.,	1874
Pratt, Jonathan,	July 29, 1806	Usher, Nathaniel,	July 31, 1827
Prior, Asahel,	July 29, 1806	Van Wagner, L. A., North	
Purdy, Albert G.,	July —, 1830	Brookfield,	July 11, 1871
Putnam, Elijah,	July 29, 1806	Warner, N. P., New Wood-	
Putnam, John,	July 31, 1827	stock,	July 8, 1879
Rankin, J.,	Jan. 27, 1835	Warner, William,	July 31, 1832
Rankin, Jairus,	July —, 1829	Webster, ———,	Jan. 27, 1818
Ransom, C. H.,	1874	Wells, J. R.,	Jan. 31, 1843
Ransom D.,	Jan. 25, 1842	White, Adonijah,	Jan. 26, 1819
Reed, Amos,	July 30, 1839	White, A. N.,	1890
Ressinger, J. A.,	July 10, 1866	White, Homer H.,	1891
Rockwell, Alva W.,	Jan. 28, 1823	Whitford, James,	July 31, 1838
Rogers, A. C.,	1874	Whitmore, Theophilus,	Jan. 30, 1809
Root, F. W.,	July 8, 1862	Wilcox, O. B., Earlville,	July 8, 1879
Root, R. B.,	Jan. 31, 1832	Wilson, S. J.,	1896
Sammis, O. K., Wampsville,	July 8, 1862	Wilson, ———,	July 26, 1814
Saunders, A. L.,	July 30, 1839	Woods, Harvey,	May 8, 1810
Scott, ———,	1896	Youngs, John T.,	Jan. 28, 1834
Seamans, Horace,	July —, 1829		

The Madison County Homœopathic Medical Society.—Many years passed after the introduction of homœopathy in New York in 1825, before any organized society existed. The new school met with determined opposition, and in 1830 there were only six homœopathic physicians in the whole country, and almost all of these were practicing in New York city. When Dr. George W. Roberts introduced the practice into the neighboring county of Chenango, in 1841, there were not probably forty homœopathic doctors yet in the country, and none at all in Madison county.

Previous to 1857 there were homœopathic medical societies, but they were mere gatherings of physicians without any legal standing whatever. An act of the Legislature of April 13, of that year, authorized the formation of such societies with the same privileges and immunities enjoyed by those of the older school. In 1862 the Legislature incorporated the Homœopathic Medical Society of the State of New York, and under this act county societies became auxiliary to the State society.

The organization of the Madison County Homœopathic Medical Society was effected at a meeting of the Oneida County Society, held in Utica, October 18, 1864, Drs. E. A. Munger and George B. Palmer acting as the committee of organization of a society in both Madison and Chenango counties. This committee issued an invitation and on January 4, 1865, the following physicians met at the office of Dr. D. D. Loomis in Morrisville: D. D. Loomis, W. B. Brown, of Hamilton; G. L. Gifford, of Hamilton; A. E. Wallace, of Brookfield; Ira C. Owen, of Sherburne; George B. Palmer, of East Hamilton; E. A. Munger, of Waterville; George W. Bailey, of Waterville, and H. M. Paine, of Albany. The formal organization under the act then took place, Dr. Munger acting as temporary chairman, and Dr. George B. Palmer as secretary. Drs. Loomis, Owen and Wallace were appointed a committee to report a form of constitution and by laws. When these were reported they were discussed and finally adopted at the same meeting. The first officers, also elected at that time, were as follows:

Dr. D. D. Loomis was elected president; Ira C. Owen, vice-president; George B. Palmer, secretary and treasurer; and Drs. A. E. Wallace, G. L. Gifford and George B. Palmer, censors.

Drs. E. A. Munger, H. M. Paine and G. W. Bailey were elected honorary members.

During the period since the organization of the society it has been kept in a fair state of activity and accomplished much for the benefit of

its members. Valuable papers have been read at its meetings and the many able and honorable men who have been and are members of this school of medicine in the county, have labored unselfishly for the afflicted.

Following is a list of the members of this society from its formation to the present time with dates of election:

Isaac Clark, Eaton,	June 27, 1865
H. F. Adams, Canastota,	June 27, 1866
John P. Hunting, Brookfield,	October 2, 1866
Henry F. Adams, Canastota,	October 2, 1866
Stillman Spooner, Oneida,	October 2, 1866
Harrison Willis, Clinton, (honorary)	October 2, 1866
Edgar C. Bass, Cazenovia,	June 25, 1867
A. A. Lewis, De Ruyter,	June 25, 1867
Edward Loomis, Oneida,	June 22, 1869
H. P. Mera, Canastota,	June 22, 1869
John W. Brown, Morrisville,	June 22, 1869
M. M. Catlin, Brookfield,	June 22, 1869
L. C. Crowell, Morrisville,	June, 1873
E. L. Coon, De Ruyter,	June, 1873
W. H. Griffith, Chittenango,	June, 1875
J. T. Wallace, Oneida,	1876
E. P. Hussey,	1876
J. E. Slaughter, Hamilton,	1881
George E. Sanford, Eaton,	1882
Melvin E. Edgerton, Canastota,	1882

CHAPTER XXVII.

GAZETTEER OF TOWNS.

The Town of Brookfield.

This town was set off from Paris March 5, 1795, and originally included Nos. 17, 18, and 19 of the Chenango Twenty Townships. Of these No. 17 was taken off to form the town of Columbus in February, 1805. Brookfield is the southeast corner town of the county and bounded north by Oneida county, east by Edmeston and Plainfield, south by Columbus, and west by Hamilton and Madison. Its surface is hilly and rugged, with soil principally of gravelly loam, well adapted to grazing; in the valleys is found a rich alluvium. Hops have been raised in large quantities in past years in the northwest part. There are abundant springs throughout the town and the Unadilla River forms the eastern boundary and receives numerous tributaries, the principal one of which is Beaver Creek which flows south through the central part of Brookfield, along a beautiful valley and furnishing many mill sites. The east branch of the Chenango crosses the northwest part, rising in the so-called Terrytown swamp, which covers a considerable area in that part and takes its name from the Terry family. Gorton Lake, a small body of water in the north part, takes its name from the Gorton family of settlers. What was formerly the Utica, Chenango and Susquehanna Valley Railroad, now a branch of the D., L. and W., crosses the northwest corner of the town, along the valley of the Chenango branch.

The population of Brookfield on the dates given in the census taken at intervals is shown in the following figures:

1835	1840	1845	1850	1855	1860	1865	1870	1875	1880	1890	1892
3959	3695	3623	3585	3770	3729	3593	3565	3511	3685	3262	3235

The number of inhabitants in Brookfield has fluctuated and declined less than in many of the other towns of the county, a fact due partly, at least, to the extent and variety of manufacturing operations that have been carried on in past years. These industries were once of real importance, especially in the village of Leonardsville. The lumber in-

dustry was also of considerable magnitude, but is now confined to a small trade in hemlock. From the large cedar swamp near Clarkville, a great quantity of that wood has been taken, as well as large numbers of hop poles. In comparatively recent years the dairying interest has been large and profitable. E. D. Lamb was for some years an extensive manufacturer of cheese and owned several factories near the Otsego county line; but the building of the railroad through the Unadilla valley and the establishment along its line of numerous milk stations, where the farmers shipped their milk to the large markets, has greatly depreciated this industry. The manufacture of furniture on an extensive scale was once prosecuted at South Brookfield by George W. Bentley, and other industrial operations gave the town prosperity in early years, as noticed further on.

Settlement in Brookfield began in 1791 by Stephen Hoxie and Phineas Brown, whose operations and those of other early settlers have been described in earlier chapters. In the same year Samuel H. Burdick and Samuel Billings settled at the site of Five Corners, and Stephen Collins on Beaver Creek below Clarkville. In 1792 John and Elias Button, Lawton Palmer, Thomas and James Rogers, Paul and Perry Maxson, Eleazer and Simeon Brown, Samuel Langworthy, Elder Henry Clark and Phineas Rogers settled in the town. In 1793 David Gates and Ethan Babcock located in the town, and in 1794 Zadock Beebe, Joshua Whitford, John York and a few others became settlers. During the next ten years and before the formation of the county are found among the names of pioneers those of Samuel Gorton, and his sons Varnum and Benjamin, Asa Frink, Nathaniel, Joseph and George Denison, Thompson Burdick, Thomas Keith, Elisha Burdick, Augustus Saunders, Elisha Johnson, Harris Chesebrough, Joseph Livermore, Nathan Brown, and others whose names appear in subsequent pages.

The first town meeting in Brookfield was held at the house of Capt. Daniel Brown, April 7, 1795, and the following officers elected: Stephen Hoxie, supervisor; Elisha Burdick, clerk; Clark Maxson, Joshua Whitford and John Stanton, assessors; Powel Hall, Joel Butler and John Chesebrough, commissioners of highways; Daniel Brown and Simeon Brown, poormasters; Elijah Palmer and Oliver Brown, constables; Oliver Brown, collector; David Convers, Jaba Brown and Benedict Babcock, fenceviewers; Ashbe Kellogg, Ephraim Waldo, George Palmer and Jonathan Bedford, pathmasters; Daniel Brown, John Wilber and Willard Convers, poundmasters.

Following is a list of supervisors from the erection of the town to the present time, with the dates of their election: 1795-1807, Stephen Hoxie; 1808-10, Jonathan Morgan; 1811, Samuel H. Coon; 1812-16, Joshua Morgan; 1817-19, Samuel H. Coon; 1820-22, Henry Clark, jr.; 1823-29, Joseph Clark; 1830, Patten Fitch; 1831, John Hoxie; 1832, John Davis; 1833-37, Wait Clarke; 1838, Andrew Babcock; 1839, Waite Clarke; 1840, John De Lancy; 1841, Dennis Hardin; 1842, Benjamin Burdick; 1843, Cyrus Clark; 1844, Ira Crane; 1845, Joseph Clark; 1846, Benjamin Burdick; 1847-48, Nathan T. Brown; 1849, Hosea B. Clarke; 1850, John T. G. Bailey; 1851, Dennis Hardin; 1852, Elisha G. Babcock; 1853-54, J. V. R. Livermore; 1855, John Babcock; 1856-57, Dennis Hardin; 1858-59, Thomas R. Gorton; 1860-61, Luke Hoxie; 1862-64, Calvin Whitford; 1865-66, Luke Hoxie; 1867-70, William H. Brand; 1871-72, John T. G. Bailey; 1873-75, Thomas R. Gorton; 1876-79, Augustus L. Saunders; 1880, Oliver T. Brown; 1881-83, S. A. Fitch; 1884, Arthur J. Stillman; 1885-89, William Stanbro; 1890-93, Arthur J. Stillman; 1894-97, Emory D. Morgan.

There were formerly four post-offices in this town—at Clarkville, Leonardsville, De Lancy and South Brookfield; only the two former are now open. Clarkville is an active village near the center of the town on Beaver Creek. It was known in early years as Bailey's Corners, from Dr. Eli S. Bailey, the first physician there. The post-office was established about 1820 with the name, Beaver Creek, with Joseph Clark, postmaster; he was succeeded by Andrew Babcock in about 1840, and he by Varnum Crumb, Maxson Clark, jr., Lucius P. Clark, John T. G. Bailey, Benjamin Gorton, Richard Stillman, A. G. Stillman, Charles J. Elliot, H. L. Spooner, F. D. Rogers, and H. L. Spooner, incumbent.

The first merchant was Reuben Leonard who built a store just before the war of 1812. Other early merchants were Sheffield Collins, Henry Holmes, Chester Palmiter, Varnum Crumb, Andrew Babcock, John T. G. Bailey, Nathan Brownell and his sons, Mattison Clarke and Leroy Babcock. The present merchants are A. J. Stillman, general store; D. F. Main, hardware; F. D. Gould, H. H. Elliot and A. C. Tuttle, grocers; A. C. Miller, druggist; M. H. Brown, bakery and groceries; J. T. Stillman, hardware; W. M. Crane, flour and feed, and also operates a saw mill; G. T. Whitford, merchant tailor; E. A. Pope, jeweler; H. E. Maxson, livery. Calvin Whitford established a banking business in 1871 and in 1872 erected a building for its accommodation.

The bank is still in existence and his son, Edward C. Whitford, is associated with him.

The first manufacturing industry in the town was a saw mill built by Oliver Babcock, father of Ethan and Oliver, in 1795; it was on the site of the Elijah Clark mill, the property passing into his possession in 1857. He soon built a grist mill in connection with the saw mill; the latter fell into decay long ago. Samuel Jordan built a grist mill and a tannery in 1865, which he operated more than fifteen years; they are now owned by William Crane, who uses the old tannery building as a repair shop. Jonathan Babcock carried on an extensive tanning business here in early years.

The other industries of the present are the blacksmith shops of William Crane, W. M. Clarke and C. Morgan, the wood repair shop of Adelbert Crandall, the new creamery of Dart & Wallace who started it in 1898, and the photograph gallery of H. A. Fitch.

The Central Hotel was built in 1815 by Ethan Babcock who conducted it until 1822; it was the first public house in the village, and later passed to Joseph Clark who sold it in 1843 to his son-in-law, Henry Keith. It was conducted by him forty years or more, and passed to the present proprietor, Lyman Brown, who changed the name to Brown's Hotel.

A Union free school was established in the village in 1875. The school building was enlarged in 1894. The present Board of Education are H. E. Kingsley, president; J. L. Stillman, secretary; C. C. Chandler, M. L. Fisk and A. C. Miller. Brookfield Academy, established in 1847, is properly described in chapter XXIV.

The first physician in the village was Dr. Eli S. Bailey, from whom the place took the name of Bailey's Corners; he settled in 1809 and died in Brookfield in 1864. A. E. Wallace practiced a few years, as also did a Dr. Catlin about two years. Dr. Augustus L. Saunders practiced many years and until his death, and Dr. Nelson B. Parr the same. Dr. Albert C. Rogers practiced a number of years and removed to California. The present physicians are Dr. O. W. Bushyte and Dr. H. C. Brown.

The first attorney in the village was Thomas J. Yaw, who practiced from about 1830 until his death in 1863. Other early lawyers were Pardon Davis, George W. Gray, Henry M. Aylesworth, Samuel D. White, William H. Davis, George M. Havens, Barna J. Stimson, Sherman Daboll, Frederick Clarke, Israel Wilkinson, Duane B. Stillman

and Lewis H. Eddy. The only attorney now in the place is N. A. Crumb, a native of the town, who began practice in 1891, removing from Canastota. Duane B. Stillman, before mentioned, is now State Excise Commissioner.

Brookfield village is incorporated under the general law, and the first president was H. L. Spooner, who served several years. Other presidents were P. Fitch, A. J. Stillman and Herbert E. Kingsley, present incumbent. In 1897 the question of establishing a water system was agitated, but meeting with determined opposition, the matter was abandoned. The village has no fire department, and when the Clarke opera house burned in 1898, the destruction of much of the place was averted apparently only by a heavy fall of snow.

The Brookfield Agricultural Society was incorporated in 1849 and has had a long and successful existence and been of great benefit to the village and the vicinity. Annual fairs were at first held on the land now owned by F. M. Spooner, and later on a tract just north of the village. In 1884 the society purchased the present grounds comprising about seventeen acres, erected good buildings and constructed a race track.

The Brookfield Courier was founded in 1876 by Frank M. Spooner, who was associated with his father, H. L. Spooner, several years. In 1883 they sold the paper to W. E. Phillips and B. G. Stillman, jr., who conducted it as Phillips & Stillman until the following year, when the Messrs. Spooner purchased the interest of Mr. Phillips and the firm name took its present form of Stillman & Spooner. In 1898 F. M. Spooner, founder of the paper, took the management of the Afton Enterprise, H. L. Spooner continued in this business and Mr. Stillman remaining the active partner. The paper is a four-page nine-column weekly, independent in politics, and has found a large list of readers in its field.

Clarkville is connected by stage with Leonardsville and with the station on the D. L. & W. railroad at North Brookfield.

There are three churches in Clarkville, Methodist, First-Day Baptist, and Seventh-Day Baptist, all of which have been noticed in an earlier chapter.

Leonardsville.—This village is pleasantly situated on the east border of the town, in the beautiful Unadilla valley, on the line of the Unadilla Valley Railroad, which connects at the north with the D., L. & W. road at Bridgewater, and on the south with the Ontario and Western road at

New Berlin. The village took its name from the pioneer Reuben Leonard, the first merchant and postmaster and a leading citizen. The village now contains a Seventh Day Baptist Church, a Methodist Church, a Union School, one hotel, kept by W. L. Switzer, the grist mill of B. C. Steer, the saw mill and lumber business of A. Whitford, several stores, three blacksmith shops, four wagon shops, a shoe shop, a canning factory, a milk station, etc. Early merchants following Reuben Leonard were Ethan Burdick, David and Charles O. Munson, Otis Eddy, James Van Valen, William H. Brand, Dennis Hardin, Daniel Hardin, Charles R. Maxson, and possibly a few others. The merchants of the present are Irving A. Crandall, a native of the town who bought out Daniel Hardin in 1867; E. Frank Champlain, drugs and groceries; W. W. Coon, groceries; O. O. Saunders, general store; W. D. Crandall, hardware; G. H. St. John, cold storage and shipper of produce; Arvilla Burdick, millinery; E. L. Worden, furniture and undertaking; Elmer Ellsworth, meats and buyer of produce.

There is a milk station at the depot of the Unadilla Valley railroad, from which forty to one hundred cans of milk are shipped daily and cheese is extensively manufactured.

In past years Leonardsville was the site of a number of important industries. The manufacture of hoes and scythes was begun about 1808-09 by Hazzard P. Clarke, who continued to 1820 and sold to Samuel Brand; he continued to about 1848 and sold to his son, Nathan V. Brand. The firm of Nathan Brand & Co. in 1852 transferred the works to the Leonardsville Manufacturing Company, which also acquired the grist mill and saw mill, then owned by Luke and Thomas Hoxie, a horse rake factory and wagon shop, then operated by John Babcock & Co., a foundry and machine shop, then operated M. W. & H. C. St. John, all of whom combined to form the new company. The whole was under superintendence of Washington S. Greene; the company continued until 1858, when it was dissolved and the several industries were conducted separately, the manufacture of agricultural implements being discontinued. In 1856 the grist mill, saw mill and agricultural implement manufactory were burned, and all were soon rebuilt. A grist mill was built in 1802 a mile above the site of the one above named by Joseph Crumb and Stephen Clark; the history of this mill has been given in an earlier chapter. It is now operated by B. Steers. The saw mill adjacent thereto was built in 1856 on the site of the one burned that year and is now operated by Albert Whitford. The horse rake

factory passed to Erastus E. Greene, is now the property of H. D. Babcock, who makes agricultural implements, mainly on contract. The old fork factory passed to the widow of M. W. St. John, the making of forks was discontinued; it was used as a foundry and machine shop, and added to the plant of the agricultural works.

In 1891 a company was formed called the Otsego Furnace Company, for the manufacture of the so-called Otsego furnace. Among those interested in the project were H. D. Babcock, G. O. Wheeler, I. A. Crandall, A. W. Daggett, and G. C. Rogers. The financial revulsion of 1893 contributed largely to the failure of this enterprise, which otherwise might have been a source of prosperity to the village. A reorganization of the company is a future possibility.

In 1894 the Leonardsville Canning Company was organized and erected a building near the railroad station in which was placed modern canning machinery. Fifty or sixty hands are employed in the season in canning corn.

The blacksmiths of the village are E. Quinn, C. K. Burdick, and A. Meaker. The wagon makers are C. H. Williamson, C. K. Burdick, W. H. Burdick, A. Markel, and I. Parks. Oscar L. Southworth is the only physician in the village. Henry M. Aylesworth has practiced law many years, and Adon P. Brown is also in practice. The present postmaster is J. A. Crandall, who succeeded O. Tully.

The Leonardsville Bank was established in 1856 and became the First National Bank of Leonardsville; it was subsequently merged in the Ilion National Bank. Dennis Hardin, who had been cashier, then established a private bank which he conducted until his death in 1873.

The Leonardsville Union School comprises the joint districts of the towns of Brookfield and of Plainfield in Otsego county; it was organized in 1875 and is fully described in Chapter XXIV. The present Board of Education are Irving A. Crandall, president; Almeron M. Coon, secretary; E. Frank Champlin, treasurer; and Dr. O. L. Southworth, H. M. Aylesworth, and Arthur S. Hoxie. The principal is Arthur T. Hamilton.

North Brookfield.—This is a small village in the northwest part of the town, a mile east of the railroad station of the same name. Samuel Marsh opened a store there in 1804 about a mile and a half southeast of the village, but failed in business. Samuel Livermore was the first merchant on the village site, beginning about 1809, and was succeeded by a man named Mills. Laban Olby, a colored man, kept a grocery

from 1815 to about 1844. Other merchants were Isaac Marsh, J. V. R. Livermore, Lucius E. Beebe, S. A. Fitch, Dr. Lewis A. Van Wagner, and E. C. Bennett. The present merchants are W. Squires and Hibbard & York.

The only physician practicing there is Dr. Gilbert Birdsall. Dr. L. A. Van Wagner removed to Sherburne.

The grist mill was built in 1860 by Timothy H. Peck and in 1879 it passed to Hiram Collins; it is now operated by Orville Kling. Wagon manufacturing was formerly an extensive industry, but has greatly declined. Avery Brothers are now engaged in the business in a small way.

The hotel was built about 1844 by Laban Olby, who kept it five or six years; it has had numerous landlords and is now kept by Sherman Faulkner.

There is a shoe shop by James Humphrey, two blacksmiths, John Gray and Albert Morgan, two wagon shops besides that of Avery Brothers; a cheese factory formerly owned by Henry Keith and now by I. A. Wager.

South Brookfield.—This is a hamlet situated five miles south of Clarkville on Beaver creek. It was formerly widely known as Babcock's Mills. It contains a Union church, the pulpit being supplied; a grist mill on the site of one built in the early history of the town, now operated by Corry Maxson; a creamery, established in 1879 by Abel Avery, now operated by Mr. Sargent; a blacksmith shop by George Aylesworth; a general store formerly by Henry Brown, now by Frank Huntington, who is also postmaster. There was in past years some manufacturing here. George W. Bentley had a large furniture factory, the neighboring forests supplying good hard wood for the purpose and a saw mill cutting the lumber.

De Lancy.—This is a name applied to a post-office and little settlement in the west part of the town, where there was a gathering of Quakers. In early times there were a number of the ordinary shops and a store. All these, as well as the post-office, have gone out of existence.

The village of West Edmeston is situated mostly in the town of Edmeston, Otsego county. A grist and saw mill are in Madison county and have long been owned by Truman Maxson; the remainder of the business interests, consisting principally of two stores kept by Orson Champlain and Albert Felton respectively; a hotel, blacksmith shop and wagon shop, are outside of this county.

The Town of Cazenovia.

Cazenovia is one of the five towns that were organized previous to the erection of Madison. It was formed from Whitestown and Paris on March 5, 1795, and was originally of very large area, containing the territory of what are now the towns of Georgetown, German, Lincklaen, Otselic and Pitcher, taken off in 1798; Sullivan, then including Lenox, taken off in 1803; Smithfield in 1807, and a part of Fenner in 1823. The town is on the west border of the county and is bounded on the north by Sullivan, east by Fenner and Nelson, south by De Ruyter, and west by Onondaga county. The surface is high and rolling, through which extend the valleys of the Chittenango and Limestone creeks. Cazenovia Lake is a beautiful body of water in the north part, four miles long and from half a mile to a mile in width. Chittenango Falls is a picturesque cascade on that creek where the water falls 136 feet. The soil is gravelly loam in the north and central parts, and clay loam underlaid with hardpan in the southern part. Most of the town is underlaid with the rocks of the Hamilton group, with the Onondaga limestone appearing in the northeast part, where it has been extensively quarried for lime and building purposes.

There are three post-offices in the town of Cazenovia, one at Cazenovia village, one at New Woodstock, and one at Chittenango Falls. The population of Cazenovia village was 1,918 in 1880, and in 1890 it was 1,987, showing a small increase.

Cazenovia village is beautifully situated on Chittenango Creek and at the foot on the east shore of the lake which bears the same name. It is located a little northeast of the center of the town and is a station on both railroads named below, giving it connection with Canastota, with Syracuse, and with Cortland and Elmira. The village was incorporated on February 7, 1810, the first corporation meeting being held on May 10 of that year at the house of Eliphalet S. Jackson. Elisha Farnham, a justice of the peace, presided, and A. D. Van Horne acted as clerk. The following were elected the first officers: Elisha Farnham, P. G. Childs, Jonas Fay, E. S. Jackson, and Samuel Thomas, trustees; J. N. M. Hurd, treasurer; Jacob A. Dana, bailiff and collector. Jonas Fay was chosen the first president of the village, and Caleb Ledyard, clerk.

Following is a statement of the population of this town as shown by the census taken at different dates:

1835.	1840.	1845.	1850.	1855.	1860.	1865.	1870.	1875.	1880.	1890.	1892.
4,647	4,153	4,675	4,812	4,495	4,343	4,157	4,265	4,240	4,363	4,182	3,803

These figures, like the record in most rural towns in the State, show a small decrease in population, the causes of which are now well understood.

The chief agricultural interest of the town at the present time is dairying in its various features. Much of the land is well adapted for grazing and the production of hay, large quantities of which are shipped to distant markets. Along the lines of railroad are a number of milk stations, and a large part of the milk produced is taken to them, for shipment to New York and other points. Cheese and butter are also manufactured at these stations from the surplus milk. Hops, the great staple of this county, have been raised in past years in Cazenovia, but not so largely as in many other towns, especially in recent years. The various grains and vegetables are produced for home consumption and to a limited extent for outside sale.

The first records for this town that are in existence are for the year 1804, when the following officers were elected: Supervisor, James Green; town clerk, Eliphalet S. Jackson; assessors, Ebenezer Lyon, Oliver Bugbee, and Asa Dana; commissioners of highways, Isaac Morse, Asahel Jackson, Asa Dana; collector, Elisha Williams.

At that meeting it was voted that the clerk should procure books for the use of the town, and twenty dollars was appropriated for the purpose. The clerk was also directed to transcribe from the old books such matter as he deemed advisable. It is probable that he did not do so, as the existing book, as before stated, begins with 1804. The proceedings of the first meeting of which there is a record are given in earlier chapters.

Following is a list of supervisors of Cazenovia from 1806 to the present time:

1807, Lemuel Kingsley, 1808-11, Eliphalet Jackson; 1812-13, Samuel S. Forman; 1814, E. S. Jackson; 1815, A. D. Van Horne; 1816, Samuel Thomas; 1817, William Sims; 1818-24, E. S. Jackson; 1825-28, Samuel Thomas; 1829-31, Newell Wright; 1832-33, Elihu Severance; 1834-38, John F. Hicks; 1839-45, Talcott Backus; 1846-50, Albert Card; 1851-52, Charles Stebbins; 1853-54, Lewis Raynor; 1855, John C. Loomis; 1856, Albert Card; 1857, John F. Fairchild; 1858-59, John Stebbins; 1860-62, Silas L. Loomis; 1863, D. E. Haskell; 1864-66, C. H. Beckwith; 1867, Charles Stebbins, jr.; 1868-69, Silas L. Loomis; 1870, Charles Stebbins, jr.; 1871-72, Marcus L. Underwood; 1873-78, Willard A. Crandall; 1879-81, J. Harvey Nourse; 1882-83, John Stebbins; 1884-91, William C. Sherman; 1892-97, Chauncey B. Cook.

According to the State census of 1892 Cazenovia town has a population of 3,803. The census of 1890 gives the number as 4,182, showing a loss of nearly 200 during the preceding decade. The town is divided into fifteen school districts, with school houses in each, in which were employed in 1897 twenty-four teachers; all the schools are flourishing and notably well conducted. The whole number of children taught in 1897 was 718.

The Chenango Valley branch of the West Shore Railroad crosses Cazenovia from northwest to southeast, and the branch of the Lehigh Valley road which was formerly the Cazenovia and Canastota Railroad, crosses the town in a southerly direction, the two forming a junction about a mile south of Cazenovia village. This branch was extended to De Ruyter in 1877 and subsequently continued on to Cortland, Ithaca, and Elmira. The town was bonded in aid of this road to the amount of \$160,000. The present bonded indebtedness is \$111,000.

That part of Cazenovia included within the Gore, which was more than one-half in the southern part, was comprised in the purchase made by the Holland Land Company of about 120,000 acres, through the agency of John Lincklaen, in 1792-3. Mr. Lincklaen procured the survey of the Road Township (so called from the fact that the proceeds of the sale of lands therein were to be applied to the construction of roads), and in 1794 built mills near the site of Cazenovia village. Other settlers in the town in 1793 were Archibald Bates, Day Fay, William Miles, Noah Taylor, Isaac Nichols, Ira Peck, Nathan Webb, Shubael Brooks, Samuel Tyler, and one Augur. In the next year David Smith and Lewis Stanley settled in the town and were soon followed by Jonathan Smith, brother of David, William Sims, Isaac Morse, Chandler Webber, Abraham Tillotson, Walter Childs, Jacob Ten Eyck, Jeduthan Perkins, Francis Norton, James Covell, Hendrick De Clercq (from Holland), Levi Burgess, Joseph Holmes, Caleb Van Riper, Edward Parker, Phineas Southwell, Robert Fisher, Isaac Warren, John Savage, Samuel Thomas, Deacon Isaiah Dean, William Moore, Christopher Webb, Ebenezer Knowlton, all of whom settled before or in the year of the formation of Madison county, locating in various parts of the town. After that date settlement was very rapid, many of the incomers being noticed in earlier chapters and in Part III of this work.

The first merchant in the village of Cazenovia was Samuel S. Forman, who came to the place in the employ of John Lincklaen in 1793, in the interest of the Holland Land Company. The store was for a time car-

ried on by Mr. Forman with Mr. Lincklaen, representing the company as a partner. Mr. Forman subsequently took the business alone.

Other early merchants were Jabish N. M. Hurd, who came about 1800; Jesse Kilborn, William M. and Joseph Burr, Benjamin T. Clarke, E. B. and E. D. Litchfield, brothers; William Greenland and his son, William S.; William Mills, Charles Crandall and Frank Moseley who formed a partnership and conducted a bookstore from 1834; John C. Reymon, L. G. Wells, Henry Groff, John Hobbie, and others. The business of L. G. Wells was transferred in 1878 to his sons, Dwight W. and Edward G., and is now conducted by the latter. George Morse, dealer in drugs, began business in 1847 with John F. Irons and purchased his partner's interest two years later; the firm is now George Morse & Son. Ebenezer Knowlton began the jewelry business about 1848 and continued more than thirty years; the business is now carried on by C. M. Knowlton. E. A. Blair purchased the harness and saddlery business of T. S. Whitnall in 1863 and continues to the present time; Bowman Stanley, grocer, started in 1863 in company with his brother, Benjamin F.; Tillotson & Nichols, who succeeded J. D. Beach about 1861 in a general store; H. B. Thomas, a pioneer and early harness maker; Jesse W. Hall, groceries, etc., who sold out in 1869 to David P. and James C. Dean; Will H. Cruttenden, jeweler, began in 1870; Nichols & Covell, clothiers, began in 1871; Colton & Webber, hardware, began trade in 1877, succeeding Colton, Johnson & Co.; Wells Bros., general merchants since 1872; J. W. T. and William Rice, druggists, began in 1873; Henry A. Rouse, general merchant; Samuel T. Jackson, hats and caps, commenced in 1877, with his cousin, Frank E. Jackson, and others who have been noticed in the earlier town history.

The present merchants and business men of Cazenovia village are as follows: E. G. Wells, furniture and undertaking; H. B. Thomas, harness and trunks; Curtis Brothers, drugs; George Morse & Son, drugs; J. W. Howson, coal dealer; F. E. Wilson, baker; G. H. Atwell & Son, flour and feed; Mrs. F. D. Holdridge, and Mrs. L. M. White, millinery; Marshall & Bumpus, Aikman & Norton, Driscoll & Marshall, and H. H. Colton, hardware; Holdridge & De Clercq, musical instruments; S. B. Allen, news room and cigars; William Watkins, and H. F. Greenland, books and stationery; Charles R. Parkinson, bakery; W. W. Rice, drugs; W. S. Greenland & Son, merchant tailors; J. W. Hall, jeweler; H. N. Clark, jeweler; F. C. Phelps, general store; H. H. Hamilton, meats; W. W. Rainey, harness; R. A. Niles & Co., clothing; E. L.

Riggall, meats; F. E. Richardson, grocer; C. W. Covell, boots, shoes, clothing, etc.; B. Vollmer, general store; D. S. Reidy, harness; Nichols & Loomis, general merchants; J. D. Warner, meats; H. A. Rouse estate, general store (managed by C. H. Rouse); Tillotson & Needham, house furnishings; Wells Brothers, dry goods and groceries; P. H. Donnelly, groceries; Clark & Mulligan, dry goods and general merchandise; Enright & Barrett, furniture and undertaking; Jackson Brothers, meats; John Wilson, ice.

The early manufactures established on the water power of Cazenovia comprised the trip hammer forge of Luther Bunnell, established as early as 1811; Nehemiah White's chair shop; a woolen mill built by John Lincklaen and Elisha Starr, which soon passed to Matthew Chandler & Son; a tannery started by Thomas Williams and his son, John, which was sold to R. & R. G. Allen; the saw mill of David B. Johnson; the fulling mill of Sidney Roberts; a tannery established by Elisha Farnham; the Cazenovia paper mill built about 1810 by Zadock Sweetland, which was burned in 1859 and rebuilt; the Cedar Grove woolen mill; the Fern Dell mills, originally built for a woolen mill, but not used for that purpose; the Crawford mower and reaper works, removed from Ilion in 1875; the Lake Mills, built by Dr. Jonas Fay in an early time; an oil mill operated by Edward Knowlton; a saw and planing mill operated by S. F. Chaphe and Reuben Parsons, all of which have been fully described.

The present manufactures of Cazenovia consist of the carriage shop of J. H. O'Neil; the establishment of the Cazenovia Wool and Felt company, employing several men; the sash, door and blind factory of T. W. Thayer & Co.; Albert Chaphe's flouring mill; the foundry and machine shop of Marshall & Card; the planing mill established by S. F. Chaphe, recently partially burned and rebuilt; blacksmith shops of P. H. Calhoun, Charles Bordwell, Martin McCabe and Barney Oiley; and the Brooklyn Creamery.

A private banking business was established by J. H. Ten Eyck Burr in 1880, and is still in prosperous existence.

The village has three hotels—the Lincklaen house, built in 1835, now conducted by Walter H. Young; the Cazenovia House, built many years ago, now conducted by Charles E. Pratt; and the Stanton House, formerly until 1879 the Lake House, conducted by C. M. Stanton.

The Cazenovia Republican is an able country weekly newspaper, established in 1854 by W. H. Phillips, and now conducted by J. A. Lyster, who purchased the establishment in 1890.

There are five churches in Cazenovia, as follows: Presbyterian, founded in 1798, with Rev. Joshua Leonard the first pastor; the church was built in 1806 and extensively repaired in 1834. Present pastor, S. E. Persons. The Methodist church, formed as part of the Cortland Circuit in 1816, and incorporated in 1830; first meeting house erected in 1833, and the present one in 1873. The Baptist church, built in 1817, organized in 1820; church extensively repaired in 1868, burned in 1871, and rebuilt of brick in 1871 at a cost of \$15,200; completed in 1880. St. Peter's Episcopal Church, organized 1844 and incorporated 1845; church erected in 1848. St. James's Catholic Church, organized 1849 by Rev. Michael Hayes; brick church erected in 1849-52. The Universalist church was organized in 1853, and after many years of somewhat feeble existence, declined and ceased to exist.

Cazenovia is the seat of the well known seminary, which has had an existence of about seventy-five years and is fully described in Chapter XXIV of this work. In the same chapter will be found an account of the Union school of the village, which was established in 1874.

The first physician to settle in the village was Dr. Isaac Lyman, who continued in practice from 1799 until his death in 1854. Dr. Theophilus Wilson settled in the village in 1814, and Dr. Jonathan Silsby in about 1816, about which time Dr. David Mitchell located in the place.

The first lawyers in the village were Schuyler Van Rensselaer and Samuel Sidney Breese, who settled there before the close of the last century; Van Rensselaer remained only a short time. David Dearborn, David B. Johnson, and possibly others who remained only for brief periods, settled in the village during the first decade of this century. Perry G. Childs located in the village about 1807, and was prominent in the profession. Charles Stebbins was a settler in 1810, and Justin Dwinelle and William J. Hough a little later. Later lawyers were Charles H. S. Williams, Levi Gibbs, Sidney T. Fairchild, Calvin Carpenter, Richard Thomas and Robert G. Paddock. The present attorneys in the village are Burr Wendell, M. H. Kiley, and A. E. Fitch.

The post-office at Cazenovia was probably established and maintained by John Lincklaen at his personal expense until there was sufficient revenue to support it. Records of its early history are wanting. It was kept for a time in Mr. Forman's store and in that of his successor, J. N. M. Hurd, who was postmaster until 1821, when he was succeeded by Jesse Kilborn, who held the office nineteen years.

The first fire engine in Cazenovia was purchased in 1810 at a cost of \$100, and a company was organized the same year consisting of twelve members. The usual village regulations regarding the keeping of fire buckets by citizens were adopted, and as years passed the apparatus was slowly increased. The first hooks and ladders were purchased in 1837 at a cost of \$20. Old companies were from time to time disbanded and new ones organized as fully described in earlier chapters. Previous to the establishment of the present water works, there were two engine companies and a hose company maintained in the village, with adequate auxiliary apparatus. The department as now existing, established in 1893, comprises two hose companies and a hook and ladder company, with adequate apparatus for fire purposes. Alarms are sounded on the bell of the Baptist church by push buttons in different parts of the village, through electrical connections.

The Cazenovia water works were established in 1890, and up to the present have cost about \$42,000. A reservoir has been constructed with capacity of 8,000,000 gallons, elevated 178 feet above the lake. This is fed by springs and by a pumping station, with capacity of 280,000 gallons a day, taken from driven wells. The water is pure and amply supplied for public purposes.

Cazenovia village supports an excellent public library containing about 5,000 volumes. It was formerly maintained by private subscriptions. The building in which it is located was given to the authorities by R. H. Hubbard.

New Woodstock.—This is a pleasantly situated village in the south part of the town, and a station on the Lehigh railroad. Early merchants there were Harvey and Alvin Smith, brothers, who were in trade from about 1816 to 1830, and also operated a distillery. Joseph F. Clark was contemporary with the Smiths. Jesse B. Worden was an early merchant, and Harvey Morris opened a store about 1834.

The village now contains two churches, Baptist and Methodist. The former was organized in 1800, with Elder James Bacon, pastor; a log meeting house was built in 1802, and a little latter joined with the Presbyterians in building a frame edifice. The Baptists erected a larger church of their own in 1816. This old society has ever since maintained its existence. The Methodist Church was organized in 1830.

The Town of De Ruyter.

This is one of the five towns that were formed previous to the erection of the county and was set off from Cazenovia March 15, 1798; it then contained the territory of the present towns of German, Lincklaen, Otselic and Pitcher, in Chenango county, and Georgetown in Madison county. The town received its name in honor of Admiral De Ruyter, of the Dutch navy. It is the southwest corner town in the county. It presents a hilly surface which is broken by the valley of the Tioughnioga River, which with numerous small tributaries, drains and waters the town. The soil is of a general good quality, sandy and gravelly loam on the hills and rich alluvium in the valleys. The village of the same name as the town is situated in the southwestern part of the town; it was incorporated in 1833. There are only two post-offices in the town—De Ruyter and Sheds (Shed's Corners.) The population of the town as shown by the census taken at various dates from 1835 was as follows:

1835	1840	1845	1850	1855	1860	1865	1870	1875	1880	1890	1892
1,562	1,799	1,829	1,931	1,921	1,817	1,820	2,009	1,609	1,584	1,500	1,480

The principal occupation of the farmers of the town is dairying to which general farming has largely given place in recent years. Some twenty-five years ago, when the manufacture of cheese in factories was made a prominent industry, five factories were established in the town; but there are only three now in operation—one a mile and a half north of the village, one four miles north of the village and one at Shed's Corners. Large quantities of excellent butter are made by individual farmers throughout the town. The raising of potatoes for market has taken on considerable importance within quite recent years and at fair prices are a profitable crop. The numerous saw mills of early times are nearly all idle. Considerable hardwood lumber is still cut, most of which goes to the Bryant Furniture Company, which operates a steam saw mill in the village and has a large factory in Truxton.

The destruction of the records of this town renders it impossible to give the date and proceedings of the early town meetings, and doubtless deprives us of much important and interesting material. The town constitutes a part of the second school commissioner's district of the county and is divided into ten school districts with a school house in each, in which are employed fifteen teachers in 1897, to teach a total of 340 children. The present value of school buildings and sites is nearly

\$10,000. An excellent high school is conducted in the village of De Ruyter, which is the direct successor of the old De Ruyter Institute, founded in 1836 by the Seventh-Day Baptists. It became a Union free school in 1874, and the name, De Ruyter Union School and Academy was adopted in 1877. The present faculty includes Irving Smith Sears, principal; Jennie Van Demark Sheely, preceptress, and four assistants. The attendance at the present time is about 270.

As at present bounded the town lies wholly within the Gore, described in an early chapter. Settlement began in 1793 by Elijah and Elias Benjamin and Eli Colegrove. Both the Benjamin brothers had families, members of which and their descendants have been prominent in the community. Joseph Messenger, Samuel Thompson, and William and Thompson Burdick became settlers in 1795, and Daniel Page, Gideon Foster and Eleazer Gage a little later. In 1800, or within a year or two thereafter, Matthew Wells, Jonathan Shed, Darius Benjamin, Samuel Bowen, Levi Wood, Sylvester Crumb and probably a few others located in different parts of the town. Among other settlers previous to or about the time of the formation of the county in 1806 were Joseph Rich, Jonathan Bentley, Benjamin Merchant, Job Webb, Benjamin Stratton, Abram Sutton, John Shepard, James Hunt, Nathaniel Wright, John Pierce, Reuben Burnard, John Gifford, Ephraim Arnold, Beman Hoag, David Wood, John Hewitt, Joseph, Thomas and Benjamin Mitchell, Dr. Ephraim Otis, Stephen Bogardus, Benjamin Wybert, Enos and Amos Peasley, Elijah Cornell, Joseph and Benjamin Tripp, and Joseph Underwood. Many in this list were Quakers, who established a Meeting about 1806, and have always been numerous and influential in the community. These and the settlers who came in later soon cleared parts of their farms, built saw mills and grist mills, opened roads, established the schools and churches and gradually surrounded themselves with the comforts and advantages of the older settled localities further east.

De Ruyter Village.—This village is pleasantly situated on the Tioughnioga on the western border of the town and is a station on the Lehigh Valley railroad. The early gathering at this point was due mainly to the building of a saw mill immediately after the arrival of the first settlers; this was soon followed by a grist mill, and in 1800 Samuel Bowen opened the first store. Two or three other merchants began trading before the erection of the county in 1806. The post-office was established in 1810. Ephraim Arnold established an early tannery, and

Daniel Page built the first public house in the corporation as early as the beginning of the century. Later merchants were Nathan B. Wilbur, James Benjamin, Eli Spear, Col. Elmer D. Jencks, Sylvester Aylsworth, John Elmore, Martin Spear, Crandall & Alvord, H. A. & F. C. Dillaye, Bradley Merchant, Noah T. Coleman and others. The present merchants of the place are H. B. Griffiths, started in 1883; F. S. Mitchell, drugs, began in 1882; Hardy & Orvis, dry goods, 1894; H. C. Blanchard, clothing, 1895; C. E. Maxson, jewelry, 1893; M. R. Smith, clothing, 1881; E. S. Norton, hardware and groceries, bought the A. M. Purchase store in 1894; W. W. Rainey, harness, 1893; Eugene Ryder, varieties, 1895; W. G. Weed, baker, 1870; F. L. Haskins and G. M. Foster, meats; W. B. Ryan, general store, 1895; H. S. Walker, hardware, in trade more than thirty-five years; E. H. Lee, general store, 1874; S. W. Fiske, grocer; R. F. Clark, grocer, 1898; E. M. Stanton, general store, 1895; F. M. Russell, groceries and hardware, 1887; A. W. Francis, flour and feed, 1885; R. E. Smith, furniture and undertaking, succeeded J. H. Crumb, 1886; Thompson & Church, millers; Stanton & Nichols, millinery, 1898; J. D. Allen, plumber; M. E. Tallet, produce, lime and coal; H. P. Mitchell, insurance, 1881; E. D. Benjamin, photographer, 1883; the Cazenovia Coal and Lumber Company carries on business here. John Rice Rider established a banking business in 1864, and in 1870, E. B. Parsons and E. B. Crandall opened the E. B. Parsons & Co.'s bank, with \$15,000 capital. This institution subsequently failed. In 1889 the De Ruyter Banking Company was organized by B. S. Bryant, president; M. E. Teller, vice-president; F. S. Mitchell, treasurer and cashier. The capital is \$10,000.

The village fire department had its inception in 1833, when the first engine was purchased, and measures adopted for building an engine house and town hall; the latter was erected in 1839 and was sold in 1855 and a new one built. The department now consists of a hose company and engine company of seventy men. A system of water works was established in 1897, which supplies the public with pure spring water and gives a pressure in pipes of 134 pounds to the square inch; twenty-eight hydrants have been set in the village, thus rendering the fire engine substantially useless.

Physicians practicing in the village are Drs. Silas Clarke, Edwin M. Coon, James E. McClellan, C. P. Monro, and J. H. Shaffer, the latter a dentist. De Ruyter has had two or three lawyers of more than ordinary ability and repute, who are noticed in chapter XXV. The



ELISHA PAYNE.

present attorneys are Wallace E. Burdick, J. H. Poole and H. D. Messenger.

De Ruyter has had several newspapers which are now extinct. The first was the De Ruyter Weekly News, started in 1862 by J. E. N. Backus; it lived about two years. The De Ruyter New Era was founded by John R. Beden in 1870. The De Ruyter American was established in December, 1896, by N. E. Bugbee and was discontinued in November, 1897. The De Ruyter Gleaner was established September 18, 1878, by W. W. Ames; it absorbed the New Era in 1889 and is still continued as a healthy, ably conducted journal.

The Taber House, built in 1849, is now conducted by John Coyer; the Central Hotel was changed in name to the Park Hotel and much improved and is now conducted by W. W. Owens. The De Ruyter Hotel was built for a dwelling by M. R. Merchant; it passed to Isaac Samson, who sold it to M. W. Baldwin; he changed it to a hotel in 1893.

There are four churches in the village—Congregational, organized in 1897 and built an edifice in the same year; Baptist, organized in 1798; Seventh-Day Baptist, formed within a short time after settlement began; Methodist, organized before 1817.

De Ruyter village was incorporated April 15, 1833; reincorporated December 7, 1847, and again February 18, 1878, under the law of April 20, 1870. A list of the officers from its incorporation to the present time is given in chapter XVIII.

Shed's Corners.—This is a mere hamlet in the northeast part of the town on the Tioughnioga, which took its name from Jonathan Shed, the pioneer of that locality. The post-office, which has been in existence there many years, was changed in name recently by the Department, to Sheds. There was formerly a Universalist church which has become extinct; a Methodist church has been in existence many years. A hotel was kept by Allen Randall, which was burned and not rebuilt. One of the cheese factories and milk stations of the town is in operation here, and one store.

Following is a list of supervisors from 1807 to the present time: 1807-09, Jeremiah Gage; 1810-13, Eli Gage; 1814-17, James Nye; 1818-19, Nathan B. Wilbur; 1820-23, Jeremiah Gage; 1824-26, Elias P. Benjamin; 1827, Hubbard Smith; 1828, E. P. Benjamin; 1829-30, Abraham Sutton; 1831, John Hewit; 1832-34, Le Baron Goodwin; 1835-36, Bradley Merchant; 1837, Benjamin Enos; 1838, Abraham Sut-

ton; 1839-40, Ira Gage Barnes; 1841-43, David Maine, jr.; 1844-45, Jonathan Brainard; 1846-47, Dwight Gardner; 1848-49, Abijah N. Annas; 1850-51, Lewis Sears; 1852-53, William Hunt; 1854, John R. Rider; 1855, Albert G. Burdick; 1856, Ira Spencer; 1857, J. Henry De Lamater; 1858, Simeon Rider; 1859, David Maine; 1860, William C. Crumb; 1862, Daniel Q. Mitchell; 1863, H. C. Miner; 1864, Daniel Q. Mitchell; 1865-66, J. W. Merchant; 1867-68, Newell Reeve; 1869-70, A. N. Annas; 1871-73, Alverson B. White; 1874-76, Daniel Q. Mitchell; 1877-80, Joseph H. Crumb; 1881-83, Charles H. Maxson; 1884, Edward B. Parsons; 1885-86, Charles F. Maxson; 1887, George F. Annas; 1888-91, Byron S. Bryant; 1892-93, John Hunt; 1893-97, Warren W. Ames.

The Town of Eaton.

Eaton was formed from Hamilton on February 8, 1807, and is one of the five towns organized in that year. It is situated near the center of the county and is bounded on the north by Smithfield and Stockbridge, on the east by Madison, on the south by Lebanon, and on the west by Lebanon. When organized its area was placed at 28,000 acres, but the assessed area in recent years is placed at less than 26,000. The surface of the town is composed largely of the valley of the Chenango River which flows across the town from northwest to southeast, through a beautiful valley which is bordered by picturesque and fertile slopes. On the hillsides the soil is gravelly or clayey mixture, while in the bottom lands it is a lighter loam. In the north part of the town the general slope is northward towards the St. Lawrence River. No rock is accessible for quarrying that is valuable. A number of mineral springs are found near Eaton village, their principal constituent being sulphur. The whole town is well watered with springs and brooks of pure water, and in early years the natural water power was used at many points for running the pioneer mills. The largest stream other than the Chenango, is called Alder Brook, which has been given wide notoriety through the writings of Fanny Forrester; it rises in Nelson and flows easterly through the southern part of Eaton and empties into the river at Eaton village. Leland's Ponds and Woodman's Lake, once favorite fishing resorts of the Oneidas, are situated in picturesque locations at the divergence of the Chenango and Oriskany valleys and are the headwaters of one of the branches of the Chenango. These ponds were utilized in 1836 as one of the sources of supply for the Chenango canal,

which extends in a curve into the southeastern part of the town. Hatch's Lake is a beautiful body of water in the southwest part, and once constituted the headwaters of one of the Otselic branches, its outlet being at its western end. When the canal was constructed this outlet was closed and the water directed through Bradley Brook reservoir to the canal. The lake covers about 136 acres and is almost wholly fed by springs in its bed. Eaton reservoir is on the west border of the town and covers 284 acres; from this flows Alder Brook (or Eaton Brook), through a narrow valley, supplying in its fall numerous mill sites.

At the present time and for three-fourths of a century, dairying has been the principal industry of Eaton, while at the same time it has long been one of the most important in the county, particularly in early years, in a manufacturing and commercial sense. Previous to about 1850 cattle raising was quite extensively carried on and mixed farming, the raising of cereals, was an important part of the agriculture of the town; but in more recent years these features have greatly declined. Eaton first introduced into the county the cheese factory and creamery system, which within a few years created a revolution in the farming industry. The first cheese factory was established at Eaton village, in 1861, by George Morse, and at one period later on there were eight factories in successful operation in the town. This town also was the first to witness the use of horse hay rakes and mowing machines, as elsewhere described.

Settlement began in 1792 with the arrival of John and James Salisbury, who came from Vermont in the fall, made a clearing in the south part, which they abandoned on account of extreme cold weather and did not return. Joshua Leland was the first permanent settler, coming in 1793; he at once began clearing a farm, and was soon joined by John H. and Benjamin Morris, who aided him in his work. He brought his family in the spring of 1794, the Morrises having improved his place during the preceding winter. This settlement was made on lot 94, on what has been known as the Dunbar farm. The Leland Ponds took their name from this pioneer. In his early home he kept the first tavern in the town and one of the first in the county. He also built and operated the first grist mill at the foot of the upper lake; that was done in 1795, and in the same year he added a saw mill, to the great convenience of the incoming settlers. Mr. Leland was killed in 1810 by falling from a load of potash near Cherry Valley, the barrels rolling upon him. He had seven sons and three daughters. He was the means of

several other settlers coming in at that time, among whom were Benjamin Morse, Simeon Gillett, Levi Bonney, Elijah Hayden, and a few others, who took up land in the vicinity of Eaton village site. Simeon Gillett died in 1796, the first death in the town, and in the same year his daughter married Lewis Wilson, a newcomer, which was the first marriage in the town.

Settlers of 1796 were Samuel Sinclair, Joseph Moss, William Mills, Humphrey Palmer, Deacon McCrellis, and several others whose names are not known. Thaxter Dunbar came in 1799 and lived to nearly a hundred years old. Benjamin, Windsor, Stephen and Ziba Coman settled in 1797 in the vicinity of the Center, and many others arrived during the early years of the century, whose pioneer labors, as far as known, have been described in earlier chapters. Bennett Bicknell came to the town in 1808 and became one of the leading business men of the town, and was honored with high office. David Darrow was also a settler of that year. Thomas Lumbard, a Revolutionary soldier, came in 1803, and the town thenceforth rapidly filled up with an excellent class of settlers from the New England States, whose sturdy labor amid privations in the wilderness laid the foundations of the later prosperous community.

The first town meeting was held March 3, 1807, at the "school house near James Pratt's," and the following officers were elected: Robert Avery, supervisor; David Gaston, town clerk; Martin Roberts, collector; Josiah Wilcox, poundkeeper; Ziba Coman, Benjamin Morse, and John Hall, assessors; Hezekiah Morse and Abram Ellis, poormasters; Seth Hitchcock, John Pratt, and Robert Avery, highway commissioners; Martin Roberts and Nathan Mixer, constables.

In this list are the names of several other pioneers who have not before been mentioned. Following is a list of supervisors of Eaton from the time of its formation to the present with the years of their service: Robert Avery, 1807; Joseph Morse, 1808-09; Hezekiah Morse, 1810-15; Bennett Bicknell, 1816-17; Windsor Coman, 1818; Bennett Bicknell, 1819; Rufus Eldred, 1820-1821; Samuel W. Osgood, 1822; Stephen Fitch, 1823; Artemas Ellis, 1824-25; David Gaston, 1826-27; Robert Henry, 1828-31; Uriah Leland, 1832-1835; Perley Munger, 1836; George Ellis, 1837; Windsor Coman, 1838; Ichabod Amidon, 1839-41; Moses Bicknell, 1842-43; Windsor Coman, 1844; Yale Leland, 1845-46; Ellis Morse, 1847-50; Hiram D. Cloyes, 1851-52; Ambrose Y. Smith, 1853-54; Calvin Morse, 1855-56; Francis H. Stevens, 1857; Albert W.

Morse, 1858-59; Benjamin F. Coman, 1860-61; Edward C. Philpot, 1862-63; Horace M. Kent, 1864; George E. Morse, 1865-66; Alexander M. Holmes, 1867-99.

The population of Eaton is shown in the following figures by the census taken in the various years named:

1835	1840	1845	1850	1855	1860	1865	1870	1875	1880	1890	1892
3,758	3,409	3,444	3,944	4,061	3,871	3,861	3,690	3,644	3,799	3,121	2,875

The town of Eaton, with Brookfield, De Ruyter, Georgetown, Hamilton, Lebanon, Madison and Nelson, constitute the First School Commissioner District of the county. In this district are 119 school districts, eighteen of which are in Eaton, all having school buildings. Morrisville has a Union School, the organization of which is described in chapter XXIV. In the school year of 1897-98 the number of teachers employed in the town was twenty-six, and the whole number of children attending school was 602.

There are five post-offices in Eaton—Morrisville, the county seat, Eaton, West Eaton, Pratt's Hollow, and Pine Woods. Morrisville is the largest village in the town and since 1817 has been the county seat, which in that year was removed from Cazenovia. The village was named from its founder, Thomas Morris, and in early times previous to its incorporation as Morris Flats. The first incorporation took place under special act of the Legislature passed April 13, 1819. The first village president was Deacon Abel De Forest, who, it is related, built the first sidewalk in the place and was rewarded with the office of president. The village records under the first incorporation are lost, it being supposed they were carried away by the last clerk, Alexander Donaldson, jr., who died many years ago in New York city. Mr. De Forest was kept in the office of president ten years, after which the charter and the village government was permitted to fall into disuse. Under the general act for incorporating villages Morrisville was re-incorporated in 1848, and the following were elected as the first board of trustees: A. B. De Forest, B. Tillinghast, Franklin T. Maybury, Luman E. Cole and E. Norton. A. B. De Forest was chosen president of the board; James Norton, clerk; A. S. Sloan, treasurer.

David Gaston kept the first store in Morrisville, which he opened in 1804. Bennett Bicknell began trading in 1808. Present merchants are W. P. Chambers, general store, established in 1850 and the oldest merchant in the town; H. P. Mead, drugs and medicines, succeeded Wind-

sor Coman in 1873, with H. E. Chapin as partner, who retired in 1884; M. L. Field, furniture, established 1895, succeeding George Wilbur; E. N. Dexter, department store, established 1887; James Hollenbeck, general store since 1890; W. B. Stewart & Son, bakery; P. A. Hart, market; Burden & Poyle, market; E. M. & F. Sanford, variety store; J. H. Parker, hardware and tin; W. P. Jones, general store, succeeded H. G. Phelps in 1878; C. M. Seymour, general store, succeeding Storrs & Seymour (Otis Storrs); John Reidy, harness shop, succeeding Edwin Barnard in 1877; C. M. Seymour, clothing and furnishings (under management of F. H. Southworth), established in 1895; Mrs. B. Wiltse, millinery; W. R. Kimball, general store, began in 1883, succeeded his father, B. N. Kimball.

The first hotel in the village stood on the site of the new Reidy block and was established in 1815; it was partly burned in 1859. John Farwell was proprietor, and Thomas Farwell resided in the house after the fire, it having been repaired. The Bicknell House was built on the opposite corner, and is now the Burden House, with John Burden proprietor. The Exchange Hotel was built for a store by Samuel Shepard, and was converted into a hotel about 1826; it has had a number of proprietors and is now conducted by B. A. Wilbur. The old Madison County Hotel stood on the site of the Barker House and was burned in 1868. The present structure was built in 1872 by Edwin R. Barker, who kept the house several years. After several changes it passed to the present proprietorship of Charles Beekman.

The post-office here was opened about 1808. The successive postmasters have been as follows: Bennett Bicknell, Moses Bicknell, John Farwell, Hiram Lewis, F. T. Newell, James Norton, E. Norton, J. W. Hatch, W. H. Pilch, M. M. Chubbuck, W. P. Cleveland, B. F. Coman, P. B. Townsend, Wilbur Henderson, John H. Reidy, and John H. Broad, the present incumbent.

About 1815 Lonson Stillwell began tanning leather and manufacturing shoes near the site of the later tannery, which passed to possession of Clark Tillinghast and Dr. Isaac Hovey, who purchased the old building and operated an ashery. Stillwell returned from Manlius whither he had removed, and built another small tannery a short distance west of the first one. In 1830 Bradley Tillinghast bought his brother's ashery and established a tanning business which grew to large proportions, and made and dealt in boots and shoes. The business was finally abandoned and a wagon and blacksmith shop occupies the building.

The buildings of the silk factory, noticed here, were purchased by Stephen Coman and in the spring of 1862 were converted into a cheese factory. After a few changes in ownership, J. B. Wadsworth purchased the factory in 1880; it was subsequently burned. At the present time the only cheese factory in the village is owned and operated by D. A. Hopkins and R. D. Champlin, who purchased it in 1898; it was built in 1894 by a stock company.

The old saw mill, now rapidly going to ruin, was owned by the sons of William R. Jones. It was built by Abel De Forest about 1830 and was sold to Mr. Jones in 1860; it is now owned by Thomas Green. The other mill is operated by William Field. Other industries of the past in Morrisville were the silk factory established about 1853 and continued about five years; the Bicknell comb factory, continued to about 1840; the distillery of Bicknell, Coman & Norton, built in 1836 and discontinued in 1860; the grist mill built in 1830 and long operated by Benjamin Graham, later by his son and now by F. Cook; Nathan Shepard's woolen mill of 1836, which failed in 1850; Torrey's machine shop, built in 1841; the saleratus manufactory operated a number of years previous to 1840 by Babbitt & Darling, and the foundry built by Jefferson Cross in 1830, afterwards carried on by his sons, Jefferson and George, in the manufacture of stoves, etc.; is now operated by D. C. Bennett in custom work.

The Congregational Church in Morrisville was organized in 1805 and built a meeting house in 1817, which has on several occasions been greatly improved. Rev. Thomas A. Fenton is the present pastor. The First Baptist Church was formed in 1809 and a small meeting house was soon built. A more suitable site was given the society in 1826 by Bennett Bicknell and to that the building was removed and enlarged. The present edifice was erected in 1848 and the old one sold. The present pastor is Rev. Enoch Powell. The Methodist Church of Morrisville was organized in 1834 and built its house of worship in the following year.

The First National Bank of Morrisville was established December 26, 1863, with a paid up capital of \$65,000; this was increased to \$100,000. The first officers were Daniel Stewart, president; Sidney T. Holmes, vice-president; Lorenzo D. Dana, cashier. The present officers are Alexander M. Holmes, president; H. P. Mead, vice-president; B. Tompkins, cashier. The directors are H. E. Aton, F. S. Harwood, C. M. Seymour, W. E. Brown. The capital was reduced to \$50,000 in 1897.

The Madison County Leader is an enterprising modern country newspaper, which was established as an exponent of Republican principles in 1885, by Stillman & Spooner (W. E. Stillman and F. S. Spooner). This partnership continued two years, when Mr. Stillman became sole proprietor and so continued until 1890, when F. W. Nash purchased a half interest, Mr. Stillman having received the appointment of clerk in the New York sub-treasury. In the fall of 1890 John H. Broad bought a one-fourth interest of Nash and the firm was during one year, Stillman, Nash & Broad. Mr. Broad then purchased Nash's remaining interest and a year later bought also Stillman's interest and since has conducted the business alone. In July, 1896, the Leader absorbed the old Observer, established in 1821. The Leader is a progressive, vigorously edited journal, and is welcomed in many homes.

The village has an excellent system of gravity water supply, the source being from pure springs and stored in a reservoir situated a fourth of a mile southwest of the corporation. The capacity of the reservoir is 7,000,000 gallons, and the pressure about eighty pounds. Twenty-seven hydrants are employed for fire extinguishment. The construction of the works was begun in the fall of 1894 and completed in the next year. Bonds to the amount of \$15,000 were issued to pay for the system, which is under charge of a board of three commissioners; they are Dr. H. N. Aldrich, L. W. Burroughs, and David D. Jones.

The fire department as at present organized comprises the Morrisville Hook and Ladder Company of twenty-two members, equipped with a Rumsey truck. The old Croton Fire Company was disbanded after the water works were established.

An electric lighting system was put in operation in the village in 1897, previous to which several attempts had been made to properly light the streets, but generally without success. The present plant is owned by the D. A. Schuyler estate. The village pays \$500 annually for public lightning. Families are also provided with light and a station is maintained at the hamlet of Pierceville, a mile below Morrisville.

Eaton Village.—This beautifully situated and attractive village is situated five miles south of Morrisville in the midst of a fertile and prosperous agricultural district, on the old Skaneateles turnpike, with a nearby station on the New York, Ontario and Western railroad. The village was known many years as Log City. It was early and rapidly

settled as a result of the efforts of Joshua Leland and his immediate followers, and the water power of Eaton brook.

The water power on the brook and several buildings used in past years for manufacturing purposes have recently been acquired by E. Tupper, who now operates a planing mill and conducts a cheese factory. A. D. Norton is a manufacturer of furniture, using both water and steam power and employing several hands. For many years the chief manufacturing industry was the extensive steam engine works of Wood, Tabor & Morse. This establishment originated in 1848, when Enos and Allen Wood began making machinery for woolen and cotton mills, which continued about ten years, when the business was removed to Utica. In 1859 A. N. Wood returned to Eaton and the firm of Wood, Tabor & Morse was at once organized and a very large business was soon built up in the manufacture of portable steam engines. The industry closed in 1890, though the buildings are standing and the machinery is still in place.

Joseph Morse was the founder of Eaton village and the first to utilize the power of Eaton brook. He built the old mill in 1800 and about 1812 Ellis Morse erected a distillery near by, which was operated until 1857. A small tannery was built in the village in 1807 by B. Carter, which was in existence fifty years. Cast iron plows were made many years ago by Alpheus and Ellis Morse. A small powder mill was built in 1806 and the Eaton Woolen Manufacturing Company, Dr. James Pratt and Joseph Morse at its head, built a mill in 1817. It was afterwards changed to a cotton mill and was burned in 1845.

The present merchants of Eaton are Morse Brothers, who established a general store in 1871, succeeding C. N. Burritt; E. B. Robie, drugs, groceries, etc., succeeded Charles T. Hamlin in 1895; H. R. Hamilton, groceries, established 1896; Thompson & Barber (L. C. Thompson, G. A. Barber), general store, succeeding Arnst & Thompson, who began in 1894; John Heron, shoes; Andrew Pettit, harness shop. There are two hotels in the village; the Exchange Hotel was kept by G. D. Richardson for a time, who was succeeded by Byron Wilbur, John Richardson, Sidney Curtis and others; the Eaton House has been long kept by Norman Hunt.

There is a milk station at the railroad depot and the Madison County Poor Farm, elsewhere described, is situated a little south of the village. The post-office here was established in very early years, with Dr. Charles Hall postmaster. His successors have been John G. Curtis,

Sylvester Thayer, Calvin Morse (two or three terms), Alpheus Morse, John Whitney, Charles Burritt, Frank Morse, Col. S. White, Frank Morse, E. A. Richardson, and Frank Morse again, the present official.

The Baptist Church of Eaton village was organized in 1816, services being held in the brick school house until 1820 when the house of worship was finished; it has been greatly improved at various times. Rev. J. W. Thorn is the present pastor.

The Congregational Church was partially organized November 22, 1831, with eight members. On the 27th of the following month it was reorganized with its present name. The church edifice was built in 1832. Rev. John Bamford is the present pastor.

The Methodist Episcopal Church in Eaton was organized in 1856 and the meeting house was erected in the same year. Rev. S. S. Pratt is the present pastor.

West Eaton.—This is a small village situated two and a half miles west of Eaton village. As far as its business interests are concerned it is a place of comparatively modern growth. The post-office was established in 1852 and has had the following postmasters: Joseph Darrow, Isaac Hopkins, Erastus Wellington, Marion Beebe, Albert Taintor, Harvey Miller, L. L. Palmer and others; C. D. Tracy is the present incumbent.

The village was many years ago a manufacturing point of importance, but in late years its industries have declined. A grist mill was built and in operation here before 1808 and a distillery in 1815. In 1830 John Brown began manufacturing augurs. A clothing or cloth works was established before 1820 by Abner Isbell, who sold in 1840 to A. Y. Smith & Son, who enlarged the works. They were burned in 1852, but were rebuilt. After various changes the property was bought in 1879 by H. I. Howe.

The Eureka woolen mills originated in a carding mill built about 1845. The property passed through various changes in ownership, as elsewhere detailed, and is now operated on a large scale by a company in which Richard and Thomas Jones, Wallace Frasier and Edward Peno are interested. A saw mill is operated by Philip Walden and there are two grist mills, one of which is situated half a mile east of the village and the other a mile west. The only hotel in the village is conducted by Everett Mack, who succeeded his brother, Edward Mack. There are two general stores, one conducted by Arthur Howe, who succeeded B. Davis, and the other by Clarence Omans.

The Baptist Church of West Eaton was organized in 1820 and reorganized in 1853, and a house of worship erected in the same year.

The Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in 1841 and a small meeting house erected in 1843. This was superseded in 1869 by the existing handsome edifice. The society is prosperous.

A Catholic Church was organized in 1879 as a branch of the Hamilton Church, and a house of worship was erected in 1880-81.

School district No. 3, which includes the village, was organized as a union school in 1874 and a convenient school house built at a cost of \$3,600.

Eaton Center (Eagleville) is a small settlement near the center of the town, where it was hoped by the pioneers the business and manufacturing industries would mainly be located. One of the first woolen mills in the county was established here by Perley Ayer, which was afterwards operated by Clarke Tillinghast. The dam was ultimately destroyed. A machine shop was opened many years ago and in 1879 Dwight Graham & Co., its proprietors, began manufacturing an agricultural steam engine. The business was subsequently given up.

Pierceville.—A small hamlet named from J. O. Pierce, who in 1844 formed a company and purchased a tract of land and erected a woolen manufactory, which was prosperously operated until 1850. The financial stringency of 1857 caused the business to fail. A cotton mill also was operated here previous to 1844, and a planing mill was a later industry. A hotel was built by Samuel Chubbuck previous to 1825. The old cotton mill is now owned by Le Roy Cook and is in use as a cider mill; he also has a carding mill in operation. Healy Brown runs the saw mill and John Copley a planing mill. There is also a grist mill.

Pratt's Hollow.—This is a hamlet and post-office in the northeastern corner of the town which, in early years, was a place of considerable business importance. Here John and James Pratt made their settlement, built a grist mill, saw mill, distillery, woolen mill, etc., and opened a store. J. F. Chamberlain built another woolen mill as early as 1809 and in 1824 a large cotton factory was established, as described in earlier chapters. All of these industries passed away in course of time. A general store is now kept by W. W. Lewis, and a hotel by Adelbert Cole. A milk station is located half a mile away on the railroad, the station bearing the name of Pratt's. A mile distant on the railroad is a station called White's Corners, where a saw mill is operated by Amos Avery.

A Methodist class was formed at Pratt's Hollow in 1808 and a society was organized a few years later. The church building was erected in 1838.

Pine Woods is the name of a post-office and a little settlement at the junction of the Cherry Valley Turnpike and the Munnsville road in the eastern part of the town. It takes its name from the pine forests that originally crowned the nearby hills. A tavern was built here in 1834 by James Madison. A public house is still kept, and a general store is conducted by E. P. Embury. Benjamin Knoff has been postmaster many years.

At Morrisville Station is a post-office bearing that name, with Z. A. Todd, postmaster, who also has a small store and a lumber business.

The Town of Fenner.

This town was not organized until April 22, 1823, lies northwest of the center of the county and is bounded north by Lincoln and Sullivan, east by Smithfield, south by Nelson, and west by Cazenovia. Its surface is rolling upland, which includes the most elevated parts of the ridge which divides the waters of the county. A branch of Chittenango Creek, which forms a large part of the western boundary, rises in the eastern part, and the headwaters of Canaseraga Creek and a minor branch of Cowasselon Creek are in the northern part. Perryville Falls, on the Canaseraga, are somewhat remarkable, the water having a descent of about 150 feet, into a large basin hollowed from the rock.

The underlying rock of the town is mostly of the Hamilton group and the limestone crops out in the north and northwest parts; this stone has been quarried to some extent. Marl deposits are found in the northwest part from which lime is made. The soil is gravelly loam and well adapted to mixed farming.

Fenner was first settled about 1793, in the west part, but not permanently until two years later, when the New Petersburg Tract had been leased to Peter Smith. Among the families who came into the town in the closing years of the last century were those of Jonathan and James Munger, Alpheus Twist, John Needham, Thomas Cushing, Davis Cook, Lt. David Hutchinson, Seneca Robinson and John Barber. Other pioneers of a little later date were Enos Wells, William, Arnold and George Ballou, James Cameron, John Douglass, John Robertson, Robert Stewart, Guy Hatch, Gideon Parsons, Joel Downer, Hezekiah Hyatt, David Baldwin, J. D. Turner, Martin and Daniel M. Gillet,

Thomas Wilson, Wallace Woodworth, Benjamin Woodworth, Col. Elisha Farnham, Ithuriel Flower, Amos Webster, Samuel and Zattu Payne, Timothy Foster, Drake Sellick, Russell Ransom, Asa Dana, and others noticed more fully in an earlier chapter.

The first town meeting was held in the school house near David Cook, jr's, May 6, 1823, and the following named officers were elected: Daniel M. Gillet, supervisor; Sardis Dana, clerk; John Needham, William Esselstyne and Ralph J. Gates, assessors; John F. Hicks, collector; John Needham and Samuel Nichols, overseers of the poor; Samuel Ives, Amasa Ives, jr., and Noah Blakeslee, commissioners of highways; John F. Hicks and William Nichols, constables; Sardis Dana, William Doolittle and Daniel Pratt, commissioners of common schools; John Needham, jr., Federal Dana and Erastus E. Park, inspectors of common schools; David Cook, poundmaster.

Following is a list of the supervisors of the town of Fenner from its formation to the present time:

1823, Daniel M. Gillet; 1824-26, Czar Dykeman; 1827, Nathaniel Hazelton; 1828-31, Daniel M. Gillet; 1832-3, Nathaniel Hazelton; 1834, Asa Blakeslee; 1835-6, John Needham; 1837-9, Sardis Dana; 1840, Charles G. Dibble; 1841-2, Walter Clough; 1843-8, Robert G. Stewart; 1849, David Hess; 1850, Sergeant Britt; 1851, R. G. Stewart; 1852, Jesse Watson; 1853, D. Miner Gillet; 1854, John Hill; 1855, Harvey W. Kendall; 1856, Thomas Marshall; 1857-8, Asa R. Maine; 1859, Asahel A. Annas; 1860-1, James Monroe Lownsbery; 1862-3, L. Vander C. Hess; 1864-6, Orra B. Hamblin; 1867, L. Vander C. Hess; 1868, John Woodcock; 1869, Theodore Meade; 1870, John Wilson; 1871, John Woodcock; 1872-3, J. Somers Hill; 1874-5, Norman B. Hill; 1876-7, Charles W. Barrett; 1878-81, Andrew Whipple; 1882-86, Paul S. Maine; 1887, Andrew Whipple; 1888-91, Paul S. Maine; 1892-93, R. Duncan Robertson; 1894-97, Paul S. Maine.

Following is a statement of the population of the town since 1835 as shown by the census of various decades and semi-decades:

1835	1840	1845	1850	1855	1860	1865	1870	1875	1880	1890	1892
1,972	1,997	1,833	1,690	1,622	1,649	1,387	1,381	1,265	1,272	1,040	999

The decrease in population in this town is seen to be as great, or a little greater, than that of any other town in the county. The causes are the same as have been mentioned elsewhere, and need not be further noticed.

There are only two post-offices in this town; one at Perryville and the

other at Fenner Corners, with the name of Fenner. Perryville is the most important village and lies partly in three towns—Fenner, Sullivan, and Lincoln. The post-office was established probably in 1816, with Oren S. Avery, postmaster. He held the office until he died, in 1836. His successors have been as follows: Silas Judd, to about 1845; Leonard Gough, Ira Bates, Mr. Judd, again, O. J. Woodworth, Joseph V. Wells, Webster C. Hill, H. L. Keeler, John Hill, Paul S. Maine, Leon Berson, Duane Chapman, Paul S. Maine, James Wells, and again Paul S. Maine.

Among the early merchants here were Tyre & Cole, about 1811; the Weeks Brothers, about 1812; William Doolittle, about 1820; Samuel Hill and a Mr. Stillson, succeeding Doolittle; Leonard Gough, 1835-50; John Hill, 1839-59 (also a tavern keeper and distiller); Webster C. Hill, son of John; H. L. Keeler, 1864, sold to Paul S. Maine in 1876, who is still in trade.

The Perryville House was built about 1825 by Simeon Jenkins. It has had a number of proprietors and is now kept by F. F. Hamilton.

The early physicians of the village and town were Dr. John Didama, Dr. N. C. Powers, Dr. Powers R. Mead, Dr. Theodore Mead, and at later dates Drs. John H. Ramsey, Sylvanus Guernsey, George B. Munger, Benjamin R. Mead, George W. Miles, and M. R. Joy. The present physician of Perryville is Dr. Nelson O. Brooks.

The first church in Perryville was St. Stephen's, formed in September, 1816. It passed out of existence many years ago. The Methodist Church was organized in 1831, and the edifice was built in 1839.

There are eleven school districts in this town, and in 1897 the Union School District of Perryville was incorporated. This school occupies the old Episcopal church building.

Fenner Corners is a hamlet in the central part of the town, where Martin and Daniel M. Gillet opened the first store. Other early merchants were Charles F. Kellogg, Hiram Preston, Martin Woodworth, Perry Tibbits, and Augustus Daniels. Benjamin Pearlman is the present merchant. The post-office was established some time between 1820 and 1825, with Ebenezer Dunton, postmaster. The Fenner Baptist Church was organized here in 1801.

A part of the hamlet of Chittenango Falls is in the western part of the town, and has been sufficiently described in an earlier chapter.

The Town of Georgetown.

Georgetown was set off from De Ruyter April 7, 1815, and lies west of the center of the south line of the county. It is bounded north by Nelson, east by Lebanon, south by Chenango county, and west by De Ruyter. It was named at the suggestion of the Legislature, instead of being called Washington, which was the preference of the inhabitants. The surface of the town is mainly hilly upland. The valley of Otselic Creek extends across it from north to south in the eastern part, breaking the surface into two ridges which rise from 400 to 500 feet above the valley bottom. Otselic Creek is the principal stream and its many small tributaries drain most of the town. The headwaters of the Tioughnioga touch the northwest corner. The soil is a yellow loam on the hills and a gravelly alluvium in the valley. The Syracuse and Chenango Valley branch of the West Shore Railroad crosses the northeast part, with a station three miles east of Georgetown village. The principal industries of the town are dairying and hop growing; the latter has lost its pre-eminence in comparatively recent years. Mixed farming is also carried on to a sufficient extent for home consumption and in recent years potatoes have been marketed to a considerable extent. There are two cheese factories in the town, one of which is situated at Georgetown village, operated by C. Stevens, and the other two miles south of the village, by E. W. Brown & Co. The lumber industry still continues important in this town and large quantities have been shipped away in comparatively recent years. A steam saw mill is operated by E. W. Pease a half mile south of Georgetown village; another one in the southern part by Van Ness Baldwin, and another near the Otselic town line by M. C. Aiken. There are also three water power mills, one of which is at the railroad station, owned by E. E. Collins; one by E. C. Hart and one by W. & E. V. Brown.

The first settlement in Georgetown was made in 1804 by William Sexton, who located on lot 58. Others who came in that year were John C. Payne, on lot 115; Elijah Olmstead, who soon sold to Josiah Purdy, a blacksmith; Apollon Drake, father of a large family; Joseph Bishop, and Eleazer Hunt, on the site of the village; Bethel Hurd, on lot 69; Olmstead Brown, on lot 115. In 1805 there came into the town Mitchell Atwood, who settled two and a half miles from the village; Matthew Hollenbeck, in the north part of the town; Bailey Carter, adjoining the John C. Payne farm; William Payne, on lot 45; Joseph P.

Harrison, in the north part; Calvin Cross, in the northwest part; Capt. Samuel White (settled about this year) also in the northwest part. Weston H. Payne, son of William Payne, was the first white child born in the town, his birth being in 1805.

Other early settlers, most of whom came in at a little later date, were Elijah Brown, Ebenezer Hall, Jesse Jerrold, Zadock Hawks, John Gibson, Charles Belden, David Parker, Philetus Stewart, Benjamin Bonney, Reuben Buckingham, James McElwain, Asa West and a few others. The settlement here for a few years of the French refugee, who called himself Louis A. Muller, has been described in an earlier chapter.

The first town meeting for Georgetown was held at the house of John Holmes on March 5, 1816, the proceedings of which and the officers elected will be found in Chapter IX. Following is a list of the supervisors of the town from its formation to the present time, with the dates of their election: 1816-23, William Payne; 1824-25, E. Whitmore; 1826, Daniel Alvord; 1827, S. B. Hoffman; 1828, Hanford Nichols; 1829-30, William Payne; 1831-34, Peter Nichols; 1835-37, W. F. Bostwick; 1838-40, Horace Hawks; 1841, Elijah Brown; 1842, Truman Amsbry; 1843, Truman Amsbry; 1844, Samuel Wickwire; 1845, Elijah Brown; 1846-47, Samuel Wickwire; 1848-49, Zinah J. Moseley; 1850, Truman Amsbry; 1851-52, Enoch L. Savage; 1853-54, Zinah J. Moseley; 1855-56, W. P. Bonney; 1857-58, Robert Utter; 1859-60, Elijah W. Brown; 1861-62, C. M. Amsbry; 1863-65, Alfred A. Brown; 1866-67, John W. Northrop; 1868-69, Elijah W. Brown; 1870-71, John W. Dryer; 1872-73, 1876, Elijah W. Brown; 1874-75, Andrew McCoy; 1877, Asa Pritchard; 1878, Alfred A. Brown; 1879, Elijah W. Brown; 1880-81, Russell Whitmore; 1882-83, Charles C. Wagner; 1884-89, W. Albert Hare; 1890-91, Albert A. Stoddard; 1892-93, Eugene M. Perry; 1894-97, Joel J. Parker.

Georgetown Village.—This is the only village in the town and is pleasantly situated in the Otselic valley a little southeast of the center, and nearly three miles from the station of the same name on the railroad.

For many years the village bore the local name of Slab City, which even yet still clings to it; this rather belittling title is said to have been suggested by Apollon Drake when he and his neighbors were raising the frame of the first saw mill in the town. Messrs. Bemiss and Dudley were the first merchants of the village and left the business some time before 1817. In that year John F. Fairchild opened a store and also

kept a tavern many years. Other early merchants were Ira B. Howard, Albert C. Stanton, James Wesson, Samuel and Charles Wickwire, Zinah J. Moseley, who was a partner with Samuel Wickwire, Samuel Ballard, Elnathan Ellis, Nelson Parmelee, Enoch L. Savage, John Clough, Jerome A. Norton, John Northrop, Northrup & Way, Northrop & Priest, Northrop & Henry, Zinah N. Dutton and S. C. Whitmore. Merchants now engaged in trade are J. F. Stoddard, opened a general store in 1884; H. J. Evans, hardware, established in 1884; Floyd Currier, opened a general store in 1892, and also succeeded to the undertaking business of J. Q. Hawks in 1897; J. J. Parker & Co., formed a partnership in 1893, succeeding W. A. Hare; Noel E. Jackson, general store; George M. Griffith, flour and feed, and insurance, established in 1861 with S. M. Faulkner, who retired in 1872; S. G. Holmes, flour and feed; Mrs. C. H. Rice, dry goods and millinery; E. D. Halbert, meat market; formerly with E. C. Hart and later with Van Ness Peckham; L. Edgerton is a blacksmith, and C. R. Rice carries on a livery business.

The first postmaster in Georgetown was probably John F. Fairchild, who was succeeded by David Parker, Alexander McElwain. Dr. Whitmore, who held the office nineteen years, Zinah J. Moseley, William W. Hare, James Hare, William H. Johnson, Harvey Robie, William Way, W. A. Hare, A. A. Stoddard, W. A. Hare again, Leslie Hare, A. A. Stoddard, and W. A. Hare, who again has the office.

Physicians of past years were Dr. Epaphroditus Whitmore, settled in 1810, also taught the first winter school; Drs. Guthrie, Blakeslee, Truman, and Elliott Stewart, each practiced here only a short time; Dr. Babcock; Dr. Reynolds, a short time in company with Dr. George W. Harris, who continued here until his death; Dr. Benjamin Franklin, practiced until his death; Albright Dunham, here a short time and removed to West Eaton; Charles M. White, in practice here since 1844, and Dr. E. F. Lamb.

A tannery was established many years ago which passed to possession of Christian Hartgen in 1875, and upon his death in 1879, was operated by his widow a short time when the business was abandoned; the building is now in use as a barn. It was built about 1859.

A half mile north of the village is a saw mill operated by Edward Hart; it was originally built in 1852 by Bradford Payne; Mr Hart also operates a grist mill. There was, many years ago, a carding mill in operation here. Two miles south of the village is a grist and saw mill

now owned by E. W. Brown & Co., and conducted by W. F. Cossett; a saw mill was built on this site as early as 1819 by Manning Drake.

What was formerly called the Blakesley House has been kept since 1876 by Oscar M. Stewart, and is called the Stewart House.

At the railroad depot is a milk station, a blacksmith shop, a flour and feed store conducted by the station agent, H. C. Allen, and a post-office with the name of Georgetown Station, which is in charge of Charles Wagoner, postmaster. A steam saw mill and stave mill were established here by W. H. Lynn; the property is now owned by a non-resident and only small business is done here.

The Methodist Church was organized about 1830, and the meeting house was built by the Free Church, organized in 1845 by a part of the members of the now extinct Presbyterian church, and was purchased by the Methodists. The building was greatly improved several years ago and the society is prosperous under the pastorate of Rev. E. E. Benson.

The Baptist Church was organized in 1831 and the edifice was erected in 1834. This building was purchased in recent years by Clark Sanford, who moved it to another point where it was burned. The present church was built in 1885. Rev. George Bowler is pastor.

The Union school in Georgetown was organized in 1897 and is fully described in chapter XXIV. There are eleven school districts in the town, employing twelve teachers. For the school year ending in July, 1897, there were 235 children attending these schools. The value at present of the school buildings and sites is \$4,645.

The town hall is a frame building of two stories, which was built in 1894, by private enterprise.

The Town of Hamilton.

Hamilton was set off from Paris on March 5, 1795, and received its name in honor of Alexander Hamilton. It originally included Nos. 2, 3, 4, and 5 of the Twenty Townships, and was reduced to its present limits by the erection of Eaton, Lebanon, and Madison in 1807. It lies on the south border of the county east of the center and is bounded on the north by Madison, east by Brookfield, south by Chenango county, and west by Lebanon. It contains nearly 24,000 acres, about 20,000 of which are improved. The surface is rolling or hilly, broken by the valleys of the Chenango and its eastern branch; the former skirts the western boundary, and the latter crosses the town from northeast to

southwest and unites with the main river at Earlville. These streams have numerous smaller tributaries. The town is wholly covered with the Hamilton group of rocks which have been quarried somewhat extensively for building and other purposes. The soil is rich and productive, consisting of sandy and gravelly loam. The old Chenango Canal crosses the northwest and southwest corners of the town. The Utica, Chenango and Susquehanna Valley Railroad, now a branch of the D., L. and W., follows the valley of the east branch of the Chenango across the town, through a fertile region. The Utica, Clinton and Binghamton Railroad crosses the northwest corner of the town through Hamilton village, connecting at Smith's Valley with the New York, Ontario and Western road, and is also a part of the D., L. and W. system.

The first settlement was made on the east branch of the Chenango near Earlville in the spring of 1792 by John Wells, Abner Nash, Patrick W. Shields, and John Muir, who came in company. Reuben Ransom settled in 1793 and Samuel Payne, Theophilus and Benjamin Pierce in 1794. Jonathan Olmstead, Daniel Smith, Joseph Foster, James Cady, and Elisha Payne in 1795. Other early settlers were William Pierce, brother of Theophilus and Benjamin, David Dunbar, Dan Thoop, Col. Bigelow Waters, Charles Otis, Reuben Foote, Ezra Fuller, George Bigsby, James Williams, Samuel Stower, William Hatch, Calvin Ackley, the Nash family, Stephen and Daniel Brainard, Ebenezer Colson, Roswell and Lucas Craine and another brother, William Lord, Andrew Beach, and many others who have been mentioned more in detail in early chapters and in Part III.

The first town meeting for Hamilton was held at the house of Elisha Payne, where the following officers were elected: Joshua Leland, supervisor; Elijah Blodgett, clerk; Samuel Clemons, Samuel Berry, Simeon Gillet, jr., Luther Waterman and Elisha Payne, assessors; James Collister, David Hartshorn John Barber, and Elijah Hayden, constables and collectors; Joshua Smith and William McCrellis, postmasters; Josiah Brown, Samuel Payne and Ephraim Blodgett, commissioners of highways; Stephen F. Blackstone, William McClanathan, John H. Morris, Isaac "Amedown," Samuel Brownell, Augustus W. Bingham, Bigelow Waters, Abner Nash, Nathaniel Collins and Theophilus Pierce, pathmasters; Nicanor Brown, Samuel "Sinclair," (St. Clair), Benjamin Pierce and David Felt, fence viewers; Henry W. Bond, poundkeeper. The first school commissioners elected, in 1796, were Samuel Payne, Elijah Blodgett, and under the act of the Legisla-

ture of June 19, 1812, for the establishment of common schools, John Kennedy, Daniel A. Brainard, and Reuben Ransom were chosen school commissioners, and Roswell Craine, Abraham Payne, Erastus Daniels, and Nathaniel Stacy, inspectors of schools.

Following is a list of supervisors of the town from its incorporation to the present time, with their years of service: 1795-96, Joshua Leland; 1797-98, Luther Waterman; 1799-1801, Reuben Ransom; 1802-06, Erastus Cleveland; 1807-16, Reuben Ransom; 1817, Jonathan Olmstead; 1818-25, Thomas Dibble; 1826-29, Lucas Craine; 1830, Benjamin Bonney; 1831, Lucas Craine; 1832-37, William Lord; 1838, Amos Crocker; 1839-40, Charles G. Otis; 1841, Thomas Dibble; 1842-43, John Muzzy; 1844, no record; 1845, John Muzzy; 1846-47, Thomas J. Hubbard; 1848, William G. Brainard; 1849, Calvin Loomis; 1850-53, Charles Green; 1854, John J. Foote; 1855, Omri Willey; 1856, John J. Foote; 1857-58, Abner W. Nash; 1859, James H. Dunbar; 1860-61, Linus H. Miller; 1862-67, Nathan Brownell, jr.; 1868-70, Zenas L. Fay; 1871-75, Clark R. Nash; 1876-91, Melvin Tripp; 1892-93, H. Clay Ackley; 1894-95, Le Roy Nash; 1896-98, H. Clay Ackley.

The population of Hamilton, according to the census taken in various years is shown in the following figures:

1835	1840	1845	1850	1855	1860	1865	1870	1875	1880	1890	1892
4,022	3,738	3,878	3,599	3,737	3,894	3,434	3,687	3,711	3,912	3,923	4,110

The town was divided into school districts early in the century and for many years the number has been seventeen; previous to that for some years there was one less. At the present time the town, with Brookfield, De Ruyter, Eaton, Georgetown, Lebanon, Madison and Nelson constitutes the First Commissioner's district of the county. There are 119 districts under this commissioner, of which Hamilton has seventeen, two of which are joint districts with Sherburne. For the school year ending 1897 there were twenty-eight teachers employed and the whole number of pupils attending was 822. In 1853-4 a Union school district was formed of the three districts in Hamilton village, which is fully described in Chapter XXIV.

This town has always been one of the foremost in hop growing, but in recent years, as in most of the towns, this industry has been somewhat neglected in favor of dairying, to which the soil and water are admirably adapted. Large quantities of milk are shipped to market from the several railroad stations where milk stations have been established.

Hamilton Village.—This is the largest village in the town of Hamilton, and is a beautiful and active place. It is situated in the Chenango valley, which here widens into a beautiful and fertile plain. It includes within its limits lots 1, 2, 19 and 20 of the fourth of the Twenty Townships, which occupy the northwest corner of the town. The village was incorporated April 12, 1816, but the early records were to some extent lost and the remainder by the great fire of 1895, with the town records, were almost destroyed. Although kept in a fireproof safe, the latter fell into a large cistern and the water rendered most of the writing illegible, causing an irreparable loss. The first completely preserved record that was in existence previous to the fire was dated May 2, 1819, at which time Thomas Cox was president of the village; William Pierce, 2d, Esek Steere and Thomas H. Hubbard, trustees; and J. Foote, clerk. Proceedings of the various boards of trustees, if they were available, would doubtless supply interesting facts, even though they were not of paramount importance.

The earliest mercantile operations in Hamilton were probably the stores of Charles Clark and Joseph Colwell, who located there while they were young men about 1800. James Dorrance joined Clark in business about 1805, and Charles T. Deering afterwards traded in the same place. Other early merchants were Esek Steere, Henry M. Graves, Samuel Dascom, Lewis B. Goodsell, Joseph Mott, John Foote and his son John J., Benjamin F. Bonney, James K. Welton, O. L. Woodruff, Robert Patterson, Orr F. Randolph, Melvin Tripp, W. K. Lippitt, J. M. Banning & Co., John Harmon, Joseph L. Kelly, James Thompson, A. E. B. Campbell, Burnap & Fairchild, A. W. Bartle, E. E. Enos, McMorrow & Co., F. N. Tompkins, James L. Bright, J. P. Butler and possibly a few others.

The present merchants of the village are the following: Charles S. Orvis, dry goods; George E. Sperry, dry goods, carpets, etc.; Hamilton & Co., Beal & Beebe and Elmer C. Root, druggists; J. F. Rogers, Beal & Beebe, Mrs. John J. Abel & Co., Elmer C. Root, L. M. Royce, A. J. Newton, E. B. Sheldon, John Brown and M. W. Wilcox, grocers; Charles G. Gulbran and A. N. Smith, hardware; Matterson & Tooke, harness and carriages; J. B. Grant and A. H. Stock, books and stationery; Carl Baum & Sons, A. E. Lewis & Son and F. Piotrow, clothing; L. M. Royce, crockery; N. R. Wickwire, flour and feed; Rowlands & Beal, furniture and undertaking; Mrs. M. E. Grosvenor, millinery; Van Vleck & Baker, marble and granite; George F. Blum, Charles B.

Sanford, F. N. Tompkins and Herbert Tompkins, jewelry; Mrs. J. G. Abel & Co., variety store; D. M. Fairchild, florist; C. W. Lamphere, coal.

The industries of the village comprise several blacksmiths, the foundry of Frank Wilcox, the mills and wood working plant of the Hamilton Lumber Company, the machine shop of Dwight Graham, several shoemakers, wagonmakers, etc.

The Park Hotel was built soon after 1800 by Artemas Howard who kept it many years. The house is still in existence with several additions, and W. G. Lippitt, proprietor. The Eagle Hotel was built in 1834 by a stock company; it had many proprietors, but in recent years has been closed. The Maxwell House was built in 1895 and opened by M. F. Maxwell; he was succeeded by his widow and she by John Keegan, the present proprietor.

The Hamilton Bank began business in 1853 with the following directors: Adon Smith, John Mott, Alvan Pierce, Henry Tower, Lewis Wickwire, Delos De Wolf, John J. Foote, Artemas Osgood, Smith Mott, D. B. West, Alonzo Peck, William Cobb, and William Felt. The first president, Adon Smith; cashier, D. B. West. The institution was organized as a national bank May, 1865, with its present title. The present officers are Gen. William M. West, president; Adon N. Smith, vice-president; Leroy Fairchild, cashier.

The Hamilton Republican was founded by Nathaniel King, under the original title of The Madison Farmer, in 1828. With many changes of ownership it still continues as one of the leading country newspapers of the State. The present proprietors of the establishment are H. H. Hawkins, of the Waterville Times, and F. M. Elliott, of Hamilton.

The Hamilton Recorder was started in 1817 by John G. Stower and Dr. Peter B. Havens; it was removed to Morrisville in 1829 and was merged with the Madison Observer, which is elsewhere noticed. The Civilian was started in July, 1830, by Lauren Dewey; it was discontinued the following year. The Hamilton Courier was founded in 1834 by G. R. Waldron and lived until 1838. In that year the Hamilton Palladium began its career of six years. In 1839 G. R. Waldron started the Hamilton Eagle, which did not long survive. The Democratic Reflector was established in 1842 by Mr. Waldron and Wallace W. Chubbuck; after several changes it was merged with the Madison County Journal, which was started in 1849 by E. F. & C. B. Gould, and the name was changed to the Democratic Republican, as above stated.

The Democratic Union was started in October, 1856, by Levi S. Backus, and in the following year it was removed to Oneida and is noticed in connection with the history of that place. The Independent Volunteer was started in July, 1863, by George R. Waldron and J. M. Chase, and issued simultaneously here and at Morrisville. In 1866 the name was changed to the Democratic Volunteer and it was continued until the fire.

The churches of Hamilton comprise the First Baptist, which was organized in 1796, and the first meeting house was erected in 1810. Two others have been built, the first in 1819 and the other in 1843. In 1819 the Second Baptist Church was organized in the east part of the town by members dismissed from the first church.

The Congregational Church was organized in 1828 and the first house of worship was built on the present site in the same year. This was burned in 1851 and the second structure was finished in 1853; it was greatly improved in 1871. Pastor, Rev. Lathrop C. Grant.

St. Thomas' Episcopal Church was organized in 1835. The present church was built in 1846-47. Present rector, Rev. Frank P. Harrington.

A Methodist Church was formed here in early years, of which there is no available record. For many years prior to 1836 the society worshipped in a small chapel two miles northeast of the village. The present edifice stood on the corner of John and Charles streets many years and was removed to its present site in 1867.

St. Mary's Catholic Church was organized in 1869, between which date and 1878, various tracts of land were purchased adjacent to each other. A frame structure was erected on the site, which was blown down within a few years. The corner stone of the beautiful stone edifice was laid in 1875. The present pastor is Rev. J. V. MacDonnell.

The schools and college in this village are adequately described in another place in this work.

The fire department in Hamilton, as far as shown by records, was first formally organized by the appointment of a fire company on May 19, 1832, consisting of seventeen members. From that small beginning the department was gradually increased to its present magnitude. The department of to-day was organized in 1873, and is at the present time under reorganization to adapt it to the new water supply system. On February 19, 1895, nearly the whole of the business part of the village was destroyed by fire, as elsewhere more fully described. Since that

time the water works have been installed on the gravity plan, the supply being pumped into a stand pipe of 200,000 gallons capacity, giving a pressure in the mains of 100 pounds. This assures the best protection from fire in future. The works are owned and operated by the village government. A modern electric lighting plant has also been established, under control of the authorities, by which streets and buildings are adequately illuminated. The present commissioners who have the immediate charge of both of these plants are William M. West, president; James M. Taylor, secretary; Melvin Tripp, treasurer.

A Village Improvement Association was formed in 1884, with about twenty members, which is still in existence, and which has accomplished much in beautifying streets, parks, and other public places. The present officers are B. F. Bonney, president; Melvin Tripp, vice-president; Le Roy Fairchild, treasurer; E. P. Sisson, secretary.

Earlville has suffered seriously in the past from destructive fires. The greatest of these took place August 23, 1886 when most of the business part of the village and many dwellings were destroyed. This fire started in Kinney's hotel barn. Another fire occurred four years later which burned many of the principal business establishments. On March 28, 1894, a third destructive conflagration took place, burning a number of the largest business places; it was caused by lightning. After the first fire the village was rebuilt, mainly of wood, and many of the new structures were destroyed by the second and third fires. The present village is largely built of brick in its central part.

Brown's Hotel, as it was long known, was built about 1836 by Oran H. Waite. Nicanor Brown purchased it in January, 1868, and conducted the house ten years and was succeeded by his sons, Lyman and Frank Brown. The hotel was burned in the first fire and rebuilt and during eleven years past has been conducted by Fay Sawdy, as the Sawdy House. The Earlville House was built in 1833 by Gardner Waters. On May 1, 1868, it was bought by William H. Jones who kept it until his tragic death, July 5, 1876, when his widow succeeded, who subsequently sold to Hoyt Kinney. Five years later he sold to Edward D. Avery who now conducts it as the Avery House. The East End Hotel was built in 1897; A. M. Sly is the present proprietor. The West End Hotel was built in 1889 by Nicanor Brown who sold to Albert Bennett in 1897.

An early industry in the village was the tannery established in 1851 by a Mr. Merrills. He sold it before its completion to W. K. Nash.

After nine years in his possession he sold to J. C. Torrey who conducted it seven years and was succeeded by his brother, N. W. Torrey and G. P. Wilson. Mr. Wilson sold his interest to his partner, who carried on the business alone. The building was burned in the first fire, it having been idle for some time. On the site of this tannery was a still earlier one, built about the beginning of the war of 1812 by Jared Pardee.

The Earlville grist and saw mills were built in 1839 by William Felt, who operated them twenty-seven years; he died in 1866 and left the property to William Babcock, son of Thomas, who had been miller during the whole period. The mills are still in existence and the building occupied by the Parsons Low-down Wagon Works. This industry was established in 1887 by J. R. Parsons and was incorporated in 1891 with capital stock of \$50,000. In 1898 the company was transformed into a private industry.

The Earlville Furniture Works were established by S. Bentley, E. C. Bentley and G. D. Bentley in 1886; they were from New Berlin where members of the family had previously been engaged in the manufacture of furniture. The present buildings were erected in 1892. The firm failed in 1896 and the plant is idle.

The C. L. Cotton Perfume and Extract Company originated with C. L. Cotton, a former druggist of the village, in 1878. In that year he began the manufacture of extracts and later added perfumes to his output. The present stock company was incorporated in 1893, with a nominal capital stock of \$50,000. Five traveling salesmen are employed and several hands in the plant. Board of directors—C. L. Cotton, president; Henry G. Green, vice president; F. E. Williams, secretary and treasury; F. C. Devallant, H. C. Allen.

J. N. Holmes carries on a wagon shop and J. D. Washburn has a carriage and blacksmith shop. A milk station is operated at the railroad depot by the McDermott-Bunger Co., at which about 7,000 pounds of milk are taken daily.

The Arnold Furniture Manufacturing Company removed from Fayetteville in 1890 and built the present factory. Desks and book cases are made, employing about thirty men. Officers of the company are L. S. Arnold, president; H. C. Allen, vice-president; L. W. Arnold, secretary and treasurer.

The first merchants in the village were Marvin Tanner and Henry Waters who were in business before 1840. Other early merchants were Orange Waite, Sidney B. Webb, Thomas Kershaw, Higgins & Hen-

drick, Horace A. Campbell, Webb & Kershaw, Henry R. Long, Spencer and Ely Willis, Charles G. Otis, Job Collins, Otis B. Howe, Benjamin F. Skinner, Wolcott Leavenworth, Charles Billings, Nicanor Brown, E. Volney Chapin, William O. Bancroft and perhaps a few others. The present merchants of the village are as follows: Cushman & Brainard, C. W. Smith, R. H. Williamson, Casety & Miller, and R. P. Hall, general stores; F. C. Buell, L. W. Farr, and F. D. Morgan, hardware; Jennings & Taylor, confectionery and cigars (wholesale); L. L. Sawdy, meats; Eugene Pierce, harness; A. M. Hoadley, clothing; N. L. Douglass, drugs; J. L. Rowe, groceries, etc.; Todd & Gurney, lumber, etc.; C. F. Foster, furniture and undertaking; George E. Bergen, jewelry. Parker Newton and S. B. Cloyes carry on the insurance business in the village.

The First National Bank of Earlville was incorporated December 15, 1890, with capital stock of \$50,000. The first officers were H. G. Green, president; George B. Whitmore, vice-president; G. H. Clark, cashier. George E. Nash is now vice-president, the other officers remaining the same.

It is not now known just when the post-office was established here, but it was as early as 1824. Dr. Consider H. Stacy was the first postmaster. An earlier office had been open a half mile north of Earlville, near the old tannery, where James B. Eldridge kept a tavern. Recent postmasters, beginning with 1880 have been C. L. Cotton, Newell Douglass, I. W. Rowe, L. K. Nash, B. B. Wilcox, and S. B. Cloyes, incumbent.

The Earlville Recorder, a weekly newspaper, was started December 9, 1876, by Frank W. Godfred, who continued it only a few weeks. The Enterprise was founded April 5, 1878, by Eugene M. Lansing. The paper was ably conducted and was repeatedly enlarged. It was ultimately discontinued. The Earlville Standard was established in 1886 by L. D. Blanchard, who sold it to Burch & Briggs in November, 1895. It is an independent weekly.

The present attorneys of the village are S. B. Cloyes and E. N. Cushman. The first lawyer in the village was probably Joseph Whitmore, who settled here in 1846 and a few years later removed to Michigan; other attorneys were Alfred Nichols and Ernest C. Dart. The present physicians are H. H. White and Earl Wilcox; Dr. D. B. Payne is the dentist. Joseph Stowell was an early physician here and others of the past were Drs. Consider H. Stacy, James Sheffield, Laban Tucker, D.

Ransom, A. S. Nichols, Dr. Babcock, J. A. Ressegieu, Hull S. Gardner, Andrew S. Douglass, and possibly a few others.

Profiting by the lessons of the past, an excellent fire department is maintained comprising three companies—Douglass Hose Company, Cotton Hose Company and a hook and ladder company. The use of engines is not necessary since 1894, when a complete water supply system was established, with a pressure on hydrants of about 100 pounds. An electric lighting system was established in 1894 by the Parsons Low-down Wagon Company, and the village is lighted from that plant. Earlville was incorporated in 1887.

The First Baptist Church in Sherburne is located at Earlville, and was organized in June, 1802, with fifteen members. The first meeting house was built on the hill east of Earlville in 1818 and the second one in 1835. This was removed to the south side of Main street and remodeled into an opera house. The present handsome church was erected in 1887-88.

The Methodist Church of Earlville was originally a class formed in 1802. The first society was formed in 1815, and measures were at once adopted to raise money for a meeting house. The building was erected in 1816 and was extensively repaired and improved in 1871. This was burned in the great fire and the present edifice was erected soon afterward.

The Episcopal Church of Earlville was organized in 1877 and the house of worship erected in the same year. It is a mission station.

Poolville.—This is a small village and post-office on the east branch of the Chenango a little southwest of the center of the town, and a station on the Utica, Clinton and Susquehanna branch of the D., L. & W. Railroad. The place takes its name from a family named Pool who settled here in early years, among whom was Abijah Pool, the pioneer, who came about 1810, with his sons Abijah and Isaac. Relatives of this family came in later. Abijah located midway between Earlville and Poolville and established a carding and cloth-dressing factory. Gideon Randall Pool, cousin of Isaac, became a partner in the business and it was transferred to Poolville in 1825. The post office was opened in 1830. The old carding mill was closed in 1835. The same kind of business was re-established by Nathan B. Eaton, who also started a store and an ashery; he failed about 1850. The Eaton woolen mill was originally a grist mill and after Eaton's failure, was again used for that purpose by Elihu Thompson and William G. Brainard. This

mill is now operated by George W. Berry. On the same dam was a saw mill which was owned by various persons and was finally demolished.

A tannery was built in 1831 by Loomis, Lowd & Co., which, after various changes, passed to Henry Berry in 1855; the building is now in use as a cold storage warehouse by George W. and Frank O. Berry, sons of Henry.

Enos Wood established a machine shop in 1830, which was removed to Piercesville in 1835.

A milk station is located at the railroad under control of the Empire State Dairy Company, with H. J. Spencer, local manager. About 8,000 pounds of milk are taken daily.

A hotel was built in 1832 by Samuel Pool, which was burned in 1879. F. H. Kinney built another on the same site which also burned. The present hotel was built in 1884-85 by Dr. C. D. Green and is now conducted by his widow. The Railroad Hotel was built in 1868 by Andrew Forbes. It had several different proprietors, and was burned April 27, 1898.

The Methodist Church of Poolville was organized between 1850 and 1860, and the house of worship was built soon after. The building was repaired in 1869 and again in recent years. The present pastor is Rev. Mr. Knapp, who also has charge of the church at East Hamilton. A Universalist society at Poolville was organized by the members of the church at Hubbardsville, with Rev. Mr. Ballou as first pastor. The meeting house was erected in 1886.

One of the first merchants here succeeding Mr. Eaton, before mentioned, was George E. Nash, who began in 1860, in company with H. H. Kinney, whose interest he purchased two years later. Mr. Nash is still in business and for many years past has been postmaster.

Cook & Dunham keep a general store, succeeding J. M. Jennings; he was preceded by D. W. Hyland, who began trade in 1885. There are the usual small shops in the village.

Hubbardsville.—This is a small village situated on the Chenango in the northeast part of the town and is a post-office and station on the D., L. & W. Railroad. It derives its name from Calvin Hubbard, who settled there about 1813. He operated an early tannery and distillery and died at an advanced age. The first merchant here was Ephraim Chamberlain, who was in trade before 1825; other early merchants were Sherebiah S. Hunt and Elias K. Hart, Charles Green, Gideon Manches-

ter, Nathan Peck, Clark R. Nash, William T. Manchester, Dr. Julius Nye, Francis G. Shepardson, C. D. Nash, Nathan Brownell and his son, Nicanor, John O. Wallace and others. There are at the present time two general stores, one of which is conducted by D. D. Livermore and the other by Wilmer Rhodes. H. J. Kinney sells meat and Ellsworth Dart has a blacksmith shop.

The Dunbar Mills were built in 1850 by James H. Dunbar and Charles Blanchard, on the site of an earlier mill. They are now operated by W. M. Jennings. A hotel is kept at the station by John Green. The post-office here was established in 1849 by removal from East Hamilton, and retained that name until 1856, when it was changed to Hubbard's Corners. William T. Manchester was the first postmaster and William T. Rhodes is the present incumbent.

The first Universalist Church at Hubbardsville was organized in 1808 and built their meeting house in 1833-34.

East Hamilton.—A small settlement which was known many years as Colchester Settlement, is situated about a mile south of Hubbardsville, on the east side of the river. It was one of the points at which it was proposed in the first decade of the century as the site of the county seat. There was at that time considerable business carried on here, which has mostly passed away. A general store is kept by Chauncey Munson, a hotel by Frank Kinney, a restaurant by Frank Cummings, and there are two blacksmiths, Elliott Fitch and Stephen Underdown.

South Hamilton is a settlement in the southeast part, where there is a post-office with Samuel B. Munson postmaster, a grist mill, a saw mill and a few shops.

The vicinity of the center of the town, which has been known as Hamilton Center, has no business interests, but was chosen in early years, according to the prevailing custom, as the site of the First Congregational Church, which was built here in 1800. The society was incorporated as the Second Congregational Society of Hamilton in 1798. The building was removed to Poolville about 1842 and finally was transformed into dwellings.

The Second Baptist Church of Hamilton was organized in 1819 and the meeting house erected a mile southeast of Poolville. The meeting house was built in 1835.

The Town of Lebanon.

This town was formed from Hamilton on February 6, 1807, and is one of the five towns of the county erected in that year. It is the center town on the south border of the county, bounded north by Eaton, east by Hamilton, south by Chenango county, and west by Georgetown. It contains a little more than 26,000 acres, about four-fifths of which is improved. The surface is hilly and lies mostly between the valleys of the Chenango and the Otselic; the first of these streams flows through the eastern part of the town, its valley comprising a fertile and beautiful region, expanding to nearly a mile in width and bordered by the steep slopes of the hills, which rise 500 to 800 feet above the valley bottom. The town is underlaid mostly by the Hamilton group and some good stone has been quarried for building purposes. The soil on the hills is gravelly loam underlaid with hardpan, and in the valleys alluvium. It is almost exclusively an agricultural district, dairying being extensively followed, with hop growing to a limited extent. The New York, Ontario and Western Railroad crosses the town along its east border in the Chenango valley, connecting at Smith's Valley with the Utica, Clinton and Binghamton road, and at Earlville with the Syracuse and Chenango branch of the West Shore road.

Lebanon was one of the six towns originally patented to Col William S. Smith, who soon transferred the most of it to Sir William Pultney, reserving a tract on the Chenango River. Settlement began under the auspices of those men through the direct agency of Justus B. Smith, brother of Colonel Smith and others. Joshua Smith was sent in to the town in 1791 to prospect, built a log house near the Smith's Valley settlement, returned to report to his principal, but subsequently came back to Lebanon and settled here permanently. Justus B. Smith, the agent, also settled with his brothers, John and James, and five sisters. Jonathan Bates, Enoch Stowell, and John and James Salisbury came on in the fall of 1792, the Salisburys settling in Eaton, and Bates and Stowell in Lebanon; during that fall they cleared twenty acres of land. In the spring of 1794 David Hartshorn and Samuel Felt, with his brother David, became settlers. Lent Bradley and Solomon Jones settled as early as 1795, John W. Bulkley about the same time and David and Dunham Shapley and Arunah Moseley as early as 1798.

As early as 1800 nine separate families of Campbells came into the

town, locating at Campbell's Settlement in the north part. Daniel and Elisha Wheeler settled about 1798 and soon built the first grist and saw mills in the town on the Chenango. Settlers at about the beginning of the century were Malatiah Hatch, Dane Ballard, Elihu Bosworth, Jabin Armstrong, Thomas Buell, and Abraham Webster. Silas Seymour, a Revolutionary soldier, settled in the town in 1800, Rev. Matthias Cazier in 1803, and Orsamus Gilbert and Francis Whitmore in 1805. Other pioneers were Ephraim Gray, Benjamin Hewes, Thomas Hueston, Daniel Stowell, Deacon Asa Tenney, Capt. Roderick Moore, Philip Kibbie, Captain Truman and Jabez Billings, John Sheldon, Giles Collins, and Richard Taylor, all of whom have been noticed more in detail in an earlier chapter.

The first town meeting for Lebanon was held on March 3, 1807, in the red school house and the following officers elected: John W. Bulkley, supervisor; Silas Seymour, clerk; Giles Collins, Josiah Lasell and Jacob Kennedy, assessors; Malatiah Hatch and Roderick Moore, overseers of the poor; Jacob Kennedy, Daniel Clark and Roderick Moore, commissioners of highways; David Hartshorn and Joseph Hitchcock, constables; Joseph Hitchcock, collector; George Morey, Walter Baker, Clark "Willcocks," Stephen James, Orsamus Gilbert, Samuel Lewis, Abraham Webster, Jacob Hartshorn, Justus B. Smith, Ezra Gates, John W. Bulkley, Elisha Wheeler, Darinus Sperry, Sheldon Smith, Gardner Salsbury, Moses Pomeroy, William Taggart, James Dorrance, Roderick Moore, Archibald Campbell, David B. Hitchcock, Aaron Davies, Giles Collins and William Sloan, overseers of highways and fence viewers; Charles S. Campbell, poundkeeper.

A special town meeting was held November 23, 1807, at which John W. Bulkley, Constant Merrick, Jacob Kennedy, Moses Wylie and Roderick Moore were appointed a committee to select the place for "centering the town," as it was expressed. A little later steps were taken to raise funds by subscription with which to build a town house; this purpose was never carried out.

Following is a list of the supervisors of this town from its formation to the present time, with the years of their service: 1807-9, John W. Bulkley; 1810-11, James Campbell; 1812-14, Francis Whitmore; 1815-19, Amos Crocker; 1820-21, Francis Whitmore; 1822-28, Daniel Clark; 1829-30, Josiah Lasell; 1831-34, Francis Whitmore; 1835-36, Jacob Hartshorn; 1837, Erastus B. Burroughs; 1838-40, Curtis Hoppin; 1841-42, Jeremiah Ballard; 1843-44, David Clark; 1845-46, Curtis

Hoppin; 1847, Joseph A. Norton; 1848-49, David Clark; 1850, Joseph A. Norton; 1851-52, David Clark; 1853-55, Jason Owen; 1856-58, David Clark; 1859, Aylmer Ballard; 1860-61, John C. Head; 1862-65, E. M. Lamb; 1866-67, George W. Baker; 1868-69, Henry Seymour; 1870, Albert O. Pierce; 1871, Edwin M. Lamb; 1872-75, Ephraim Fisk; 1876-77, Ladurna Ballard; 1878, John S. Ross; 1879-80, Sidney D. Smith; 1881, Herman Snell; 1882-83, Edwin M. Lamb; 1884-85, Morris N. Campbell; 1886-88, Stephen R. Campbell; 1889-95, De Forest A. Wilcox; 1896-99, Stephen R. Campbell.

There are only two post villages in Lebanon—the village of Lebanon, which is the largest, and Smith's Valley, the post-office here bearing the name of Randallsville. Lebanon was locally known in past years as "Toad Hollow;" it is situated about a mile west of the center of the town and is a station on the railroad. Justus B. Smith was the first to sell goods here, keeping a small stock in the basement of his house. The first merchant to trade in a regular store building was Jonathan Thayer, jr., who continued until his death in 1830. Other early merchants were Orson and William L. Sheldon, who traded in the Gilbert store; after a year or two William withdrew; Curtis Hoppin, who bought out Orson Sheldon; Joseph A. Norton, Edwin M. Lamb, Joseph D. Avery, Fisk & Gilbert, Pike & Seymour, Abraham Martin, and a few others. The present merchants are S. W. Seymour, succeeded Pike & Seymour, general store; J. H. Poole, boots and shoes; Irving Collins, established flour and feed store in 1889 and afterwards added a general stock; W. S. Niles, boots and shoes and hardware, succeeded Niles Brothers in May, 1898; their general stock was taken by Frank D. Lyon who conducts a store. C. M. Henry has a blacksmith shop.

Horace A. Campbell built the upright part of the original hotel about 1834 for a store and a little later converted it into a hotel, which he kept until about 1853; the house afterwards had several proprietors and is now called the Currier House, and kept by George M. Currier.

The old saw mill built many years ago at Lebanon still stands, but is now in use only as a storehouse by L. Ballard; the dam is gone. A tannery was established here in 1838 by Thomas Bright and passed through several hands until 1884 when it was burned. It was rebuilt the next year and is now owned by S. B. David and T. A. Beach; it was used for a time as a saw and grist mill, but is now idle.

The first physician here was Joseph Stowell, who came from Stowell, Mass., and about 1799 settled on the southeast corner lot in this town,

near Earlville, and there practiced until his death in 1831 or 1832. His son, Kittridge, succeeded to the homestead. Dr. Constant Merrick from Lanesboro, Mass., settled about 1802 about two miles southeast of Lebanon, and about 1806 removed to the village and practiced until his death in 1828. Other former physicians were Drs. John Clarke, Erastus B. Burroughs, Lyman O. Horton, John Baker and his brother Cyrus, homoeopaths, Frank D. Beebe, Elam Root, and the late James Mott Throop. The physician now in practice is Dr. M. D. French.

The first postmaster at Lebanon was Jonathan Thayer, appointed about 1814 and held the office until his death in 1830. His son Sylvester succeeded him until 1833, when Orrin Thayer, another son of Jonathan, was appointed. He was followed about 1836 by Horace A. Campbell. Orrin Gilbert was the next incumbent for a short period and was succeeded by William L. Sheldon who continued until near his death in 1847. H. A. Campbell was the successor and was followed in 1853 by Edwin M. Lamb. About 1858 Reuben S. Hall was appointed and was succeeded by Joseph D. Avery in 1861, and he by Milton E. Danforth in 1865. Charles W. Brasse was appointed about 1870 and in 1873 was succeeded by John D. Gilbert. He held the office until 1876, when he was succeeded by Silas W. Seymour, who has held the office in all Republican administrations since, while James Mosher has been the incumbent in Democratic administrations.

The Congregational Church at Lebanon was organized October 2, 1802, as the Third Congregational Church of Christ in the town of Hamilton, with fifteen members. The first settled pastor was probably not ordained until 1825, when Rev. S. Scott was called. The meeting house was built in 1825 a mile north of the Center and in 1839 was removed to its present site, where it has been greatly improved according to modern ideas. The society is now prospering under the ministrations of Rev. Hugh Ivey.

Steps were taken early in the century that resulted in the organization of a Baptist Church in June, 1816. In November, 1819, it was agreed to build a house of worship 24 by 23 feet in size. The site was a little south of the site of the second edifice, which was finished in 1835 and was there occupied until 1889, when it was removed to its present site in the village and remodeled and substantially rebuilt. The society is now in an active and prosperous condition and the pulpit is supplied chiefly from Colgate University.

A Universalist society had a brief existence many years ago and

erected a church about a mile east of the village; the church long ago passed out of existence and the building is now in use as a storehouse.

South Lebanon.—This is a small hamlet a mile and a half south of Lebanon village, containing a school house, a blacksmith shop by Cornelius Downey; a steam saw mill operated by Charles Bills; a paint shop by Samuel Benedict, and a general store by Sidney Catlin. There is not and never has been a post-office here. The first store at this point was opened by W. H. Williamson, a native of Lebanon, who removed from Hamilton about 1871; he sold out to Lewis H. Wedge in 1876, who continued the business a number of years. The main part of the saw mill was built about 1860 by Sidney Bills for a carriage shop and was used for that purpose until 1871, when it was converted to its present use. An addition containing a feed grinding mill, was built in 1858 for a cider mill and was removed to the side of the main building when that was erected.

Smith's Valley (Randallsville P. O.) —This is a hamlet in the east part of the town, the southern terminus of the Utica, Clinton & Binghamton Railroad and a station on the New York, Ontario & Western. It was once a place of considerable business importance, as the reader has learned in an earlier chapter; but trade and industry were attracted elsewhere in the natural course of development and the little village settled down into rural quiet until reawakened by the incoming railroads. Here was established the first store in the town by the Smith family of pioneers, and near by were built mills and shops of various kinds. The first merchant here under the second stage of business activity was J. Dayton F. Smith, who began trade in 1870, was associated with his son, Adon N., from 1873, and sold out in the next year to Charles E. Montgomery. A year and a half later he sold to Sidney D. Smith, who continued several years. The present merchants are George Waite and Riley Arnst. Peter L. Beers was appointed postmaster just previous to the opening of the railroad and was succeeded by Henry T. Robinson, J. D. F. Smith, C. Montgomery Smith, Sidney D. Smith, and Mary C. Hutchings, who has been in charge about ten years.

About a mile and a quarter east of Lebanon is a grist and saw mill, operated by water, built many years ago and now operated by George W. Phillips. The grist mill has existed since about 1810. About a mile southwest of Smith's Valley is a saw and planing mill and cheese box factory, built by Erastus Clark about 1860 and still operated by

him. In the north part of the town, a mile from Smith's Valley, a saw mill was built many years ago which has gone to decay. About a mile and a half west of Lebanon were two saw mills, one of which was last operated by Clinton Stowell; in the same vicinity is a carding machine, which is now operated by Mr. Stowell, who has also a large cold storage business. Another small saw mill a mile above South Lebanon, and still another a mile below that place, the latter built about 1887 by Marvin Torrey, have both fallen into decay.

Lebanon was early divided into school districts and the first commissioners, chosen in 1813, were Constant Merrick, Amos Crocker, and Moses Wylie; the school inspectors were James Campbell, Curtis Hopkin, and Francis Whitmore. This town now forms a part of the First Commissioner District of the county, and has twelve districts with school houses, employing in 1897 twelve teachers. The number of pupils attending in that year was 351.

The Old Town of Lenox and Its Subdivisions.

The old town of Lenox was formed from Sullivan March 3, 1809, and at the time of its formation contained 54,500 acres of land. About 5,000 acres were taken off and added to Stockbridge in 1836. In 1896 the old Lenox was divided into three towns, named Lenox, Lincoln and Oneida. This division is fully treated in an earlier chapter and for gazetteer purposes the three new towns will be described as a whole. The old Lenox was bounded on the north by Oneida Lake, east by Oneida Creek, south by Stockbridge, and west by Sullivan. The surface is level in the northern part and moderately hilly in the southern part, which now constitutes the town of Lincoln. The soil in the northern part is alluvium throughout the great swamp in that region, and gravelly and clayey loam in the southern part.

Settlement in Lenox began in 1792, with the arrival of the Klock family on the site of Clockville. To the same locality came the Snyder, Moot, Forbes, Tuttle, Brynea, Kilt and Betsinger families at an early day. Early settlers on Quality Hill were Sylvanus Smalley, Dr. Asahel Prior, David Barnard, Aaron Francis, Abiel Fuller, David Barnard, jr., Dea. Ebenezer Cadwell, Isaac Senate, Samuel Louder, Nehemiah Smalley, Selah Hills, Job Lockwood, Nash Mitchell, Ichabod Buell, and a few others, all of whom had located prior to 1802. Other early settlers were Jason Powell, Joseph Phelps, Joseph Bruce, Col. Zebulon Douglass, Reuben Hale, Gen. Ichabod S. Spencer, Col. Thomas W.

Phelps, Harvey G. Morse, Edward Lewis, William I. Hopkins, Thomas Spencer, Walter, Hezekiah and Linus Beecher, John Hall, Nathaniel Hall, Everard Van Epps, John and Gift Hills, Martin Vrooman, Willard Cotton, Benjamin Smith, Capt. William Jennings, and others to be mentioned.

The early records of this town were destroyed in the great Canastota fire in 1873, and it is impossible to give proceedings of town meetings. A complete list of the supervisors has been compiled from the records of the county clerk's office and is as follows:

1810, Joseph Palmer; 1811-12, Walter Beecher; 1813, William Hallock; 1814, Asa Dana; 1815-16, William Hallock; 1817, Sylvester Beecher; 1818-19, William Hallock; 1820-22, John Whitman; 1823-27, Pardon Barnard; 1828, John Whitman; 1829, Samuel Hitchcock; 1830, John Whitman; 1831-32, William Hallock; 1833-34, Sylvester Beecher; 1835, Nathan T. Cady; 1836, William Spencer; 1837-39, Giles Whitman; 1840-41, Martin Lamb; 1842, Ambrose Hill; 1843-44, Joshua Duncan; 1845, Charles Stroud; 1846-47, Gideon Raymond; 1848-49, J. N. Whitman; 1850-51, N. S. Cady; 1852-53, Lucius Brooks; 1854, E. R. White; 1855, John Montrose; 1856, Duncan McDougall; 1857, Sanford P. Chapman; 1858, Ralph H. Avery; 1859-60, Duncan McDougall; 1861, R. H. Avery; 1862, D. W. C. Stevens; 1863, Perkins Clark; 1864, J. A. Bennett; 1865, Duncan McDougall; 1866, J. A. Bennett; 1867-69, D. McDougall; 1870, George B. Cady; 1871, George Berry; 1872, G. B. Cady; 1873-74, George Berry; 1875, Fred C. Fiske; 1876, B. F. Chapman; 1877, H. L. Rockwell; 1878-79, Walter E. Northrup; 1880, Loring Munroe; 1881-84, Walter E. Northrup; 1885-87, Fred C. Fiske; 1888, Charles E. Remick; 1889, E. Emmons Coe; 1890, Charles E. Remick; 1891, Fred C. Fiske; 1892-95, Francis Stafford; 1896-97, Francis W. Doolittle.

Canastota.—This is a thriving and active village on the line of the New York Central railroad, and within the boundaries of the new town of Lenox. It was first incorporated in April, 1835, and again reorganized on April 12, 1870, under the general law. The first election was held on the first Tuesday of May, 1835. Among the early merchants of the place were James Graham, who kept a grocery on the canal bank in 1817. Reuben Hawley and his brother John kept a store soon afterward. Frost & Kibbe, the Crouse Brothers, and others followed. Leading merchants of the present are the Farr Brothers, hardware, started in 1879; J. E. Warrick, furniture; H. C. Brown's Sons, general stock; P. T. Weaver, crockery; J. W. Wilson, drugs; C. F. McConneli, drugs, and C. A. Jones, in the same business.

The Canastota National Bank was established in 1856, and went into voluntary liquidation in 1890. The present First National Bank was established in September, 1890, with capital of \$50,000. The State Bank of Canastota succeeds the private banking business established by Milton De Lano in 1876.

Within comparatively recent years the village has become an important manufacturing center, the leading establishments being the Canastota Glass Company, organized in 1881; the wheel rake manufactory of Patten & Stafford, brought from Clockville in 1882; the Smith & Ellis Company, makers of desks, book cases, etc.; the Watson Wagon Company; the cider and vinegar works of Harrison & Co.; the Lee Chair Company, and the canning factory of Fred F. Hubbard.

The post-office was established in 1829, with Ichabod S. Spencer, postmaster. The Canastota Herald was started in 1865 and is now conducted by the Bee Publishing Company, in connection with the Bee, with which paper it was consolidated. The Canastota Journal was started as the Canastota News in 1881. It is successfully conducted by P. F. Milmoë. The principal hotels are the Twogood House and the Lewis House.

Canastota has a good fire department, an excellent water supply, and electric light service. The churches of the village are the Baptist, organized about 1819; the Episcopal, organized in 1883; the Reformed Protestant, organized 1833, which became the Presbyterian; a second Baptist church, organized in 1868, and the Catholic society.

Oneida.—This thriving and enterprising village in the new town of the same name, which was set off from the old town of Lenox in 1896, is situated on the Central railroad, in the eastern part of the town. Its early business interests were established as a result of the opening of the railroad, trade in that vicinity having previous to that time been mainly centered at Oneida Castle and at Durhamville. Sands Higinbotham was one of the most prominent of the early settlers on the village site, where he was a large landowner, as before described. He built the Railroad House and sold lands to settlers on such terms as to attract residents and develop the place. John B. Cole built the first store, which was opened by Amos Story. George Hamilton, Newman Scofield, Stoddard & Lype, Lyman Morse, S. H. Goodwin & Co., Ambrose Hill, and others were among the early merchants in the village.

The post-office was established in 1841, with Erasmus Stone, post-

master, whose successors have been Asa Smith, I. N. Messinger, Ephraim Beck, John Crawford, Watson A. Stone, Walter E. Northrup, John J. Hodge, Richard M. Baker, and again John J. Hodge.

The first resident attorney in the village was Isaac Newton Messinger, who died here in 1895. The first physician was Dr. Earl Loomis. The later and present professional men are noticed in the preceding chapters on the bar and the medical societies.

Until comparatively recent years manufacturing in Oneida was not extensive, but at the present time such important industries as the National Casket Company, the Oneida Iron Works, the Westcott Chuck Company, the Oneida National Chuck Company, the Oneida Silver Ware Manufacturing Company, and many less important establishments contribute materially to the growth and activity of the place. The mercantile interests are also extensive and prosperous, as elsewhere shown.

The Oneida Valley Bank was incorporated in 1851 and in 1865 became the Oneida Valley National Bank, as at present; capital \$105,000. The First National Bank of Oneida was incorporated October 1, 1865, with capital of \$125,000. It went into liquidation January 1, 1874, and was succeeded by what is now the National State Bank of Oneida, with capital of \$60,000. The Farmers and Merchants State Bank was organized June 3, 1892, with capital of \$50,000. The Oneida Savings Bank is a very prosperous institution, which was incorporated February 19, 1866. The Central Bank is a private institution which was established in 1870, with William E. Northrup, president.

The first school in Oneida was opened in 1841, and from that small beginning and through much opposition, the present splendid educational system of the village has been developed. There are now a well conducted High school, a Union school district, established in 1882, and adequate buildings for the large attendance of pupils. In the old town of Lenox, previous to the division, there were twenty-four school districts with school houses, and the report of 1895 shows an attendance of 2,700 pupils. The report of 1898 shows attendance in the new Lenox of 910; in Lincoln, 193, and in Oneida 1,498. The value of school buildings and sites in the old town was \$63,864; in the new Lenox, according to the report of 1898, the value was \$32,588; in Lincoln, \$2,850; in Oneida, \$34,039.

Oneida village has a sewer system which is now well advanced towards completion, and several of the principal streets are well paved. Gas and electric light is supplied and a street railway runs from the

village to near Oneida Castle; this was constructed in 1885. A public water supply was installed in 1883, by private enterprise and the works were purchased by the village in 1895. The efficient fire department has grown from the usual small beginning, and since the establishment of the water works has consisted chiefly of hose companies and adequate equipment, and a hook and ladder company with truck, etc. The principal hotels are the Allen House, which is the same as the old Railroad House, built by Sands Higinbotham many years ago; the Madison House, the Brunswick, and a few smaller houses.

The Oneida Dispatch is a flourishing weekly newspaper, which is the descendent of the Oneida Telegraph, established in 1851. It is now published by the Dispatch Company, with Charles E. Roberts, editor and manager. The Democratic Union is published by Baker & Maxon, and is now one of the best weekly newspapers in the State. It was started in Hamilton in 1856, but was removed in 1863 by W. H. Baker to Oneida. The Oneida Post is published every Saturday, by Hugh Parker. It was founded in 1883 by the Post Publishing Company.

St. John's Episcopal Church was organized in May, 1843, and the present edifice was erected in 1895. The Oneida Presbyterian Church was formed in 1844, and a house of worship was built in 1845; it was superseded by the one now in use. The Baptist Society was organized in 1842 at Oneida Castle, and took up its existence in the village of Oneida in 1848. This present edifice superseded the first one in 1888. The Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in November, 1850, and soon afterward the first meeting house was erected, which was superseded by the present edifice. St. Joseph's Catholic Church was erected in 1893 and a school building in 1898. St. Patrick's Catholic Church was formed in 1843 and a small meeting house built. The old St. Patrick's church was built in 1851 and the present beautiful edifice in 1888-89. St. Paul's Evangelical Church was organized in 1890 and the meeting house was dedicated in 1891. A Free Methodist Society was formed about 1875.

Clockville.—This is a mere hamlet about two miles south of Canastota, and now in the new town of Lincoln. The post-office was opened many years ago, with Peleg Card postmaster. There was formerly considerable manufacturing and mercantile business here, as before described, but most of it has disappeared. The grist mill was burned in 1896, and an old saw mill, with a cheese box factory and a cider mill in connection are still in operation. There is one hotel kept by Charles Suits, and Frank Clow and John Ritter are merchants.

The Methodist Church at Clockville was organized in 1848 and the present meeting house was erected in 1894. The Baptist Church was organized in 1847 and long ago passed out of existence.

Wampsville is a hamlet and post-office on the Central Railroad in the southeastern part of the town of Lenox. There is at the present time only one store kept by A. A. Loucks. The Wampsville Presbyterian Society was organized in 1828; the first meeting house was built in 1832 and was remodeled in its present condition in 1872.

Other hamlets in the new town of Lenox are Oneida Valley, in the extreme northeastern part, with post-office in which Fred C. Parker is postmaster, and a store and hotel; the Presbyterian Church here was organized in 1847; and Oneida Lake, in the northwestern part of the town.

The Town of Madison.

Madison was set off from Hamilton on February 6, 1807, and is one of five towns erected in the year following the formation of the county. It lies on the east border of the county south of the center and corresponds with No. 3 of the Twenty Townships. Its surface consists chiefly of a rolling upland, with intervening valleys along the course of a branch of the Chenango River and a branch of Oriskany Creek, which are the principal streams; the former flows south and the latter north. The town is abundantly watered with small brooks and springs. There are several small ponds, the principal body of water now being the Madison Brook Reservoir, in the south part, which covers 235 acres, and was connected with the Chenango Canal by a feeder. The ponds in the north part of the town have largely filled with marl, but the surroundings are such that it could not be recovered for lime economically. The soil is gravelly loam on the hills and clayey loam in the valleys and is rich and productive as a rule. The rocks of the Hamilton group underlie the whole town, but are so deeply covered with drift that they are not quarried for building purposes. The Utica, Clinton and Binghamton Railroad runs diagonally across the town from northeast to southwest closely following the line of the abandoned Chenango Canal, and has stations at Solsville and Bouckville. According to the census of 1892 the town has a population of 2,251.

The territory of Madison forms part of the great tract in which Sir William Pultney had an interest, and through his agents the early settlements were promoted. Prospectors came in in 1791 and the next

year the first permanent settlement was made by Daniel Perkins, who took up two lots near the site of Madison village, parts of which he afterwards sold to other pioneers. Jesse Maynard also settled in that year, and his brothers, Amos and Moses, somewhat later. John Berry came about the same time. Gen. Erastus Cleveland, who was for many years the leading citizen of the town, came in 1792, built mills near the site of Solsville, a woolen factory at that point, and other mills on the Oriskany, and engaged in potash making, store keeping, and in many ways advanced the welfare of the growing community, as elsewhere explained. Settlers of 1793 included Col. Samuel Clemens, Thomas McMullen, Stephen F. Blackstone, Russell Barker, Warham Williams, William and David Blair, James Collister, Henry W. and Israel Bond, Elijah Blodgett, Joel Crawford, John Niles, Francis Clemens and Seth Snow.

In 1794 settlement was begun by a colony from Rhode Island in the southwest quarter of the town, among whom were Charles and George Peckham, Samuel Coe, Joseph Manchester, Samuel Brownell and the Simmons families. Nicanor Brown and Samuel Rowe were settlers of about that year. In 1795 Abial Hatch, Elijah Thompson, Israel Rice, James and Alexander White, Abizar and David Richmond, and William McClenathan came into the town, and were followed in the next year by Dr. Jonathan Pratt and his brothers, James and Daniel, and Nathaniel Johnson; at about that period also came in Gideon Lowell, William Sanford, Judson W. Lewis, Nehemiah Thompson, Peter Tyler and Thomas Dick. Other pioneers who came to the town mostly before the erection of the county were Capt. Seth Blair, Joseph Head, Samuel Collister, Joseph Curtis, Deacon Prince Spooner, Robert, Samuel and Timothy Curtis, Reuben Brigham, Agur Gilbert, Joseph and Job Manchester, Abijah Parker, Paul Hazard, Jared and Samuel Wickwire, Nehemiah Fairchild, Paul Greenwood, Jonas Banton, John Edgarton, Eli Bancroft, Abner Burnham, Luther Rice, Dr. Samuel McClure, David Peebles, James D. Coolidge, Solomon Root, Capt. Gilbert Tompkins, Ralph Tanner, an early tavern keeper at Madison village, Samuel Goodwin, early stage proprietor, Solomon Alcott, Daniel Holbrook and perhaps a few others, all of whom have been noticed more in detail in earlier chapters.

The town of Madison is one of the foremost in the great hop growing industry of this county, and James D. Coolidge and Solomon Root, above mentioned, were the first in the business in this section.

The first town meeting for Madison was held March 3, 1807, and the officers elected whose names have already been given. Following is a list of the supervisors of the town from its formation to the present time:

1807-8, Erastus Cleveland; 1809-11, Seth Blair; 1812-18, Levi Morton; 1819, William Manchester; 1820-21, Edward Rogers; 1822-24, Rutherford Barker; 1825-27, Samuel Goodwin; 1828, Levi Morton; 1829-40, William Manchester; 1841, Samuel White; 1842-43, Samuel White, 2d; 1844, Samuel White; 1845-46, Samuel White, 2d; 1847, Hiram L. Root; 1848, Samuel White, 2d; 1849, William Manchester; 1850-55, Samuel White, 2d; 1856-58, Gilbert Tompkins; 1859-61, Allen Curtis; 1862-77, John W. Lippett; 1878-83, David Z. Brockett; 1884, Joseph W. Forward; 1886-87, Albert R. Nicholson; 1888-97, Samuel R. Mott.

The population of Madison on the dates when the census has been taken is shown in the following figures:

1835	1840	1845	1850	1855	1860	1865	1870	1875	1880	1890	1892
3655	2344	2313	2405	2483	2457	2414	2402	2434	2474	2316	2251

It will be seen that the number of inhabitants in Madison has fluctuated and declined less than in most other towns of the county. In a general way this may be taken as an evidence of prosperity and contentment among the people.

There are three post-offices in Madison—Madison village with the same name, Solsville and Bouckville. The largest village is Madison which was incorporated April 17, 1816. The first trustees were Samuel Goodwin, Truman Stafford, Alfred Wells, Edward Rogers, and Adin Howard. The first merchant in the place was John Lucas, who began business before 1800 at the "Opening" and moved it to the site of the village about 1807, when the Cherry Valley turnpike was constructed. Other early merchants were Alanson B. Coe, a partner with Lucas, Robert B. Lane, H. C. & O. C. Bicknell, Truman Stafford, Gen. Erastus Cleveland, Benjamin F. Cleveland, E. F. Gaylord, Lyman Root and Henry Lewis, partners, James D. and Robert W. Lane, and Horace C. Bailey (firm of Lane, Bailey & Co.), A. S. Ackerman, Henry Hull, Adin Howard, John Morgan and others. The present merchants are: F. H. Bicknell, who in 1896 succeeded O. C. Bicknell, successor of H. C. & O. C. Bicknell; Louis Fuess, successor of Davis & Fuess, who followed Harry Morgan; George H. Root, successor of Cushman & Root; D. E. Smith, E. B. Wells, drugs and medicines, established in 1888; 1.

L. Dunster & Son, groceries, traded since 1896; Thomas Terry and H. Morgan (Terry & Morgan), meat market; Thomas A. Ferguson, shoe shop; John Bensted, harness shop; John Salisbury and F. Collister, blacksmiths.

The present hotel is the Madison House, kept by F. B. Howard. At Madison Lake, a quarter of a mile from the village and near the line of the Ontario and Western railroad, are two summer hotels kept by D. W. Leland and White & Lewis respectively. This beautiful spot has many attractions for those seeking rest and recreation and is attaining considerable popularity.

The post-office was established at the "Opening" at an early date, but it is not known just when. Dr. Asa B. Sizer was the first postmaster, and was succeeded by Ralph Tanner, the early tavern keeper. He had the position until about 1840, when he was succeeded both as postmaster and tavern keeper by Isaac Curtis, who filled both positions to about 1861. James Brown was then postmaster until his death in 1874, and was succeeded by A. J. Cushman; the officials since have been O. C. Bicknell, G. C. White, both of whom again alternated in the office.

The first physician was Dr. Jonathan Pratt, whose early settlement has been noticed; others have been Drs. Zadock Parker, Daniel Barker, Asa B. Sizer, John Putnam, Marcus H. Sutcliffe, Elisha B. Hopkins, still in practice, B. R. Gifford, and Dr. Hammond. There is no lawyer in the town.

Union Free School District No. 1 of Madison was formed December 7, 1878. The faculty is now headed by William D. Miller, and about 129 students are enrolled in the various departments. A library of about 400 volumes is connected with the school. The present Board of Education is composed of Louis Fuess, president; G. H. Barker, clerk; O. C. Bicknell, A. J. Cushman, and F. S. Collister.

There are four churches in the village—the Congregational, organized in 1796, and the First Baptist, organized in 1798; both are now in a prosperous condition. A Universalist Church was formed here in July, 1828, with Rev. Nathaniel Stacy, the first pastor. The society was not formally organized until 1852, and was reorganized and incorporated in 1866. The meeting house was built in 1821 and is still standing, but services are not now held. The Wesleyan Chapel (Methodist) was organized about 1833 with a class of nine members, and meetings were held in the small chapel in the east edge of Eaton about a mile west of

Bouckville for a few years when the church in Madison was built; it was remodeled and improved about 1871. In 1888 the name of the church was changed to the Methodist Episcopal Church of Madison; it is a very prosperous organization.

Bouckville.—This is a small village near the western border of the town on the line of the Utica, Clinton and Binghamton Railroad. The first settler on its site was John Edgerton, and the first merchant was Dr. Samuel McClure; other early traders were Ira Burhans, his son, Lindorf, William Coolidge, and Lewis E. Coe. With the opening of the Chenango Canal this place assumed considerable mercantile and manufacturing importance, but in recent years both of these branches have declined. H. I. and E. L. Peet as a firm, established the extensive manufacture of cider about 1860, in a storehouse built by Moses Maynard; they also operated a saw mill and cheese box factory. Samuel R. Mott also engaged in the manufacture of cider before 1870. This business and also that of Peet Brothers was taken by J. C. Mott, son of Samuel, and carried on for a time. In 1890 the Genesee Fruit Company took the business, which is conducted during the apple season on a large scale; they also manufacture cider and whiskey barrels. The mercantile business established in 1876 by Lewis E. Coe is now conducted by his wife in company with H. D. Brockett, under the firm name of Coe & Brockett.

The post-office at this place was opened about 1837, with Moses Maynard, postmaster; he was then keeping the tavern which he built about that date. William Coolidge held the office from about 1861 until his death in 1875, when Lewis E. Coe took it. Several years later he was succeeded by Isaac Forward, A. J. Wiltse, and F. Parker, the incumbent.

The Methodist Church here was organized in 1853 and the meeting house was erected in the same year. There is only one hotel, called the White House, kept by D. T. Livermore. A steam saw mill and cheese box factory is operated by Leo Phelps.

Solsville.—This is a hamlet in the northwest part of the town two miles below Bouckville, on the railroad and formerly on the canal. It is in the deep valley of the Oriskany about three-quarters of a mile north of Madison village. The excellent water power, as has been shown, has been used for various manufactures. The abandonment of the canal and opening of the railroad seriously affected its prospects. Nathaniel S. Howard, who formerly owned the mill property, had also a

small store in company with his brother Ambrose, from about 1831 to 1839. Other former merchants were Abel and Thompson Curtis, Marsden Kershaw, Benjamin S. Bridge, Augustus N. Peckham, John Harris, and Warren H. Benjamin & Sons (Frank H. and Will H.), who began in 1875 and still continue.

The first postmaster here was Albert Hall; others have been Marsden Kershaw, Agur Gilbert, Isaac Phelps, W. H. Benjamin, Rodney Bridge, W. L. D. Lewis, and George R. Smith.

The old grist mill built by Gen. Erastus Cleveland, as before described, with the improvements subsequently made, is now operated by Smith & Spooner. Another grist mill is in operation a mile below the village by F. M. Fisher. L. D. Lewis has a general store; T. B. Manchester a blacksmith shop, and the hotel conducted by Newton Livermore. A milk station is located at the railroad depot which is conducted by the Mutual Milk and Cream Company, with A. D. Eames local manager. About 1,000 pounds of milk are taken in daily and considerable cheese is made.

Pecksport is a flag station on the railroad in the west part of the town, which was formerly an important shipping point for the town of Eaton.

The Town of Nelson.

This is one of the five towns in Madison county that were formed in the year following its organization. It was set off from Cazenovia on the 13th of March, 1807, and received its name in honor of Lord Nelson, the great English admiral. It is number one of the Chenango Twenty Townships, is situated southwest of the center of the county, and is bounded on the north by Fenner and Smithfield, on the east by Eaton, on the south by Georgetown, and on the west by Cazenovia. The town has a population of 1,350 according to the United States census of 1890, and 1,339 by the State census 1892. This is a considerable decrease from the number in 1880, which was 1,649. Nelson is divided into fourteen school districts that have a school house in each, in which were employed in 1897 fifteen teachers. The value of the school buildings is about \$5,000.

The surface of this town consists chiefly of a hilly upland, broken by ridges having a general north and south direction. It occupies part of the elevated watershed between streams flowing north into Oneida Lake and south into the Susquehanna. The principal stream is the Chitten

ango Creek, two branches of which join near the west line of the town. The northern and larger branch rises in the town of Fenner, enters Nelson near the center of the north boundary and flows across the northwest part in a southwesterly direction. The smaller branch rises in the south central part and flows in a northwesterly direction to its union with the main stream; this, with a more northerly tributary, flowing from the east forms the Erieville reservoir, constructed in 1850, to feed the Erie Canal; it covers 340 acres, and cost \$36,837.03. The Eaton reservoir, constructed for a feeder for the abandoned Chenango Canal, is partly in this town. The old canal touched the southwest part of the town.

Nearly the whole area of Nelson is underlaid with the Tully limestone, the Genesee slate, and the Ithaca group. The Hamilton group shows at the surface in a small part of the northeast and southwest corners of the town. Quarries have been opened, but no stone suitable for building purposes is obtainable. The soil is a gravelly loam, well adapted to grazing, and dairying is extensively carried on.

The territory of the town of Nelson was patented to Alexander Webster on June 4, 1793, and was purchased in the same year by Col. John Lincklaen. In that year Jedediah Jackson and Joseph Yaw bought land in the north part of the town in the interest of a Vermont company and during the succeeding two years twenty-six families, coming mostly from Pownal, Vt., settled on that purchase and in other parts of the town. The names of the heads of those families were as follows: Jedediah and Asahel Jackson, Joseph Yaw, Ebenezer Lyon, Daniel Adams, Sylvanus Sayles, Oliver Alger, Daniel and Isaac Coolidge, Levi Neil, Thomas Swift, Roger Brooks, Ethan Howard, Robert and Solomon Brown, Thomas and Jesse Tuttle, Luther Doolittle, Joseph Cary, Jesse Clark, James Green, Eliphalet Jackson, John Everton, Amos Rathbone, David Nichols, and Rufus Weaver. Other early settlers were James Annas, Levi Brown, Richard Karley, John Hamilton, sr., Moses Smith, Enos Chapin, Erastus Grover, Richard Wilber, Ezra and Isaac Lovejoy, Asa Carey, Haven White, and the Richardson and Wells families; these came about 1796 and were mostly from Massachusetts. David Wellington, Simeon Haskell, Jesse, Abner and Seth Bumpus, Aaron Lindsley, Moses and Solomon Clark, Paul Griffiths, Isaiah and Ezra Booth, Joseph, Chauncey and David Case, William Knox, David Hamilton, Jeremiah Clark (who built the first saw mill in the town), William and Jeremiah Whipple, Thomas Ackley, Benjamin Hatch, Dyer

Matteson, Jesse Carpenter, Robert Hazard, all of whom settled prior to the town organization in 1807. These and many others are mentioned more in detail in earlier chapters and in Part III of this volume.

The first town meeting in Nelson was held at the house of Rufus Weaver, April 7, 1807. The first town officers elected were as follows: Ebenezer Lyon, supervisor; John Rice, clerk; Jeremiah Clark, Simeon Marshall, and Thaddeus Hazleton, assessors; Thomas Holdridge, Moses Boardman and John Knox, commissioners of highways; Day Fay and Moses Boardman, overseers of the poor; Eri Richardson, Asahel Wood, Alvan Henry, and Benjamin Bumpus, constables; Alvan Henry, collector; James Bacon and John Jackson, poundkeepers; Elijah Daniels, Daniel Butler, Silas Reeves, Joseph Sims, Rufus Weaver, James Annas, Benjamin Turner, Uriah Annas, Robert Hazard, George Tibbits, Eldad Richardson, Jonathan Wellington, David Smith, Abraham Parker, Ephraim Cone, David Nichols, Daniel Coolidge, Richard Green, John Rice, Stephen Kingsley, Dyer Matteson, Francis Wood, John Knox and Warham Chapman, overseers of highways and fenceviewers.

Following is a list of the supervisors of the town from its organization to the present time: Ebenezer Lyon, 1807-10; John Rice, 1811-12; Ebenezer Lyon, 1813-17; Jabez Wright, 1818; Jeremiah Whipple, 1819; Ebenezer Lyon, 1820; Edward Hudson, 1821-22; Eri Richardson, 1823-26; Oliver Pool, 1827-32; Daniel Lobdell, 1833-35; Benjamin Turner, 1836-38; George Rich, 1839-41; Asa Richardson, 1842; Oliver Pool, 1843; Jeremiah Blair, 1844; John Donaldson, 1845; Oliver Pool, 1846-48; Alfred Medbury, 1849; G. D. Richardson, 1850-51; Palmer Baldwin, 1852; Jonathan Wells, 1853-54; George Irish, 1855; David A. Hamilton, 1856; G. D. Richardson, 1857; Artecias L. Sims, 1858-60; Nelson Richardson, 1861; S. Perry Smith, 1862-66; Charles K. Knox, 1867; Levi P. Greenwood, 1870; Isaac A. Blair, 1871-73; Merritt L. Lyon, 1874; Isaac A. Blair, 1875; George E. Gaige, 1876-78; Peter R. Duffy, 1879-86; Jeremiah Blair, 1887; Peter R. Duffy, 1888; Horace K. Smith, 1889-97.

Following is a statement of the population of Nelson as shown by the census of various decades and semi-decades:

1825	1840	1845	1850	1855	1860	1865	1870	1875	1880	1890	1892
2,231	2,100	1,976	1,965	1,876	1,797	1,717	1,730	1,649	1,350	1,350	1,339

These figures indicate a slow but gradual decrease in population in the town. This is not due to its being in any sense an unattractive or unprofitable locality for the prudent, industrious and economical farmer,

mechanic or tradesman. It is, rather, in keeping with the conditions in many other towns in the State and county, in which in the passing years, there has developed among the young men a desire to leave the homesteads of their ancestry for the alluring attractions and occupations of cities and large villages.

As before indicated this town is a profitable dairying region. There are four cheese factories within its limits, one on the Richards estate farm, one in Nelson village, one at Erieville, and one four miles north-east of Nelson. The factory at Nelson was established in 1868 by A. T. Gaines and was later conducted during a period of more than fifteen years by William Richards, who at that time operated four other factories in this vicinity. The factory northeast of Nelson is conducted by J. P. Davis. A large part of the farmers of the town at the present time are engaged in the production of milk, which goes to these factories or to distant market. The fattening of veal has also in recent years become quite an important feature of the agricultural interest. Among the leading farmers of the town are Ward Smith, Orson Graves, W. L. Richards, D. M. Jones, Morey Brothers, W. D. Brown, M. D. Lyon, H. K. Smith, S. L. Jones, Abelbert Howard, Charles E. Richards, John H. Richards and Evan D. Davis.

There is a grist mill a half mile east of Nelson village, with which is connected a saw mill and cider mill, operated by L. H. Hutchinson; it was formerly for many years owned by H. P. Hutchinson, an old and respected citizen who died in 1897. There is also an old grist mill on the road from Erieville to Nelson, formerly operated by S. E. Bump, but now idle.

Erieville.—There are only two post offices in Nelson, one of which is in the village of Erieville, the largest settlement in the town. It is situated in the south part of the town, with a station on the railroad. It contains a hotel on the site of the one built in 1820. The present four-story frame building was erected in 1883, soon after the burning of the first structure; the house is now occupied by Mrs. H. T. Griffin, who succeeded her husband. There are three general stores in the village, kept by C. E. Maynard, E. S. Jillson and G. C. Moore; two blacksmiths, two steam saw mills, a cooper shop where James Stevenson worked for many years, a cheese factory and a milk station. The village is an important milk shipping point, being situated in the midst of an extensive and productive dairying region. The village has two churches; the Baptist, which is supplied from Hamilton College, and a Methodist

Episcopal, over which Rev. A. W. Battey is pastor; he also has charge of a church in Nelson village.

An extensive milk business is carried on here by C. E. Maynard, who in 1897 handled 3,946,065 pounds of milk, making 324,435 pounds of cheese, 22,592 pounds of butter, and shipping to the New York market 4,622 forty-quart cans of milk. Mr. Maynard is one of the leading business men of this section and served the district in the Assembly two terms.

An undertaking business is conducted by D. P. Maynard, and E. S. Jillson has a flour and feed business in addition to his general store. G. C. Moore, successor to G. C. Moore & Co., in a general store, is postmaster. The village has a Grange Hall, a post of the G. A. R., and the lines of the Central New York Telephone and Telegraph Company pass through the village, having a local office in the store of G. C. Moore.

Nelson (Nelson Flats).—This is a small hamlet in the north part of the town, containing a small collection of houses, a Methodist church, of which Rev. A. W. Battey is pastor, a school house, two general stores, one conducted by W. R. Richards, succeeding Gage & Whitney, and the other by W. H. James, a blacksmith shop, and a post-office, which is located in the store of Mr. James, with George W. Holmes, postmaster. This store formerly contained a stock of hardware and tin, and before that was a hotel in which Myron Hutchinson was the last landlord. Several years ago a large evaporator was established by C. E. Gaines, and the building is still standing in the main street of the village. In the fall of 1885 a large building was erected for a saw mill, grist mill and cider mill, a wagon shop and blacksmith shop, by the Nelson Manufacturing Company, in which L. C. Barnes, Arthur Bailey, Frank Taylor, S. N. Judd and Charles Judd were interested. Unfortunately for the place this building was burned in 1887 and not rebuilt.

The Town of Smithfield.

Smithfield was one of the towns organized in the year 1807 and was set off from Cazenovia on the 13th of March. It was named in honor of Peter Smith, its proprietor. It is situated in the central part of the county and bounded on the north by Lenox and Stockbridge, on the east by Stockbridge, on the south by Eaton and Nelson, and on the west by Fenner. It contains about 15,630 acres. When organized it included what is now Fenner, which was taken off in 1823. The sur-

face is mostly rolling, with a large cedar swamp extending through the town from north to south, much of which is uncultivated. The soil on the hills is sandy and gravelly loam. The drainage of the town to the north is into the Chittenango and the Cowasselon Creeks, and from a small part in the south into the Chenango. The old Oneida turnpike traverses the town, going from Vernon to Cazenovia, while the Stone road from Morrisville to Canastota crosses it from north to south. Smithfield is wholly isolated from railroads and canals, and receives its mail from Canastota by stage. The principal industry at the present time is dairying; hops are grown to considerable extent and mixed farming is also followed in most parts of the town.

The territory of Smithfield constituted a part of the great purchase made from the State in 1795 by Peter Smith, after having procured a lease in the preceding year of the Oneida Indians of the same lands for a term of 999 years. The price paid to the State was \$350 for the whole, comprising more than 50,000 acres. It became and is still known as the New Petersburg Tract. Jasper Aylesworth was sent on by Mr. Smith in 1795 to begin the permanent settlement on his purchase, and he located on and cleared the land on which the village of Peterboro stands. John Taft was a settler near by not long after Aylesworth, and the latter married his daughter in 1797; this was the first marriage on Smithfield territory. In 1798 Oliver Trumbull came in and settled on fifty acres a half mile south of Aylesworth's clearing and there lived and reared his family. Between 1797 and 1799 inclusive the numerous and prominent family named Bump settled in the town and took up farms; the father's name was Ichabod, but the son, Ithamar, was the pioneer; he was soon followed by his father and his brothers, Moses, Nathan, David, Jonathan, Gideon, Jacob, and a sister who married Ebenezer Bronson, father of Greene C. Bronson.

Among the settlers of 1800 were Solomon Merrill, David Shipman, Samuel and Jacob Walker, Jabez Lyon, Robert Streeter, Shadrach Hardy, Gideon Wright, Ezra Chaffee, David Tuttle, Mrs. Moody and her sons, Samuel and David, Mrs. Mattison and her sons, John, Abraham, Eli and Nathan, the Northrup and Matthewson families, Francis Dodge, Salmon Howard, Stephen Risley, Moses Howe, John Forte, Reuben Rich, David Blodgett, Daniel Petrie, who became the first sheriff of the county, and Capt. Joseph Black. Other early settlers are mentioned and more at length in an earlier chapter.

Peter Smith came on from Utica with his family in 1806 and soon

afterward began the erection of the plain wooden structure which has been known as the Smith mansion, which was remodeled in 1854 by his son, Gerrit Smith, and is still standing. Peter Smith was the first supervisor of the town and in June, 1807 was elected associate judge of the county. Judge Smith in 1819 transferred all of his property to his noted son, Gerrit, and in 1825 removed to Schenectady, where he died in 1837.

The first town meeting for Smithfield was held April 7, 1807, "in the school house near David Cook's"; this was in that part of the town now included in Fenner. The polls were open three days and the vote cast numbered over 300. Daniel Petrie was chosen the first town clerk. At this meeting there was an active rivalry between the eastern and the western parts of the town, two tickets having been nominated; the details of the contest are given in the early history of the town of Fenner.

There are two post-offices in Smithfield, one of which is at Peterboro, the only village of importance in the town. The village was an important one in its very early history as the site of a glass factory and a little later by two, which at one period employed a hundred or more hands. It was established about 1808. A distillery was built in 1802, which was succeeded by a second one in 1814. A tannery was established in 1810 by Benjamin Wilber and another by Abner Hall & Son in 1836; both long ago disappeared. A small grist and saw mill was built about 1802 by William Sayles which was owned by Peter Smith; it was superseded by second mills in 1850, which are not now in existence.

Samuel Stranahan built a dam across the stream here in 1807, erected a fulling mill and sold that and his privilege in 1816 to Perry Palmer and Wolcott Skidmore. The latter soon sold to his partner who in 1825 took down the building and erected near by a saw mill and shingle mill which he operated more than twenty years. George Peck had an early machine and wood-working shop, where he invented the stove cutting machine which revolutionized the cooperage business. There is no manufacturing industry of account in the town at the present time.

This town was one of the first to adopt the manufacture of cheese in factories, and one was built at Peterboro, which was undoubtedly the first in the county. It was begun in the spring of 1861 at Peterboro and was the second one in the State. It was erected under direction of Mr. Williams, of Rome, who was the pioneer in this business. The

proprietor was Harry Blodgett. The business increased and before many years passed there were five factories in successful operation in the town. One of these was at Peterboro, one at Siloam, one near the southeast corner of the town, one at Mile Strip and one on the farm of Frederick Putnam. At the present time only three factories are in operation—one at Siloam by Albert Miller; one at Peterboro by Robert Warcup, and one in the west part of the town by Levi Miller.

The first store in the town was opened by James Livingston in the same building in which he kept a tavern in 1801. In the same year Daniel Petrie opened a second store. Among other merchants of the place have been William Solon and Myron Taylor, Elisha Carrington, Royal and Dorman Cooper, Asa Raymond, Charles H. Cook, Peter S. Smith, Samuel Forman, Dunham & Clink, Harry Curtis, J. G. Curtis, Eliphalet Aylesworth, Ives & Woodbury, Dr. N. C. Powers, Andrew S. Douglass, Dr. A. C. Baum, James R. Barnett, Charles Cutler, John A. Campbell, William T. Marcey, W. C. Ives, Charles N. Snow, W. E. Coe, Thomas O. Taylor, J. N. Woodbury, Lucius P. Faulkner, and possibly a few others. The present mercantile business of the village includes the following: J. N. Woodbury, who has conducted a general store more than forty years; W. E. Coe, has sold drugs and groceries sixteen years; J. O. Wright has conducted a general store more than twenty years; Geo. W. Davis, druggist and physician, nine years; T. O. Taylor, clothing; Charles E. Wagoner, confectionery, etc.; A. M. Bump operates the saw and grist mills; William Johnson, a tin shop; wagon shops by Wiley Conine and David Devan, and blacksmith shops by William Ginney and Timothy Ginney; M. L. Dennison sells agricultural implements, etc. The present physicians are Dr. F. E. Dewey and Dr. G. W. Davis.

The first hotel in the place was the one before mentioned as built in 1801 by James Livingston, in which he kept also a store. This house passed through many hands and was occupied as a hotel until after 1850. It is now used for a residence. David Ambler built a hotel in 1830, which was the first temperance house in the State. Gerrit Smith subsequently purchased it to prevent liquor being sold there, removed the building and added the site to his grounds. At about the same time he built another hotel which he offered free of rent to any one who would keep it without selling liquor; it shared the fate of its predecessor. What is now the hotel was opened about 1876 and had a license for the sale of beer and wine, the first license granted in the town since 1846.

It is kept by Frank Martindale. The Cameron House was built in recent years and is kept by Charles Cameron. The village is connected with Canastota by daily stages.

Peterboro Academy was built in 1853 with about \$2,500, which was raised by subscription. The buildings now occupied as the Orphan's Home were erected for its accommodation and the school opened in that year. The site was donated by Gerrit Smith. In 1864 the institution received an endowment of \$15,000. Like most other academies this one subsequently began to decline, and in 1871 Gerrit Smith purchased all of the stock at 29 per cent. and transferred the property to the Home, which was then being organized. He then bought the Presbyterian church edifice, which was not in use, and expended \$7,000 in fitting it for a school building, with a public hall above. This property he deeded to the academy trustees, under provision that it should revert to his estate whenever it should be used for any other purpose. It is still in use for the school. The Union School in Peterboro was incorporated in 1896. The first Board of Trustees were Garrett G. Miller, W. C. Dorrance, J. O. Wright, W. E. Coe and John N. Woodbury. The board is still in office, excepting John N. Woodbury, who was superseded by A. M. Bump. The present principal is Arthur H. Jackson, who has two assistants. The school is kept in the old Presbyterian church building, which has been refitted for the purpose. The town has thirteen school districts with school houses, the value of the property being about \$10,000. The number of teachers is sixteen.

Three different newspapers have been published in Peterboro, among them the first one in Madison county; all of them long ago passed out of existence. The first one was the Madison Freeholder, established in 1808 by Peter Smith and continued to about 1819. The Washingtonian temperance movement brought into existence the Madison County Temperance Union, which died in 1852 after only a few years of feeble support. In 1854 the Christian and Citizen was founded and lived about three years.

Peterboro is a quiet and attractive village, built about the public "Green," in the center of which stands a handsome monument which was presented to the town by Aaron T. Bliss of Michigan, who was formerly a resident of Smithfield and joined the Union army. The monument was unveiled July 4, 1893, and bears this inscription: "Erected in honor of the men of Madison county who served their country in the war which preserved the Union, destroyed slavery, and maintained the constitution."

Siloam.—This is the name of a hamlet and post-office on the Oneida turnpike two and a half miles east of Peterboro. A tavern was built here as early as 1804 by Joseph Black, and in 1808 a second was built and kept by Samuel Ellinwood and John Black. In 1810 Jeremiah Ellinwood and Elijah Manly built a grist mill and a saw mill was added in the same year. A store soon followed by Mr. Black and Alexander Ostrander, and the post-office was established. The construction of the Chenango Canal and other general causes made a large demand for beer and whiskey in this vicinity and in 1880 there were here three distilleries and two breweries. The post-office was abandoned for a time, but was subsequently re-established. One store is kept here by Francis Wright, and no hotel. There is no grist mill now, but a saw mill and distillery are operated by Harmon Holmes, who is also postmaster.

About half a mile from the northern line of the town on the Stone road at a four corners is a postal station called Mile Strip. In 1813 a young mechanic who had a small shop here made the first steel hay forks turned out in this State. His name was Oren Soper, and he gained fame and made money in this work. The post-office, with Roscoe Gates in charge, is over the line in the town of Lincoln. Mr. Gates conducts a store.

The first church organized in Smithfield was the Presbyterian, at Peterboro, formed in 1806. For a number of years it prospered and at one period had a membership of 200. It finally declined and in 1870 was dissolved.

The Baptist Church was organized in 1807 and also had an active existence many years, its membership reaching at one time about 260; but it also fell into decline and its services closed in 1866.

Siloam was originally known as Ellinwood Hollow, and in 1820 the Baptist Church of Ellinwood Hollow was organized and an edifice was erected in the next year. This passed out of active existence. The Methodist Church at Siloam was erected in 1896. It is a branch of the Stockbridge society.

The Mile Strip Methodist Church was organized in 1830 and after 1865 was attached to the Peterboro charge. It is still in existence.

What was known as the Church of Peterboro, organized in 1843 at the instigation of Gerrit Smith, was free from sectarian ruling, as he believed all churches should be. In 1847 he built a chapel and offered its use to all clergymen. It was long used as a free church, but was ultimately converted into a dwelling.

The Methodist Church of Peterboro was organized in 1854, and services were held at various places until 1858 when a small church was built. This society has maintained its existence and improved the edifice in recent years. Rev. George W. Reynolds is pastor.

The Home for Destitute Children of Madison County is situated in Peterboro, and is fully described in a previous chapter.

The population of Smithfield in the years when the census has been taken is shown in the following figures:

1835	1840	1845	1850	1855	1860	1865	1870	1875	1880	1890	1892
2,750	1,699	1,629	1,669	1,514	1,509	1,366	1,227	1,247	1,226	1,043	1,015

Following is a list of supervisors of this town from its organization to the present time with the dates of their election:

1807, Peter Smith, Roswell Glass; 1808-10, Asa Dana; 1811-13, Elisha Carrington; 1814-19, Nehemiah Huntington; 1820, Daniel M. Gilbert; 1821-24, Nehemiah Huntington; 1825, Elisha Carrington; 1826-29, Nehemiah Huntington; 1830-34, Daniel Dickey; 1835, John M. Messinger; 1836-38, Czar Dikeman; 1839, Daniel Dickey; 1840-42, John G. Curtis; 1843, Stafford Green; 1844, George W. Ellinwood; 1845, Silas W. Tyler; 1846-47, James Barnett; 1848-49, Alexander McGregor; 1850, Amzi G. Hungerford; 1851-53, Caleb Calkins; 1854, Isaac Bartlett; 1855-56, Charles D. Miller; 1857-58, Joseph E. Morgan; 1859-60, Abi A. Phipps; 1861-62, James Riley Stone; 1863, Alex. McGregor; 1864-66, Abi A. Phipps; 1867-69, Edward Bliss; 1870, W. J. Wilbur; 1871, Gerrit S. Miller; 1872-74, R. J. Hollenbeck; 1875-77, James G. Messinger; 1878-79, Alex. O. Johnson; 1880, R. J. Hollenbeck; 1881-83, Leander W. Burroughs; 1884-91, W. Emmet Coe, 1892-98, Albert L. Cameron.

The Town of Stockbridge.

With the exception of the two towns of Oneida and Canastota, erected from Lenox in 1896, Stockbridge was the latest formed town in Madison county. It was set off from Vernon and Augusta in Oneida county, and Smithfield and Lenox in Madison county on May 20, 1836. Of course most of its early history is embodied in that of those towns. It lies on the east border of the county and is bounded on the north by Lenox and Vernon, on the east by Vernon and Augusta, on the south by Eaton and Madison, and on the west by Lenox and Smithfield. It contains nearly 19,000 acres, of which more than 15,000 are improved.

The surface is high upland, broken by the beautiful valley of Oneida Creek, which extends north and south through the central part of the town, the hills on either side rising in continuous ranges to the height of from 500 to 800 feet. These hills, while steep in many places and difficult to work, are tillable to their summits. The valley broadens towards the north and becomes merged in the plain that characterizes the northern part of Lenox. The soil is gravelly and clayey loam, fertile in most parts. Hops have been in the past and still are in a comparative sense a large product. For a number of years it was second in the county in the quantity of this crop; in recent years the production has somewhat declined, while more attention is given to dairying, in the products of which the town ranks high. Large quantities of milk are shipped to the eastern markets from the railroad stations at Munnsville and Valley Mills. There were twenty years ago five cheese factories in the town. Considerable attention is given in some localities to the growing of small fruits, and the apple crop in good years is large.

Oneida Creek is the only principal stream in Stockbridge, the main branch of which rises in Smithfield, traverses that town from northwest to southeast and enters Stockbridge in the southwest part, uniting with the direct branch south of the center of the town. As it flows down the west hill to the valley bottom it forms many falls and cascades, which add beauty to the scenery and in the past years turned many industrial wheels.

There are extensive deposits of limestone and gypsum in this town, both of which are quarried. The gypsum is found in the east ridge in the north part of the town, around Valley Mills; the limestone in the hills on both sides of the valley in the southern and central parts; it has been quarried and burned at various points. A number of caves are open in the limestone, in some of which noxious gases exist, preventing their full exploration. In the bed of a small stream that flows down the east hill in the vicinity of Munnsville, were found years ago certain indentations which local discussion characterized as the foot prints of animals and men. This theory is now dispelled.

The New York Ontario and Western Railroad extends along the slope of the east hill from north to south across the town, giving a fine view of the beautiful valley from its cars. There are stations at Munnsville (now called Munns), at Valley Mills and at Pratts. The population of the town by census of 1892 was 1,704, about fifty less than the census of 1890 and about 300 less than the census of 1880.

The first settlers in Stockbridge were Nathan Edson and his sons, John, Barney and Calvin, who located in the southeast part in 1791. There were also four daughters in the family, one of whom was the wife of Robert Seaver. Descendants of the pioneer long remained in the town. Oliver Stewart came in a little later than Edson and located near him. Jonathan Snow also settled about the same time on the southeast corner lot of the town. William Sloan, George Bridge, and James Taft were pioneers of the last century, Sloan settling on a part of the Edson lot and Taft on part of the Oliver Stewart lot. Descendants of Mr. Bridge still live in town. Matthew Rankin, father of Jairus, who was the first physician in the town, and Aaron, a justice of the peace, settled early on a part of the Snow lot in the southeast corner of the town. Benajah House was a pioneer in the south part. Many persons leased lands of the Indians in this town and finally became permanent residents; but most of them came in between about 1820 and 1830.

The first town meeting in Stockbridge was held at Munnsville on June 7, 1836, when the following officers were elected: Henry T. Sumner, supervisor; Hiram Whedon, clerk; Orin Wright, justice; Elisha A. Clark, William Page and James Cowen, assessors; John Hadcock and Thomas Wilson, poormasters; Jesse Bridge, Luther Hathaway, and John Potter, commissioners of highways; Orange R. Cook, Danforth Armour, and Albert G. Bartholomew, school commissioners; William Temple, collector; William Temple, Levi Johnson, and Jonathan Carter, constables; Aaron Rankin, Ores Ranney, and Ephraim C. Brown, school inspectors; Clark Buck, sealer of weights and measures.

These men were almost without exception prominent in the community and mostly members of leading families whose members had in earlier years aided materially in developing the town and founding its institutions.

Among the prominent and successful farmers in this town, many of whom have passed away, may be mentioned the following: McGee Wilson, deceased; Williams Bridge, deceased; Addison Snell, deceased; Emerson Quackenbush, a large hop producer; Waterman Simonds, who built the stone house on the east road south of Munnsville; Captain Strong, who also built a stone house south of Munnsville and was a successful farmer; Fred Marshall and J. W. Rockwell, both large hop producers; Robert Clark, Samuel Spaulding, deceased; Lewis Hinman, deceased; Mackey Brothers, on the old Hinman farm; Adelbert Par-

dee, George Miller, Warren J. Gilbert, Andrew Perry, Nathaniel Harrington, Rensselaer Coe, John L. Foster, Austin Carver, Elbert Foster, Amos Bridge, John Hadcock, all dead; C. W. Dexter, Adelbert Ward, Orrin Porter, E. J. Spooner, Albert Lindsley, Charles Bunch, Norman Randall, Eri Day, and others who are living.

Following is a list of the supervisors of Stockbridge from the formation of the town to the present time, with the dates of their election: 1836-37, Henry T. Sumner; 1838, Asaph Pratt; 1839, Elisha A. Clark; 1840, Oren Wright; 1841, Samuel W. Hull; 1842, William Smith; 1843-46, Ebenezer Porter; 1847, Grove Hinman; 1848, John McPherson; 1849-50, John Potter; 1851, Jonathan M. Forman; 1852, Peter H. Smith; 1853, William Stringer; 1854, Abel H. Rawson; 1855, James H. Gregg; 1856, John Cleveland; 1857, Jonathan M. Wilson; 1858, Alvin Strong; 1859-60, Jonathan M. Wilson; 1861, Alvin Strong; 1862, Jonathan M. Wilson; 1863, James H. Gregg; 1864, Jonathan M. Wilson; 1865-68, Robert S. Barr; 1869-70, Julius Treat; 1871-72, A. Watson Armour; 1873-75, William H. Stringer; 1876-78, A. Watson Armour; 1879, Robert S. Barr; 1880-82, Grove S. Hinman; 1883-95, George E. Woods; 1896-98, J. E. Quackenbush.

The population of Stockbridge as shown by the census of different dates, has been as follows:

1840	1845	1850	1855	1860	1865	1870	1880	1890	1892
2,320	2,215	2,081	2,052	2,068	1,925	1,847	2,023	1,845	1,704

Munnsville.—This is the largest of the three post villages in Stockbridge, and is situated in the southern part of the town in the Oneida valley. The first mercantile business here was the store of Asa Munn, who removed from Augusta in 1817 and soon afterward built a small store; he also engaged in milling and distilling. Later merchants were: Charles Chandler and his son Henry, Matthew Pratt, Hiram Whedon, William O. Sumner and Lorenzo Frost and James H. Lillibridge, who traded three years from 1870. George Colburn was then in trade about a year and sold to Clarence W. Dexter, a native and prominent citizen of this town. He enlarged the old store and has continued in business ever since. Nine years ago he took as a partner Clark W. Davis and the firm now is Dexter & Davis.

A. H. Owen began hardware trade in 1866 and has ever since continued, his son now being a partner. C. D. Jacobs was a former dealer in boots and shoes. George F. Griner is in the grocery and drug trade, succeeding William J. Lyndon, who began in 1876. Julius Treat was

a physician in practice from 1851 to 1877, and began mercantile trade in 1878. W. T. Walker has a general store, succeeding F. L. Van Slyke. C. H. S. Lowe has a general store, succeeding his father, James Lowe, with whom he was a former partner; Henry Freeman was a member of the firm at one period. Dr. S. P. Moore, who has practiced since 1873, also conducts a drug store. Mrs. George Cook keeps a variety store.

There are two hotels in the village—the Hotel Rightmyer, kept by Dennis Rightmyer, who took the house in 1874; the Central Hotel, conducted by Kelly & Burke, who succeeded Rudolph Zimmer, the first landlord.

What are now the works of the Munnsville Plow Co. were established in 1853 by Daniel Holmes, William Stringer, Solomon Van Brocklin and R. S. Barr under the name of Holmes, Stringer & Co., and so continued a few years in the manufacture of plows and other agricultural implements. After various changes in proprietorship, which have been described in detail in an earlier chapter, the company was incorporated in 1892 as the Munnsville Plow Company, with a capital of \$50,000. J. E. Sperry is president; W. R. Paul, vice-president; W. F. Bridge, secretary and treasurer.

The grist mill is now operated by C. M. Merrill & Son, who in 1898 succeeded J. H. Merrill. Before that Jerome Merrill, father of J. H., operated it a number of years; the mill was built in 1823. There was an early saw mill, but it long since disappeared to make room for a woolen mill built by Eben and Whedon Blakeman; the woolen factory was not successful as a business. Henry Stewart also had an early wool carding mill which was used in recent years for a creamery. A Mr. Buck established a tannery at an early day, which was afterwards operated by James Hazeltine and others before noticed. There are two blacksmiths in Munnsville, L. P. Van Slyke and Joseph Carlton. George Frost is operating an evaporator and a cider mill, and C. J. Bradner has a harness shop.

The first permanently located physician in this town was Jairus Rankin, who began practice about 1812. Later ones were Orange Russell Cook, Henry T. Sumner, Julius Treat, and William Taylor. The only present physician besides Dr. Miller is William H. Griffiths, who has practiced many years. R. H. Woolver is the only attorney in the town.

Stockbridge Village.—This little village is beautifully situated on the lower slope of the west hill about a mile above Munnsville, and has a

station nearly a mile distant across the valley. The place was early and long known as Knoxville, from Hermon Knox, who was the first merchant there. Other early merchants were David Wood, who bought out Knox; Hiram Whedon, for a time a partner with Wood; Amadeas Hinman, Andrew J. Hinman, Matthew Pratt and Carlos Atkins. James H. Lillibridge began trade in 1877, buying the business of W. J. Nash, and continued fifteen years. C. C. White carried on a cabinet making business a number of years and sold to C. E. Love in 1891, who still continues it in connection with undertaking. C. C. White now conducts a hardware trade. Charles White has a general store in which he succeeded S. M. Davidson in 1898; he is also postmaster. The only public house is the Hotel de Van Loon, which has been kept by David Van Loon since 1882. Wadsworth Lyman and Luther Elphick were former blacksmiths; F. W. Cook began cabinet making in the village about fifty years ago and subsequently changed his business to wagon making, which he still continues.

The first physician in the place was Dr. Henry T. Sumner, who began practice soon after 1820 and continued until his death. Dr. Fayette F. Elphick succeeded and at the present time Dr. A. E. Broga is practicing.

Valley Mills is a hamlet in the northern part of the town, where a post-office was established in 1870, with J. D. Dunham postmaster. The grist mill there was built about 1848 by Ebenezer Ranney for a woolen factory and was operated as such by him a few years, when William Bridge and Nathan Hayes acquired the property; since that time it has had several proprietors. It is now owned by C. W. Dexter, the Munnsville merchant, and the firm of Dexter & Davis have a branch store. A cider mill and plaster mill is connected with the grist mill.

When this town was formed it was divided into fifteen school districts, the same number in existence at the present time. There were then in the town 803 children between the ages of five and sixteen years. There is only one Union school in the town, which was organized at Munnsville in 1894 as district No 1. The present handsome building was erected in the same year at a cost of about \$4,000, besides heating and furnishing. Frank M. Wiggins has been principal from the first and gives eminent satisfaction to the district. The school went under the Regents in 1896.

The Congregational church at Munnsville was organized in 1828 and the meeting house built about 1834. In 1868 about \$3,000 was expended in improving the building. Rev. Roland A. Farnham is pastor.

The Methodist church at Stockbridge was organized as a station in 1827 and has had a prosperous existence since, as before noticed. The building has recently been improved. A Universalist church that was organized at Stockbridge about 1837, disbanded about 1865 and the building was removed to Munnsville where the upper part is now in use as a public hall. There was also in former years a Congregational church, organized in 1834 and a house of worship erected; but the society soon disbanded and the building was demolished.

The Town of Sullivan.

This town was set off from Cazenovia in 1803, February 22, and in 1809 its territory was greatly reduced by the formation from it of Lenox. The town was named from Gen. John Sullivan. It is bounded north by Oneida Lake, west by Lenox and the new town of Lincoln, south by Fenner, Cazenovia and Onondaga county, and west by Onondaga county. It contains 44,686 acres, with level surface in the northern part and rolling in the southern part. A large area in the northern part, bordering on the lake, is low and swampy, through which flows the Canaseraga Creek, augmented by the waters of the Cowasselon. Chittenango Creek flows through the town, forming a part of its western boundary, and supplying splendid water power. Gypsum is found and has been extensively quarried, and water lime is also manufactured. The soil in the north part is a clayey loam alternating with muck and marl; in the south part it is gravelly loam. The somewhat celebrated White Sulphur Springs are near Chittenango village, and other mineral springs exist. The territory of this town possesses great historic interest in connection with the Indian wars and the Revolution.

Settlement in Sullivan territory began in 1790 with the arrival of nine families in the vicinity of Canaseraga, whose names are given in the preceding general history of the town. Most of these settled permanently and descendants of some of them are still resident in the vicinity. The pioneers were soon followed by John G. Moyer, Capt. Timothy Brown, Col. Zebulon Douglass, long the most prominent figure; John Matthews, Philip Daharsh, Peter Dygart, Timothy Freeman, Martin Vrooman, Capt. Rosel Barnes, Robert Carter, Joseph and Benjamin Hosley, Jacob Patrick, John Knowles, John Adams, Robert Riddell, John Smith, John Walrath, the Beebe families, John Lower, Peter Ehle, David Burton, William Miles, John Keller, Ovid Weldon, Nicholas Pickard, John Owen French, Rev. Austin Briggs, Reuben Haight, and perhaps a few others.

The first mills were built near the site of Chittenango by John G. Moyer, the grist mill being converted into a plaster mill about 1815; later it was made into a woolen cloth factory and burned about 1826. It was rebuilt by John Knowles. John Matthews owned in early years the well known Matthews mills on Chittenango Creek, which passed to his brother Samuel, of Salina.

Capt. Rosel Barnes built the first frame house near Bridgeport and kept the first tavern. John Knowles became a prominent citizen and held the office of judge. John Smith kept an early tavern at Chittenango, where he took up 200 acres including the village site. Robert Riddell, son of Robert, was an early tanner and was associated with his brother David; they succeeded Vincent Wilber.

Reuben Hawley and William Malcolm were early settlers in the town and both kept stores at Canaseraga as early as 1805. Richard Lower, son of John, was the pioneer blacksmith in the town. The first physician in the town was a Dr. Weed, who removed to Manlius. The next ones were Drs. Amos Amsden and John P. Kennedy. The first lawyers were William K. Fuller and John B. Yates, who settled in Chittenango in 1816.

The early records of this town are lost, hence the only matters relative to town officers that can be given is the following list of supervisors, which has been compiled from the archives in the county clerk's office:

1807-09 inclusive, Jacob Patrick; 1810-14, Solomon Beebe; 1815, John Lee; 1816-18, John Knowles; 1819, Horatio G. Douglass; 1820-22, John Knowles; 1823-24, H. G. Douglass; 1825, John Adams; 1826, Job Wells; 1827-31, William K. Fuller; 1832, John Adams, 1833, George Grant; 1834, John Knowles; 1835-36, Job Wells; 1837, John Knowles; 1838, Daniel Walrath; 1839, John Knowles; 1840, Peter Van Valkenburgh; 1841-42, George Grant; 1843-44, George K. Fuller; 1845-46, Daniel F. Kellogg; 1847-48, James Beebe; 1849-50, John Knowles; 1851-52, Damon Wells; 1853-54, David Dunham; 1855-57, Albert Mabie; 1858, George Grant; 1859, Ebenezer Pennock; 1860, R. B. Tuttle; 1861, Albert Mabie; 1862, Alvin Keller; 1863, W. E. Barnard; 1864, D. D. Walrath; 1865, Timothy S. Brown; 1866-70, Marcus C. Walrath; 1871-75, William Lincoln; 1876, D. D. Walrath; 1877-81, Francis H. Gates; 1882-89, Albert B. Dunham; 1890-91, Abram Walrath; 1892-93, Fritz C. Block; 1894-95, Philip H. Wager; 1896-97, Fritz C. Block.

Canaseraga is the oldest village settlement in the town, and is the

site of one of the ancient Tuscorara Indian villages. It is situated where the Chittenango Creek crosses the Seneca turnpike a little to the northeast of Chittenango. A post-office was early established with the name of Sullivan, as at the present time, but it was closed many years. Mills were built previous to 1805. Early settlers here were Timothy Brown, John Dennie, who built the first frame house and kept a tavern, a Mr. Drake, also a tavern keeper, Solomon Beebe, another landlord, David Burton, and others before mentioned. The present mills were built in 1855 by Simon D. Paddock. Frank has a store and is post-master.

Chittenango.—The early development of this village was due more to John B. Yates than to any other one man. He opened a large store, built a plaster mill in 1818, carried on transportation business on the canal, manufactured lime, etc. Robert and David Riddell established a tannery in 1815 in the building formerly occupied in the same business by Vincent Wilber. John Bouck built another tannery in 1817.

The village was incorporated in 1842 and the names of the first officers and all of the village presidents are given in an earlier chapter. The post-office was probably opened in 1816, with William K. Fuller postmaster.

Later merchants in the village were Fuller & Clary, Yates & Cobb, James and George Crouse, John A. Lamphere, F. H. Hutchinson, James S. Atwell, Ambrose E. Gorton (still in trade), Robert and Daniel Stewart, A. J. and R. B. French, Thomas Clark, John Williams, William Bates, Mitchell & Sims, Moses Parmalee and Albert Dunham, Hezekiah Beecher, Hugh White, the Atwater Brothers, Curtis & Steele, James Walrath, Richard Walrath, Benjamin Jenkins, Richard R. Walrath and C. V. Harbottle (partners), L. E. Shepard, Robert Kennedy, Lyman Gay (father of Harlan L. Gay, the present merchant), Nicholas Greminger, Joseph H. Walrath, H. M. Barrett, John Colyer, and a few others. Besides those mentioned as now in business there are stores by A. N. Chariton, Abner Hatch, W. I. Tyler, George C. Clark, Costello & Root, and a few small shops.

Manufacturing in Chittenango has not been extensive. The grist mill, after having been transformed into a roller mill, is now operated by Frank Suiter. John B. Yates had an oil mill on the site of the later paper mill, into which it was converted. Mr. Yates built a stone woolen factory on the site of the later cotton mill; the latter was operated successfully for a time, but was finally closed. The old Walrath foundry,

established by Daniel Walrath, is operated now by Peter Walrath. The works of the Chittenango Pottery Company were established at the Landing in 1897; after being twice burned, the present brick structure was erected. The large canning works of Merrell & Soule (of Syracuse) are also located at the Landing.

The well known Yates House was built in its first form early in the century, but is lost sight of in the present structure; Clark Wheeler, proprietor. The Dixon House, built in 1827 by Timothy Pratt, is conducted by O. A. Russell.

The Chittenango Bank began business in 1853, with capital of \$110,000, increased to \$150,000; closed its business in 1864. The First National Bank of Chittenango was organized in December, 1863, with capital of \$50,000, increased to \$150,000. It went into voluntary liquidation in 1883. The private bank of Walter H. Stewart was opened in 1886.

The first newspaper in the village was the Chittenango Herald, established in 1832 by Isaac Lyon. After two or three changes in name and proprietor, it was discontinued in 1856. The Madison County Times was founded in August, 1870, by Arthur White. Luke McHenry has owned it since 1883.

Soon after the incorporation of the village, a fire company and a hook and ladder company were appointed, and apparatus purchased for fire protection. An engine house was built in 1843. After gradual changes made at different times the department now consists of one engine company, with hand engine; Yates Hose Company, Fuller Hose Company, and hook and ladder company.

The celebrated Yates Polytechnic Institute was founded by John B. Yates in 1824, and was long a successful educational institution. It is now occupied by the Union school, organized in 1871.

There are four churches in Chittenango—Presbyterian, Baptist, Episcopal and Catholic. The Presbyterian society is the successor of the Reformed Church, and built in 1828 a house of worship, the Presbyterians of that time uniting with the Reformed congregation in the work. This building was ultimately sold to the Baptists, by them to the Catholics and burned. Previous to that year the several denominations had held services in what was called the Bethel, a small meeting house, which was used for school and religious purposes and was built about 1816. The Presbyterians withdrew from all connection with the Reformed society soon after the latter was organized. The Reformed society erected the stone church now in use.

The Baptist Church was organized here in 1841 and continued in existence until about 1860. In 1868 the present First Baptist Church was organized, and in 1870-71 built its present house of worship.

The First Methodist Church was organized in 1833, and their meeting house built in the following year. It was burned in 1862, soon after which the later building was erected.

St. Paul's Episcopal Church was organized in 1855 and a church building erected in 1865; the Bethel was used for services up to that date. Services were long maintained with regularity, but in recent years the society has declined.

St. Patrick's Church was formed soon after 1850, and in 1859 the meeting house, formerly occupied by the Presbyterians and later by the Baptists, was purchased. After this was burned the present edifice was erected.

Chittenango Station on the Central Railroad has a post-office, with George W. Carpenter postmaster, and stores kept by A. W. Green, George W. Carpenter and William Hurlburt. The first merchant here was J. T. Burton. The Webb House, kept by F. L. Webb, and a hotel by Charles P. Eaton, with a few shops, complete the settlement.

The village of Bridgeport is situated in the northwest part of the town and is partly in Onondaga county. Early settlers here were Isaac and John Delamater (1802), John Knowles, John Adams, and the Briggs, White, Eastford, Owen, Crownhart and other families. A hotel was built here long ago and burned in 1867; the site is still occupied by a hotel and another one is kept in the place; Gilbert Singerland and Holden Bushnell are the landlords. The Bridgeport Mills were built very early in the century and now, after many changes in ownership, are operated by the Snyder Brother. Stores are kept by Lewis V. Conklin, John Nichols, Wallace Billington and David H. Brown. Older merchants were Dunham & Sharpe, John O. Terpenney, Charles Billington and his brother, and Horace O. Draper, who now has a hardware and tin shop.

Lakeport is a small post hamlet five miles east of Bridgeport. Reuben Spencer was the first settler here and built a mill on the brook which took his name. Reuben Bushnell was another early settler; also William Williams, Richard Chapman and Zina Bushnell. A saw mill was built about 1850 by W. H. Snedeker, now owned by Charles F. Pennock. A store building was erected about 1855 by Perry Edwards, where several merchants have done business. J. W. Phillips is the

present merchant and postmaster. The Larkin House was built about 1850 as the Lakeport House; it took its present name from David Larkin and is now kept by Edward Jacobs. The Avon House was built in 1877 by John Dempsey; it is now unoccupied.

The Spencer Brook Cheese Factory, a half mile west of Lakeport, was transformed into the Spencer Brook House and is kept by Edward F. Sternbergh. Charles F. Pennock has another cheese factory in this vicinity.

The First Congregational Church of Oneida Lake was organized in 1846 and services were held in the old house built in 1824 but unfinished until the organization; it was much improved in 1876.

The Union Congregational Society was organized in 1824 in the north part of the town and retained its existence until about 1842. There is a Free Methodist Society which has a small church about three-fourths of a mile east of Lakeport.

PART II.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

JONATHAN D. LEDYARD.¹

JONATHAN DENISE LEDYARD was born at Middletown Point, in the State of New Jersey, on the 10th day of June, 1793, and died in Cazenovia on the 7th day of January, 1874.

His father, Benjamin Ledyard, a native of Groton, in the State of Connecticut, was a near relative of John Ledyard, the distinguished traveler, as well as of Col Ledyard, who was treacherously slain in the Revolutionary war, after a gallant defense of Fort Griswold. Benjamin Ledyard himself served with credit as a major during the same struggle, being present at the battles of Monmouth, White Plains and others, and after the war settled in Middletown Point, being engaged, however, in business in the city of New York as a hardware merchant. In 1794, having been appointed by Gov. George Clinton to the county clerkship of the newly-erected county of Onondaga, then embracing a large portion of western New York, he removed his family, consisting of his wife, eight children and numerous negroes, to Aurora, on the shore of Cayuga Lake, making the journey from New York to Albany in a sloop, thence by wagon to Schenectady, there taking Durham boats or batteaux on the Mohawk, and through Wood Creek, Oneida Lake, the Seneca River and Cayuga Lake to his destination, where a log house, erected upon the very bank of the lake, was ready to receive him. At the tavern at Fort Schuyler, kept by John Post, the party were met by Peter Smith and James S. Kip, and the former took the family to his house, Mr. Kip carrying the baby, then ten months old, up the hill, and finding him no light burden.

The mother of Jonathan D. Ledyard was Catherine Forman, a sister of General Jonathan Forman, also of Revolutionary memory, who died in Cazenovia soon after the beginning of the present century, and whose

¹ From Cazenovia Republican, January 22, 1874, by Charles Stebbins, esq.

tombstone is perhaps the oldest in the village cemetery, and also of Maj. Samuel S. Forman, who came to Cazenovia with Col. John Lincklaen in 1793, and who, after residing here many years, removed to Syracuse, where he died a few years since at a very advanced age.

The subject of this sketch, upon the death of his mother, which occurred about 1798, became a member of the family of his brother-in-law, the late Col. Lincklaen, and since that time has been a resident of Cazenovia, and, for many years past, its most conspicuous citizen.

At a very early age he was sent to a family school at Albany, then kept by the celebrated Dr. Nott, and was afterward placed in a school at Whitesboro, under the charge of Dr. Halsey. He then attended the grammar school of Union College, after which he followed the regular course at that institution, under the presidency of his old preceptor, Dr. Nott, graduating in 1812. He pursued the study of law in the offices of Childs & Stebbins of Cazenovia, and of General Kirkland of Utica, and was admitted to the bar in 1815.

He never, however, engaged in the active practice of his profession, but soon after arriving at his majority entered the land office of Col. Lincklaen, the agent of, and, in a small share, proprietor in the Holland Land Company in Cazenovia. He was soon associated with Col. Lincklaen in the agency, and afterward, in connection with him, purchased the interest of the company in the unsold lands and debts of the establishment. The increasing infirmities of Col. Lincklaen, followed by his lamented death in 1822, cast upon Mr. Ledyard, then a very young man, the burden of the entire property, consisting of about 150,000 acres of land, lying in the counties of Madison and Chenango. The depressing effect of the war of 1812 upon the commercial interests of the country, the severity of several untoward seasons, and the opening of the western country to settlement, in consequence of the projection and construction of the Erie Canal, made his task a very heavy one. By great energy, untiring industry and strict probity he succeeded in meeting his obligations to the company in such a manner as to leave a moderate competence for himself and his family. He at once perceived that a coercive policy would result, not only in the ruin of many settlers upon the tract, but would, in the end, retard the growth of the country, by driving them to settle upon the better but more distant lands of the new States. Accordingly, he forebore, encouraged, assisted, sometimes threatened, but rarely prosecuted, until, in 1844, he was enabled, from the payments made to him, to discharge the last

installment of the very large debt to the company, incurred upon the purchase of the property, and received a conveyance of the lands not previously deeded. He made himself acquainted with the character, habits, and the business and family relations of his clientage, many of whom owe their prosperity, in large measure, to his judicial counsel, his gentle reproof, or his warm words of encouragement. He was regarded by the people upon his tract more as their friend and adviser than as their creditor, and there were few who did not look forward to a business visit to him with the pleasurable anticipation with which one expects to meet a valued friend. For half a century his name has been a household word in hundreds of homes, and his character, manners and sayings discussed at their firesides and always with feelings of affection and reverence. Of many hundreds of purchasers of land from him there are very few with whom he ever had any dispute, and almost none with whom he ever had any litigation.

From his earliest manhood he was largely interested in improving the thoroughfares of the country. He succeeded Col. Lincklaen as president of the Third Great Western Turnpike Co., a work which was completed in 1810 at a cost of over \$90,000, a colossal sum for those days, and, until its dissolution, superintended its affairs with great care and faithfulness. In connection with his son, Ledyard Lincklaen, he was largely instrumental in the construction of the plank road from Cazenovia to Chittenango, and he took a warm interest in the completion of the railroad from here to Canastota.

He was largely interested in agricultural pursuits, and was the first president of the Madison County Agricultural Society, formed in 1841, and many persons now living will remember with what zeal and efficiency he executed the functions of that position.

In early life, like most young men of that day, he entered the militia of the State, then, in consequence of its meritorious service during the war of 1812, an organization of great influence and standing. At the annual musters he was brought in close contact with the leading men of this and the adjoining counties, and formed many strong and life-long attachments. He took great pride in discharging the duties belonging to his several commissions, and rose to the rank of brigadier-general, resigning his commission in 1828.

But it was not in his business and public relations that Mr. Ledyard's character was best exhibited. His local and personal attachments were unusually strong, and it is for his personal traits that he will be longest remembered in this community.

Occupying the conspicuous position in the village which he greatly loved, he fairly discharged the obligations connected with his station. He was ever foremost in the support of every project calculated to promote the prosperity or to enhance the beauty of the place. Indeed, it may well be said of him, "*Si monumentum quaeris, circumspice*," for there has been scarcely an improvement made in or near the village which does not owe its origin to his forethought, assistance, influence or example.

In every charitable enterprise he was always counted upon as a certain and liberal contributor, and his heart and purse was ever open to the call of every worthy applicant.

Simple in his personal habits, and unostentatious in his mode of life, he ever exercised a generous and graceful hospitality, and, for the last half century, his mansion has not been a day without a fire on its hearth or a hospitable host to welcome a neighbor or a passing traveler within its doors.

His mental and moral qualities were such as to attach to him the warm affection of those with whom he was brought in immediate contact. His kind heart went out to his kinsfolk and friends with a wealth of affection which secured a corresponding return. Gentle in his manners, sympathizing in his emotions, magnanimous in his feelings, just in his dealings and frank in his bearing, he possessed, in an extraordinary degree, the affection of his family and friends, which in the latter years of his life ripened into a loving veneration.

Descendants of Jonathan Denise Ledyard, and Jane Strawbridge, his wife. Children:

Lincklaen Ledyard (name reversed by Act of Legislature, 30 March, 1844, to Ledyard Lincklaen), married Helen C. Seymour (only child, Helen, wife of Charles S. Fairchild).

John Denise Ledyard, married Elizabeth Fitz-Hugh (no children survived them).

George Strawbridge Ledyard, married Anne Fitz-Hugh. Children:

John Denise, Richard Fitz-Hugh, Jane, wife of Eliphalet Remington; Mary Fitz-Hugh, Helen Seymour, Wolters (of whom the first two are no longer living).

Helen, married John F. Seymour; no descendants.

L. Wolters, married Elizabeth Vail; only one daughter, Murray.

JOHN LINCKLAEN.

The name of this native Hollander stands prominent among those of the distinguished men who opened the lands of the Empire State to settlement and promoted the welfare of the pioneers. John Lincklaen was born in Amsterdam, Holland, on December 24, 1768. His early years were passed in Switzerland where he received education from a private tutor. At the age of fourteen years he entered the navy of Holland, remaining in the service several years and receiving promotion to the rank of lieutenant. During this period of service he was called upon to travel extensively in Europe and Asia, and visited Ceylon and Smyrna. In 1790, at the age of twenty-two years, he came to America in the interest of Peter Stadnitzki, one of the members of the great syndicate known as the Holland Land Company. Bearing letters of introduction to Theophilus Cazenove, then of Philadelphia, Mr. Lincklaen arrived in that city in due time and there completed arrangements for a journey of exploration into the wilderness of central New York. In the month of September, 1792, he started, in company with two experienced woodsmen, and journeyed northwards towards the Chenango Twenty Towns, contemplating the purchase of one or more of them. His journal kept on that journey is in existence and is of deep interest. He reached the east line of the Gore on the 8th of October, carefully investigated its natural advantages, and on the 11th of that month, as he recorded, he encamped at the foot of Cazenovia lake. After thoroughly exploring the surrounding region, he reported to Mr. Stadnitzki, the result of which was the purchase by the Holland Company of Road Township and No. 1 of the Twenty Towns, comprising in all about 130,000 acres. Mr. Lincklaen was appointed agent of the company.

In the winter of 1793 Samuel S. Forman became acquainted in Philadelphia with both Mr. Lincklaen and Mr. Cazenove, and engaged with them to come into the new purchase, on the site of Cazenovia village and act as clerk in the conduct of the company's store. The story of his early experiences in that capacity has been told in this work. Mr. Forman met Mr. Lincklaen by appointment in New York in April, 1793, where a large stock of goods was purchased and brought on to Utica, whence instalments were transported to Cazenovia. Mr. Lincklaen came on with a number of settlers, as elsewhere related. On the afternoon of the 8th of May the little company encamped at the south

end of the lake, where tents were pitched and steps taken for the building of houses. Mr. Lincklaen entered with energy and efficiency upon the sale of the lands, and so liberal were the arrangements for payment made by him, that settlers came in rapidly. Roads were laid out, bridges built, mills erected and by his zealous activity, unflinching judgment, and unceasing labor he was soon surrounded by a prosperous community of which he was the founder. His service as agent of the land company continued for a number of years, during all of which period he was esteemed for his liberality, his integrity, and his ability.

Mr. Lincklaen was also associated during one period with the Holland company in their ownership of the great purchase in the western part of the State. Through his native qualifications, his habits of accurate observation, and his extensive reading, he acquired a large fund of information and was always especially conversant with the current affairs of the world. His tastes were scholarly and refined and his demeanor and social conduct that of the courteous gentleman. His stately brick mansion overlooking the lake, built in the first decade of the century, and now the home of Charles S. Fairchild, was noted for its generous hospitality.

Mr. Lincklaen married a sister of Jonathan Denise Ledyard in 1797, and to his brother-in-law the land business passed in course of time. Mr. Lincklaen was a consistent and broad minded Christian. For some years he leaned towards the Unitarian faith, in which several of his intimate friends were believers; but later in life he was led to adopt the Trinitarian belief, to which he adhered until his death. He was foremost among the founders of the old church in Cazenovia.

In 1820 Mr. Lincklaen was stricken by paralysis, and he died on the 9th of February, 1822, at the comparatively early age of fifty-four years, leaving no descendants.

ELISHA PAYNE.

ELISHA PAYNE was a lineal descendant of one of three brothers by the name of Payne, who settled in Plymouth as early as 1621, and who were forced to leave England for the same cause that drove the Pilgrims to find a home in the New World. He was born in North East, Dutchess county, N. Y., December 3, 1762. His parents, Abram and Rebecca Payne, were natives of Connecticut. The former was born in

1722, and died in Hamilton, April 21, 1801, in his eightieth year. The latter died in the same place December 25, 1810, aged eighty-six years. They settled in Dutchess county about 1760. They had four sons and four daughters. Elisha was the youngest of the children and the only one that left issue. In consequence of the misfortune that befel their parents in the loss of their property, Elisha and Samuel cared for and supported them until they died. Elisha had but few advantages for an education, such only as were afforded by the common schools of his town, but his habits were studious and he was fond of reading. Every good book that he was able to get he read carefully, and so stored his mind with valuable information that enabled him to competently discharge the duties of the various offices of trust and responsibility that were confided to him by his townsmen and those in authority in after years. On the 17th of September, 1787, he was married to Polly Brooks, a native of Essex, Conn. She was born January 12, 1766, and died May 4, 1796. By her he had four children, three sons and one daughter, viz.: Abram, John, Samuel and Mary.

August 17, 1797, he married Esther Douglass, daughter of Rev. Caleb Douglass of Whitestown, one of the pioneers of that section, and a descendant of the Douglass family of Scotland. Esther was born July 25, 1778, and died at Hamilton September 12, 1853. By her he had fourteen children, twelve sons and two daughters, two of whom died in infancy. The names of those that grew to maturity are here given in the order of their birth: Elijah, Elisha, Mansfield, Joseph, Nelson, Charles C., Thomas, Maria, Henry B., William, Esther and Edwin.

In 1794 Samuel Payne settled in the dense forest near what is now the south line of the village of Hamilton. Elisha came in the next year and bought lot No. 2, on which more than half of the village of Hamilton is situated. The name of Payne Settlement was given to this locality, and a few years thereafter Elisha changed it to Hamilton, in honor of one he greatly admired, Alexander Hamilton.

Elisha built a rude log cabin near, in which he lived a short time, but the influx of New England people who came as actual settlers, or with a view to settlement, demanded a larger and more commodious building in which they could find a temporary home. Accordingly, Mr. Payne built a large frame house, which he kept as a tavern for several years, and until another building was put up for that purpose in 1812. Mr. Payne was anxious that a village of importance should be built up here, and as an inducement to mechanics and others whose

presence would help to bring about that result, he gave them land and helped them build their homes on the same. He gave the land for the park that now greatly beautifies the village, and the same was used many years by the militia of the adjoining towns as a parade ground. Mr. Payne thoroughly identified himself with every enterprise that seemed to him would be of permanent benefit to Hamilton. He invested largely of his means in the construction of a turnpike from Cherry Valley through Hamilton to Skaneateles, the successful completion of which was mainly due to his influence. He was the friend of education, and was one of the few who were instrumental in establishing an academy, which flourished here many years. It was owing to his influence and his great success in securing subscriptions to the Society that the Seminary was finally located at Hamilton.

In politics Mr. Payne was a Federalist, and afterwards a Whig, and always took a great interest in his party's success. He was one of the first judges of the Court of Common Pleas, appointed by Morgan Lewis, governor, March 31, 1806, and held that office about nine years.

In the early years of his residence here the people bestowed on him several offices of trust and honor, but in the closing years of his life he declined all offices of a public nature. Mr. Payne was devoted to the cause of Christianity. He was one of the founders of the Baptist Church in Hamilton and one of its earnest supporters, and assisted in building three churches in Hamilton. In his domestic life Mr. Payne was a kind husband and loving father, teaching his children by his upright life the value and importance of virtue, and inspiring them with the worthy ambition to be men and women in the loftiest sense of the word. His teachings were not forgotten, but are fully exemplified in the lives of his children.

Elisha Payne died February 4, 1843.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN CHAPMAN,

WELL known during all of his mature life as a successful attorney and a public spirited citizen of the old town of Lenox, was born at Clockville, March 24, 1817. He was a son of Col. Stephen Chapman, the Clockville pioneer, and his wife, Keturah Palmer, who was a native of Stonington, Conn. The family migrated to Madison county in 1812. Stephen Chapman was a mechanic, but being a ready speaker and



B. F. CHAPMAN.

making himself familiar with the common forms of law, he was early employed in the trial of minor cases in the community and finally studied law in the office of Israel S. Spencer. He was an influential citizen of the town and secured the establishment of the first post-office at Clockville in 1814, in which he was postmaster from that year until 1847, with only a brief interval.

Benjamin F. Chapman was endowed by nature with marked characteristics and on the death of his brother Stephen in 1831, who had already been admitted to the bar, his father decided that he should study law. He entered Stockbridge academy in 1834 and the next spring began attendance at the Hudson River seminary, where he showed remarkable aptitude for mathematics. In the fall of 1835 he began the study of languages in Fayetteville academy, remaining there until he entered Hamilton college in August, 1836, graduating in 1839. He was a ready speaker and the prize orator in his junior year. Upon his graduation he was one of the honor speakers, delivering the philosophical oration. Entering his father's office he pursued law study until his admission to the bar in 1841 and subsequently to practice in all the courts. In the course of his educational career he became a skilled surveyor and was engaged in that profession to a considerable extent. He was also a popular lecturer, and took an active part in local politics, holding a number of town offices, and was also district attorney for the county. Mr. Chapman married in 1841 Huldah Wilcox, and was father of three children. In 1880 he took up his residence in Oneida, and died May 29, 1892.

PERRY G. CHILDS.

PERRY G. CHILDS, one of the early settlers and long a prominent citizen of Cazenovia village, was born in Pittsfield, Mass., in 1779. He was a son of Dr. Timothy and Rachel Easton Childs, and married in 1807, Catharine Ledyard, daughter of Benjamin Ledyard, of Aurora, N. Y. Mr. Childs received a liberal education and early in his life took up the study of law and was in due time admitted to the bar. He was possessed of exceptional intellectual attributes, as well as a high sense of personal honor and integrity, and soon after his settlement in Cazenovia became a successful practitioner and one of the foremost men of the town in respect of its public affairs. When the village was incor-

porated in 1810 he was chosen one of the first board of trustees, and his name appears in the tax list of 1811 as owner of property valued at \$1,500. More than eighty years ago he built the fine old residence in Cazenovia which is now occupied by Mrs. John Stebbins, who is his granddaughter. Mr. Childs was called to fill various positions of responsibility, for which his excellent judgment, wise foresight, and conservative consideration eminently fitted him. When the old Madison County Bank began business on the 1st of January, 1832, Mr. Childs was chosen its president, a position which he occupied many years to the entire satisfaction of all who were interested in the institution. Mr. Childs died in 1835 while still at the height of his mental and bodily powers. His wife died in 1849. They left seven children, as follows: Catharine Rachel, who married Augustus W. Smith; Helen, who married Sidney T. Fairchild, father of Charles S. Fairchild; Henry, who died in 1837; Sophia Ledyard, who married Rev. George S. Boardman; Perry G. Childs, jr., who died in California in 1893; Jane S., who married K. N. Guiteau and resides in Minnesota; and J. D. Ledyard Childs, who died in 1858.

C. WILL CHAPPELL.

C. WILL CHAPPELL was born in Cazenovia, Madison county, April 5, 1845, a son of Chester L. and Sarah M. (Jackson) Chappell. His grandfather was one of the earlier settlers of Cazenovia whither he removed from Andover, Mass. Mr. Chappell was educated at Cazenovia Seminary but began active life at the early age of fourteen as a clerk in Charles Crandall's Cazenovia bookstore. In this business he was subsequently associated with William Watkins under the firm name of Chappell & Watkins for about one year. At the end of that period Mr. Chappell took a position with a New York publishing house whose output was principally school text books, and remained in their employ as a traveling salesman until 1869. In that year he went West, locating in Atchison, Kansas, where for a few months he held a partnership in a book and stationery business. Returning East in January, 1870, he settled in Oneida where he has since resided. On his arrival here he engaged in a clothing business in the opera house block on Main street (Chase & Chappell). This business was continued until 1879. In 1877 the firm of Chappell, Tuttle & Co. purchased the busi-

ness of E. W. Jones who, some years previously, had established a business in Oneida as a dealer and jobber in undertakers' supplies. Chappell, Tuttle & Co. continued this trade for two years and in 1879 purchased the business of Maxwell, McWeeney & Co. of Rochester, Mr. Maxwell retaining his interest and the firm becoming Chappell, Chase, Maxwell & Co. This firm, which became known as one of the largest in this country, began the manufacture of caskets and undertakers' supplies at Oneida September 1, 1879. The jobbing house in Rochester was continued for some years, and in 1882 a branch was established at New York city. In 1890, by the consolidation of the three largest and most prominent casket houses in the United States, namely, Chappell, Chase, Maxwell & Co., Hamilton, Lemon, Arnold & Co., and the Stein Manufacturing Co. of Rochester, the National Casket Company was formed with a capital stock of \$3,000,000, which was afterwards increased to \$6,000,000. Mr. Chappell was made first vice-president of the corporation, and general manager of these large interests, a position he still retains. Some idea of the proportions of this business may be gained from the fact that it gives employment to from 1,500 to 2,000 skilled mechanics, as well as a large force of clerks and salesmen, and that customers are found in every State in the Union. At the Oneida plant are from 250 to 300 employees with a yearly output of about 30,000 caskets. In addition to the cares which are involved in the management of a business of this scope, Mr. Chappell, who has been a busy man all his life, has been interested as a stockholder or director in most of the manufacturing enterprises of Oneida. He has served as a director of the Oneida Valley National Bank, and for several years as trustee of the Oneida Savings Bank of which he is now president. As a citizen he has shown no lack of zeal in promoting the welfare of this village, and was especially active in forwarding the high school project. He was also interested in the inception of the Warner Water Works, and was one of the incorporators of the street railroad. Mr. Chappell has served for upwards of twenty years as superintendent of the Sunday school of the Cochran Memorial Presbyterian church, of which he is also a trustee. The Chappell residence on Elizabeth street, which is an ornament to the village, was built by Mr. Chappell in 1886, and in 1896 he further beautified the grounds by the addition of a park on the site of the old Seminary buildings which he had purchased and demolished. Mr. Chappell is a Mason of the thirty-second degree, holding membership in Doric Chapter of Oneida, and

Central City Commandery, and Syracuse Consistory of Syracuse. He has served as president of the National Burial Case Association, and is now president of the Eastern Burial Case Association. For a period of four years he acted as trustee of Cazenovia Seminary. Politically he is a Democrat, and has frequently served as a delegate to county and State conventions; he was an active supporter of Cleveland in 1884 and 1888, and in those years campaigned the county. After the Chicago convention of 1896 he took a stand with the sound money Democrats and at once organized a sound money club in Oneida, the second in this State, the first having been formed by the late Roswell P. Flower. Mr. Chappell has found much recreation in travel, and has visited at different periods old Mexico, Bermuda, and the West Indies. In 1896 he made a Mediterranean trip, his itinerary including the Holy Land, Egypt, Greece, and Turkey. He first married in 1869, Emily, daughter of Lewis S. Bridger of Oneida Castle. In 1874 he married Mary E., daughter of Calvin Wells of Oneida Castle.

S. ALLEN CURTIS.

AMONG the pioneers of the town of Madison who came into the county just before the beginning of the present century, were members of the Curtis family, whose settlement has been noticed in the history of that town. From one of these is descended S. Allen Curtis, a lifelong and respected citizen of Madison. He was born at Erieville December 24, 1846, and is a son of Allen Curtis, who still lives in the town, where he was born September 11, 1811, a son of the pioneer. Allen Curtis is now serving his fiftieth year as Justice of the Peace, at the age of eighty-nine—an official record which for length of duration, cannot be equaled in the State. During his long life in Madison he has been closely identified with its growth and progress and his influence has ever been exerted for the welfare of the community.

S. Allen Curtis remained on the home farm until he was twenty-four years old, when he was appointed station agent on the railroad at Solsville, and where he also established a coal business. Eight years later, in 1879, he received the appointment of keeper at the county poor farm, in which capacity he served four and a half years, when he resigned to engage in the coal business at Eaton station, as a member of the firm of Bonney & Curtis. In 1886 he was elected Superintendent of the

Poor of Madison county and four times has been re-elected to this office. He is regarded throughout the county as a prudent and competent public officer, under whose care the unfortunate poor are comfortably maintained and the interests of the county carefully guarded. Mr. Curtis is a staunch Republican and wields a wholesome influence in the local councils of that party.

On November 28, 1878, Mr. Curtis was married to Gertie M. Bridge, of Madison. Two children have been born to them—M. Ethel, aged fourteen years, and Elma, aged thirteen years.

EDWARD F. HASKELL.

EDWARD FROST HASKELL, who died in Oneida November 2, 1892, in the thirty-ninth year of his age, was an honored member of the Madison County Bar, and a man who, although in the prime of life when he died, had already made a wide reputation. He was born at Orange, N. J., October 21, 1853, a son of Llewellyn and Marianna (Frost) Haskell. His father, a New York merchant of large interests, resided at Orange, and was the owner and founder of Llewellyn Park in that place, where he was an esteemed and prominent citizen. The people of Orange have honored his memory by placing his bust (by Powers) at the entrance of Llewellyn Park. His mother was a native of Charleston, N. C., and came of the old Southern family of Frost; her great grandfather was the first Governor of South Carolina. Mr. Haskell was prepared for college at Fort Edward Collegiate Institute, and entered the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor. He began the study of law in the office of Hon. John E. Smith of Morrisville, and was admitted to the bar in 1887. Following his admission he formed a partnership with Judge Smith which continued five years, or until Mr. Haskell's election to the State Legislature in 1883. During their association Mr. Haskell acted as assistant district attorney, Mr. Smith being then the prosecuting officer. Mr. Haskell served two consecutive years in the Assembly, and was chairman of the Committee on Railroads, being perhaps the youngest man who has held that position. He was a man of brilliant ability and wide attainments, and possessed social qualities which gained for him many warm friends. After his retirement from the Legislature he settled in Oneida where he enjoyed a large and lucrative practice until his untimely death. He was a member and for some years vestryman of

St. John's Episcopal Church; he was also a Knight Templar Mason. Mr. Haskell married in 1873, Mary E. Howe, daughter of Henry Clinton Howe, for nearly forty years a woolen manufacturer in Madison county. Three children were born to them: Edna Rutledge, Florence, and Edward Llewellyn.

VERY REV. JAMES A. KELLEY.

VERY REVEREND JAMES A. KELLEY, dean of this Diocese, and pastor of St. Patrick's Church in Oneida for nearly fourteen years, was born at Waterloo, N. Y., September 15, 1850. He received the rudiments of his education in the public and select schools of Syracuse, N. Y., and having completed the course at Niagara College, entered St. John's Jesuit College at Fordham, N. Y., where he took the usual course and graduated as Medal Man, the first of his class. He was ordained to the priesthood at the Seminary at Troy, N. Y., May 30, 1874, and was immediately delegated by his bishop to perform the duties of his sacred calling as pastor in the Adirondack region of Northern New York, where he labored about seven and one-half years in the erection of churches, five of which he brought to completion. Later he was transferred to the pastorate of St. Mary's Church at Baldwinsville, N. Y., and remained there four years and a half, during which time he re-modeled and enlarged the church edifice, and was prominent in numerous works for the general welfare and advancement of his congregation. He came to Oneida in 1886 and his indefatigable labor here in the building up of his parish speaks for itself; he believes in work rather than words. Known of all men, he is daily accomplishing work that will stand as an honor to the village, a pride to all its citizens, a beacon light of religious zeal and generosity, and a monument to Catholicity that will live in testimony of its founder and his people for generations to come. To his energy is largely due the erection of the new St. Patrick's. On May 30th, 1899, Father Kelley celebrated his twenty-fifth anniversary, his silver jubilee. His parish extends twelve miles south, eight miles north, and five miles east and west of Oneida village, and numbers about 350 families. The church property includes the handsome new church edifice, dedicated in 1889, the parochial residence adjoining which was erected in 1897 and is an ornament to the village, and the beautiful parish cemetery of thirty-five acres. The history of



GEORGE H. ENSIGN.

the growth and development of the parish is given elsewhere in this volume. At the time of this writing (1899), the tenth anniversary of the dedication of the church is approaching, and in preparation the interior of the edifice is being redecorated, and a pipe organ and three marble altars are now being erected. The work of Father Kelley in this community has not only endeared him to his own people, but has gained for him the confidence and esteem of all.

GEORGE H. ENSIGN,

PROPRIETOR OF MAPLE GROVE STOCK FARM,

OF the town of Nelson, Madison county, N. Y., was born in that town March 2, 1852. He is a son of Thomas Ensign and Laura, daughter of James and Betsey Bailey. Thomas Ensign was born in Hartford, Conn., October 27, 1812, and is a son of Isaiah and Eunice (Vining) Ensign, who came to this county about 1823 and was soon followed by his family of eight children, named as follows: Louisa, Alma, William, Huldah, Sally, Willis, and two others (Isaiah and Eunice) who died in Simsbury, Conn. Thomas Ensign's children were James, Albert, Anson, Amelia (wife of Minor Anderson), George H. (the subject), and Cornelia.

George H. Ensign was educated in his native town, at the same time sharing in the farm life of the homestead, in which occupation he became well known as one of the progressive and successful farmers of the county. In addition to his dairying interests, he has given a large share of his attention to the raising of Holstein cattle, of which he has one of the finest herds in the country. The name of Maple Grove Stock Farm, the homestead, is now widely known and its pure blooded stock finds an extensive sale. Mr. Ensign is a public spirited citizen, has shown an active interest in the advancement of education in his town and in the general welfare of the community, but has not aspired to political honor.

Mr. Ensign married Carrie Louise, daughter of Ralph Ross Wallace, on July 6, 1886. He has four children: Anna Laura, Charles Sidney, Belle Elizabeth and Wendall George.

GERRIT A. FORBES.

GERRIT A. FORBES, justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, was born May 30, 1836, near Clockville, Madison county, a son of Isaac J. and Abigail (Sayles) Forbes. His grandfather was Jacob Forbes, a farmer of the town of Lenox, who reared a family of ten sons and three daughters, of whom Isaac J. was the youngest. He died in Clockville at the age of eighty-six.

The father of Jacob Forbes was a Scotchman, who came to Mohawk valley at the time of its early settlement. The family name, although known as Forbes in Scotland, in the Mohawk valley took the form of Forbush. Isaac J. Forbes, the father of the subject, was born at Clockville, Madison county, and died at La Fayette, Ind., when about fifty years of age. His wife was a daughter of Silas Sayles and a granddaughter of William Sayles, formerly of Connecticut, who came to this part of the State. Silas Sayles was at one time postmaster at Peterboro. To Isaac J. Forbes and his wife were born eleven children, three sons and eight daughters, of whom Gerrit A. was the sixth in order of birth. The mother of these children died in 1852, at the age of forty-six. She had been a schoolmate of the famous American philanthropist, Gerrit Smith. Only two of her daughters are now living, namely Mary A. H., widow of Daniel King, residing at Syracuse, N. Y., and Harriet T., widow of Darius Johnson, Canastota, N. Y.

Judge Forbes was reared a farmer boy and received a common school education. In 1860, feeling a strong inclination toward the legal profession, he began the study of law with the Hon. B. F. Chapman of Clockville, was admitted to the bar May 13, 1863, and became the law partner of Judge Chapman August 1, 1863. From January 1, 1871, to January 1, 1874, he occupied the office of district attorney for Madison county and was elected to the office of Justice of the Supreme Court in November, 1887.

July 10, 1862, Mr. Forbes married Ellen Brooks of Clockville, N. Y., daughter of Colon and Matilda (Hills) Brooks. She is the mother of two children, Maude I., wife of Daniel Fiske Kellogg, city editor of the New York Sun, and Claude L., a graduate of Yale University, attorney at law, Syracuse, N. Y. Mrs. Kellogg is a graduate of the Canastota Academy and her husband of Amherst College. He was valedictorian of the class of 1881; they have one son, Daniel Fiske Kellogg, jr.



W. Jerome Hixson

Judge Forbes has practiced law in Canastota since 1868, where he settled in 1873. In 1884 he became the head of the law firm of Forbes, Brown & Tracy at Syracuse, N. Y., having taken the place of the Hon. George N. Kennedy in the firm of Kennedy & Tracy. Mr. Brown was of the old law firm of Pratt, Mitchell & Brown. Mr. Pratt was justice of the Supreme Court and attorney-general of the State. Judge Kennedy was retired by age from the Supreme Court bench January 1, 1893.

Judge Forbes is a Republican and in fraternal matters is a Mason and an Odd Fellow. He was president of the Board of Education of Canastota for twelve years, and has been prominently connected with all public enterprises and all movements having for their aim the material prosperity and moral advancement in the community in which he lives.

W. JEROME HICKOX.

W. JEROME HICKOX, who died at his home in Oneida Castle, March 4, 1894, in the fifty-fifth year of his age, was one of Oneida's most valued and influential citizens. He was born in Syracuse, N. Y., October 24, 1839, and until he reached young manhood resided in that city. He then located in New York where he was engaged for several years in a commission business. Previously he had been for a considerable period in the employ of the Syracuse and Oswego Freight Company. In 1873 he located in Oneida, and two years later at Oneida Castle, where he resided until his death. Mr. Hickox was identified with most of the leading business enterprises of this community; he built the handsome block on Madison Square which is an ornament to the village of Oneida; was a director of the Oneida Valley Bank, the Oneida Savings Bank, and in numerous local corporations from which he withdrew finally on account of increasing business cares. He was a large holder of real estate in and about Oneida; a man of great public spirit he showed no lack of zeal in promoting the welfare of the village and will be remembered as an exemplary citizen; he did much to beautify the streets and adorn the parks of the village. Mr. Hickox was a man of sterling integrity, and excellent executive ability, a genial and whole hearted friend, and possessed of sympathetic qualities of heart and mind which caused his untimely death to be mourned by a wide circle. As a business man he was eminently well fitted to control

large interests, being keen of perception and prompt of action. Mr. Hickox possessed a fine physique and was a man of commanding presence and gentlemanly bearing. During the Civil war, he was stationed at City Point, Va., with Colonel Bradley of Syracuse, in the Commissary Department, whom he assisted for some time. Endowed with all those qualities of character which command respect, few citizens of Oneida have attained a more honored name than he. Mr. Hickox married, June 9, 1875, Florilla, daughter of the late Timothy Jenkins, who survives him.

EDGAR LAKE MILLER, M. D.

THIS well known physician is a son of Hiram and Susan (Powers) Miller, is the second of their seven children, and was born in Columbus, Chenango county, October 11, 1839. His father was also a native of that town, where he was born in 1808. He was an intelligent farmer and taught school in the winter seasons. He died at Oelwein, Iowa, at the age of eighty years. His father, Drake Miller, was born at Catskill, N. Y., in 1775, and after spending a few years at Sharon Springs he removed to Columbus, N. Y., where he cleared a large farm and reared a family of six boys and six girls. Drake Miller's father was Lemuel Miller, a son of Stephen Miller, both of whom passed their lives on the Hudson river. Stephen Miller's father was Johaan Mueller, who came to this country from Holland and settled on what was then the Tappan Zee, near Tarrytown, on the Hudson river.

Edgar L. Miller was educated in the district schools and in Professor Lamb's select school at West Edmeston, N. Y. When he was eighteen years old he taught a school of seventy scholars at Burdick Settlement, Chenango county. At the age of nineteen he went to Iowa, where he worked as clerk in a store at Coytown, Fayette county, and taught school during the years 1859-60. On September 20, 1861, he enlisted as a private in Co. F, 13th Wisconsin Infantry. He served one year when an attack of malaria fever compelled his discharge, in September, 1862, and he returned home. In July, 1863, he again enlisted in Co. D, 15th New York Cavalry, as sergeant, and for "bravery in action" was promoted to Second Lieutenant, and later to First Lieutenant of his company. He was finally mustered out of the service October 1, 1865, after which he took a course in the Bryant & Stratton college at



EDGAR L. MILLER, M. D.

Buffalo, N. Y. He then went to Leavenworth, Kansas, and was engaged in insurance business about two years; but in 1869, determining to enter the regular army, he enlisted in the 1st United States Artillery, from which he was soon transferred to the General Service Corps and stationed in the Adjutant-General's office in Detroit. He regularly applied for an army appointment, but owing to his disabilities incurred in previous service he was disqualified; he was, however, retained in the paymaster's department until March 1, 1874. He then came east and settled in Eaton, where he studied medicine with his brother, Dr. H. P. Miller, for one year. He then took a two year course at the Syracuse University and was one year in the Long Island Hospital Medical Colledge, graduating June 21, 1877. Dr. Miller at once began practice at Eaton and is at the present time one of the most widely known and successful physicians of the town. He has been attending physician to the Madison county hospital and insane asylum for twenty-two years.

On October 17, 1875, Dr. Miller married Adelaide White. They have one son, James Edgar Miller, a student in Colgate University.

CALVIN HUBBARD.

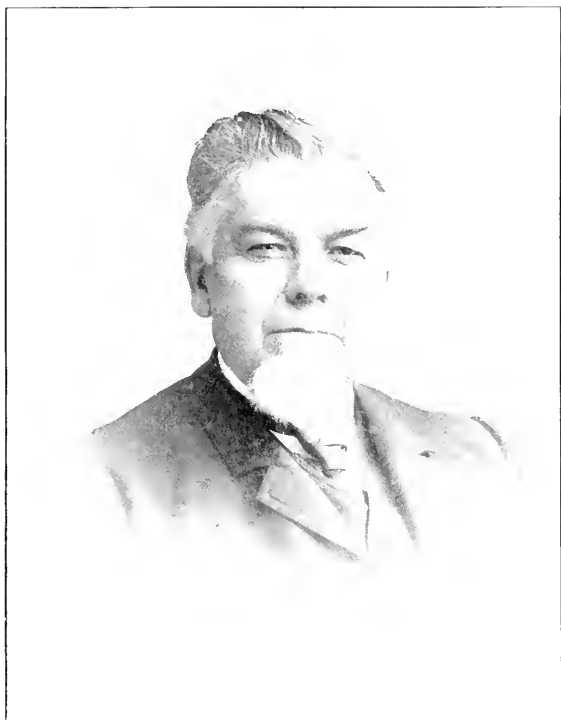
THE subject of this brief memoir from whom the village of Hubbardsville was named, was born in Sunderland, twelve miles from Northampton, Mass., February 16, 1784. He was the son of Jonathan and Hannah (Barnard) Hubbard. But little is known of his boyhood days, except at the age of fourteen he accompanied his parents to what was then Litchfield, Herkimer county, N. Y., and that he learned the shoemaker's trade at Warren, in the same county. At the last named place he married Susannah Allen, daughter of Amasa and Susannah (Fish) Allen. Her father was born at Petersham, Mass., October 9, 1753, and was a son of Edward and Mary Allen, who were settlers there in 1750. The late Dr. Samuel Allen of Copenhagen, Lewis county, N. Y., for many years agent there of the late Abram Varick, of Utica, and in the war of 1812, of the firm of Allen & Canfield of that place, merchants and contractors for the fleet at Sackett's Harbor, was her brother. She died December 16, 1863, aged seventy-six years, eight months and six days. By her Mr. Hubbard had two children: Emily, born November 4, 1808, and Corydon, born June 5, 1814; the latter died at four years of age,

and Emily married Elias K. Hart, of Oneida county, and died September 10, 1853.

In 1808 Mr. Hubbard went to Sherburne, Chenango county, where he remained five years, and in June, 1813, settled on the site of Hubbardsville, where he engaged in farming, distilling and tanning. He was successful in his business and followed it until his final retirement from active life in 1853. He was a man of strong convictions, fearless in expressing them, and of great energy. His integrity was never questioned and he always stood high in the respect of his fellow townsmen. Originally a Whig, he later became an ardent Abolitionist, and was instrumental in aiding many poor slaves to reach a land of freedom. When the Republican party was formed he joined its ranks and was active in promoting its interests. He lived to see the triumph of the Union and the downfall of slavery. Mr. Hubbard died on May 17, 1876, at the age of ninety-two years.

STEPHEN H. FARNAM.

STEPHEN H. FARNAM, who died in Oneida, November 17, 1897, in the seventy-fifth year of his age, was for many years a well known and highly esteemed citizen and merchant of this village. He was born in Hartwick, Otsego county, N. Y., May 22, 1822, a son of Noah and Rhoda (Bancroft) Farnam. When quite young he took up his residence in Little Falls, Herkimer county, N. Y., where he was engaged for many years in a manufacturing business, his principal product being axes. At one time his factory was entirely demolished by high water, but he demonstrated his excellent business ability and characteristic energy by at once rebuilding, and few knew or realized the blow his interests had suffered. Mr. Farnam conducted this factory for some time after his removal to Oneida in the spring of 1862. On his arrival here he bought the hardware business of Saunders & Barnett, forming a copartnership with A. R. Turner. This association continued until 1867 when Mr. Turner was succeeded by Mr. Farnam's son, W. J. Farnam, and the business was conducted under the firm name of S. H. Farnam & Co., until 1890 when Mr. Farnam retired, having gained a competency and well merited rest, for he was essentially a self-made man, and the architect of his own fortunes, having started in life at the early age of thirteen years with no capital. During his residence



STEPHEN H. FARNAM.

in Oneida he was identified with many prominent local enterprises. At the time of his death he was president of the National State Bank, having been one of the original directors of the old First National Bank. He was also president of the Glenwood Cemetery Association, and to him and T. F. Hand, and the late Hon. George Berry, are the public indebted for one of the handsomest burial grounds in Central New York. He was one of the organizers and first directors of the Oneida Gas Light Company, and served on its board of directors until his death. Mr. Farnam was a valued citizen, and on every occasion possessed and exhibited the most genial and manly traits of character; he gave earnest and faithful service to many of the town's enterprises, and was generous in his support of all public institutions. He was a regular attendant of the First Presbyterian church, and a member of Oneida Lodge, No. 270, F. & A. M. Mr. Farnam first married Elizabeth McChesney, and four children were born to them, two of whom survive: W. J. Farnam, and Mrs. James Selkregg. In 1886 he married Sarah Laraway Newkirk of Leeds, N. Y., who survives him.

JAMES COOLIDG.

JAMES COOLIDG, of Bouckville, Madison county, was born in Boxborough, Massachusetts, July 23, 1786. He, with his father, James D. Coolidg, came to Madison county in 1806, and settled on a farm near the present village of Bouckville. J. D. Coolidg was the first person who owned a hop yard in the county, and the success and growth of that business dates back to the early period of his settlement. He was a successful farmer and April 11, 1844, owned five hundred acres of land.

James Coolidge, when a youth, assisted his father in all the arduous duties of the farm, and as was too often the case in these early pioneer days, his advantages for securing an education were extremely limited, not being able to attend school more than five or six weeks during the winter. After his marriage he fitted himself for a surveyor, giving proof of severe application and praiseworthy ambition. In after years he devoted much time to the work of surveyor. Mr. Coolidg, in early life, worked at the carpenter's trade, and was always quite ingenious in the use of carpenters' tools. He served his town in many ways, and gained the respect of all. He was a magistrate twenty-four years. He

engaged in farming until about 1860, when he sold his farm and engaged in lighter occupation, until his death. His first wife, Janet Kendall, was born in 1792, married 1814, died 1816. Second wife, Sophia Stebbins, born 1798, married 1819, and died January 26, 1832. Third wife, Sallie Simmons, born 1801, married 1833, and died September 24, 1834. Fourth wife, Harriett Hazzard, born 1802, married 1834, and died 1838. Fifth wife, Phoebe Thompkins Lawrence, born 1798, married 1842, and died January 6, 1849. Sixth wife, Mary Coburn Smith, born 1803, married 1851, and died May 11, 1877. He had four children, three dying in infancy and one son, Francis Coolidge, born December, 1814, who removed to Kansas.

JOHN E. SMITH.

It has been truthfully said that Judge Smith knows personally more people in Madison county than any other resident. He was born in the town of Nelson, and Madison county has been the scene of his boyhood; of the struggles of his young manhood, and of the well earned success of his maturity. His father, James, was a native of Massachusetts and lived several years while a boy at New Lebanon, N.Y. After attaining his majority he purchased fifty acres of woodland in the town of Nelson, built a log house thereon, and cleared a farm to which he gradually added. He had eight children by his first wife and after her death married Susan Tackabury. Of this union two sons were born: James W., and John E. Smith. When the latter was ten months old the mother died, the father followed a few years later, and these two sons were left with their half brother, S. Perry Smith. John E. Smith early decided to embrace the profession of law, and when 21 years old borrowed money and began to read with Lucius P. Clark. In 1867 he was graduated from the Albany Law School, and immediately opened an office at Morrisville, where he has ever since resided. He assisted his brother James to acquire a professional education and that gentleman until the time of his death was a successful physician. He later assisted his half-brother Perry to acquire a professional education.

In the fall of 1877 Mr. Smith was elected district attorney of the county on the Republican ticket. He was succeeded by Henry Barclay, who became ill, and Mr. Smith consequently continued to officiate, being appointed to succeed Mr. Barclay, after the latter's resignation, by



Very truly yours
John E. Smith.

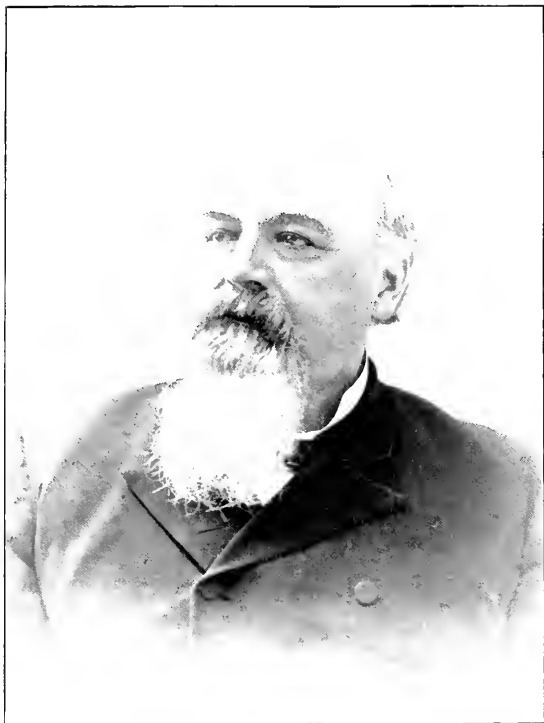
Governor Cornell. In the fall of 1885 he was elected to the New York State Senate from the twenty-third district, comprising the counties of Herkimer, Madison and Otsego. While serving this term he was on the committees on Judiciary, Privileges and Elections, Commerce and Navigation, and others. During the first winter as chairman of the committee on Privileges and Elections, he heard and decided the contest made by Judge Yates for the senatorial seat occupied by Senator Wemple. A good deal of partisan feeling was engendered and although he was politically opposed to Senator Wemple, Mr. Smith decided in his favor. He introduced many important bills, and took an active part in the contests between Morton and Miller, supporting the latter gentleman to the last. In debate he spoke frequently and effectively. In 1887 he formed a co-partnership with C. V. Kellogg and E. M. Wells of Syracuse, which continued until July, 1889, when he was appointed First Assistant United States Attorney for the Northern District of New York. In this responsible position he served until July, 1891, and during his incumbency prepared the Gould Bank cases and tried and convicted William Gould. He was also connected with the Faulkner cases at Danville, and briefed and argued in the United States Circuit Court the noted opium cases of the northern part of the State in which Gardner was convicted, although defended by Richard Crowley of Lockport. He also briefed and argued several other important cases in that court, among them that of Stephen A. Merzan, who was tried and convicted in the United States Ministerial Court at Alexandria, Egypt, for murder. He also briefed and argued the case of Charles M. Ross, a British subject sailing on the vessel "Bullion," who murdered the second mate, Kelly, in the waters of Japan. Intricate questions involving international constitutional law were involved. Upon his conviction being sustained, the case was appealed to the United States Supreme Court. The Attorney-General, in arguing the case, used Judge Smith's brief, and the court affirmed the decision of the lower tribunal. In 1889 he again became a candidate for State Senator. At first Hon. S. R. Mott made a vigorous contest against him for the delegation of the county, but finally withdrew. In the convention, however, he was opposed by Wilbur of Otsego, and Sheard of Herkimer. The balloting continued for seven days; on the 938th ballot Mr. Smith was nominated. He ran against John Henderson on the Democratic ticket, and Professor Green on the Prohibitionist ticket, and was elected by about 2,100 plurality. During this term he served on the Finance

General Laws, and Poor Laws committees, and was conspicuous in discussions and general work.

As a lawyer Judge Smith has been for years a leader of the county bar, and has figured in many important trials, including several murder cases. He usually goes on the stump during gubernatorial and presidential contests, and also frequently speaks on other public occasions. He possesses a pleasing personality, an affable manner, and as above stated, there are few people in Madison county whom he cannot call by name. For fourteen consecutive years he served as one of the examiners of applicants for admission to the bar, first in the third and afterwards in the fourth department; therefore most of the younger attorneys of this section know him well. In March, 1899, Governor Roosevelt appointed him judge of Madison county, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Judge Kennedy, and at the Republican County Convention of 1899 he was unanimously nominated to this high position. Judge Smith married in March, 1864, Mary E. Osborne, daughter of Wells Osborne of Smithfield. Three sons have been born of this union: G. Wells, of the county bar; Edwin Dudley, who died when about five years of age, and Kenneth O. Smith, now preparing for college at Colgate academy.

JACOB TEN EYCK.

In the past history of the town of Cazenovia the Ten Eyck family has occupied a conspicuous and honorable place. Jacob Ten Eyck removed from Albany to Cazenovia about the year 1807, when only twelve years of age and found employment in the pioneer store managed by Samuel Forman, which has been noticed in Chapter VI. This store had then been open only a few years and the little settlement around the beautiful lake was in its early infancy. Mr. Ten Eyck came to his mercantile occupation endowed with those native qualities that never fail to win success. In the year following his arrival in Cazenovia he purchased the stately mansion, which was then incomplete, built by Mr. Forman, which he finished and occupied, and which has ever since remained in the family. He remained in the store five or six years, enjoying the confidence of his employers and acquiring a thorough business knowledge. At the close of that period he established a mercantile business on his own account, which he successfully



HENRY TEN EYCK.

conducted until about 1830. While thus engaged he also became interested in extensive business undertakings in the western part of the State. When he closed his mercantile career in Cazenovia Mr. Ten Eyck was widely known as a prosperous, enterprising and honorable merchant whose business standing was the highest and whose practical financial judgment and foresight were unquestioned.

The old Madison County Bank was organized in 1831, as elsewhere noticed, and Mr. Ten Eyck was chosen as one of the first board of directors. Perry G. Childs was elected the first president of the bank, in which office he was succeeded by Mr. Ten Eyck. He held this position until near the time of his death and was succeeded by the late B. Rush Wendell. Mr. Ten Eyck married a daughter of Joseph Burr and both he and his wife died in Savannah, Ga., in 1853, within three days of each other, of yellow fever. They left one son, Henry Ten Eyck, and two daughters.

Henry Ten Eyck married Elizabeth Wendell and occupied the beautiful homestead on the shore of the lake, where his widow now resides. Mr. Ten Eyck died on April 4, 1884. They had an adopted daughter who is now the widow of Capt. Theodore C. Rogers, of the United States army. Mr. and Mrs. Rogers had a daughter, who is now Mrs. Elizabeth Ten Eyck Carpenter.

B. Rush Wendell, before mentioned, came to Cazenovia in 1846 and was the founder of the family in Madison county. He was then a young law student. He married Margaret (Ten Eyck) Burr and to them were born four sons, one of whom is deceased. The living are Burr Wendell, Rush Wendell, and Ten Eyck Wendell, all residents of Cazenovia. In the social and business life of the village these families have occupied positions of distinction.

PART III.

PERSONAL REFERENCES.

PERSONAL REFERENCES.

Abbott, William Wallace, was born in the town of Nelson, December 30, 1844, a son of William B. and Esther (Walsworth) Abbott, who had three children: William Wallace, Elizabeth L. (born December 26, 1846), Emma E. (born July 18, 1848), all natives of the town of Nelson. William B. followed farming and was a son of Caleb and Lucinda Odell Abbott, who had six children named William B., Charity Ann, Chancey H., Lucinda, Caleb, jr., and Marsha Elyira. Lucinda's first husband was Bolivar Schermerhorn and they had one son, Simeon Schermerhorn. William B. came from Sullivan county and settled in Madison county about 1818, where he carried on general farming. William Wallace Abbott was educated in the common schools of the town of Nelson and was associated with his father in business until his father's death on November 14, 1882. After his death he took full charge of the business. February 21, 1866, he married Martha, daughter of James Ham, and they have one son, Chauncey. Mr. Abbott has been active in town affairs, has been inspector, and excise commissioner nine years, and has zealously supported the schools.

Abbott, Frank J., p. o. Munnsville, was born in Lebanon, Madison county, September 15, 1845, a son of Daniel and Esther (Holt) Abbott. Daniel was a native of Lebanon, born in 1805, a son of Daniel Abbott, born in Massachusetts and came to Lebanon about 1800, where he spent his last days. The father of Frank J. Abbott was a blacksmith by trade and settled on the farm Frank J. now owns in December, 1858, and here died in 1891. His wife died in 1882, and they had five children, three now living. Frank J. was reared and educated in Lebanon, and since twelve years of age has lived on the farm he now owns. In politics he is a Republican. He was married in 1875 to Sarah Blair, who was born in Madison Center, October 4, 1853; they have had two children: Rinaldo and Herman F., both deceased. Mrs. Abbott is a member of the M. E. church, which the family attend and support. Mr. Abbott's great-grandfather was in the Revolutionary war.

Abell, Jabez W., son of Horatio and Aurilla (Whitney) Abell, was born in Cazenovia on the farm where he now resides, September 13, 1841. The deed of this place given to his grandfather, also Jabez, in 1793, has never gone out of the possession of the family. The last named was one of the earliest settlers of the town of Cazenovia and a man of importance in his time. Horatio Abell was all his life a farmer in Cazenovia and a man universally liked and esteemed by his associates. He was born on the home farm, August 8, 1802, and died there May 30, 1852. Of his union with

Aurilla Whitney only one son was born, Jabez W. Abell. The latter was educated at Cazenovia Seminary; has been principally occupied in farming, and is one of the representative men of the town. He is a member of Cazenovia Lodge, No. 616, F. & A. M.; Manlius Chapter No. 72, R. A. M.; and for some time of the Central City Masonic Veterans Association. In politics he is a Democrat. He married, September 27, 1866, Mary A. Jones, daughter of Thomas Jones of Cazenovia. Of this union is one son, Jabez W. Abell, jr.

Adams, Herbert E., son of George M. and Miriam L. (Switzer) Adams, was born in Cazenovia on the farm which has always been his home on February 13, 1859. His father was a native of Dutchess county, whence he came to Cazenovia with his parents among the earlier settlers. He died in May, 1887, in the 71st year of his age. Of his union with Miriam L. Switzer were five children, four of whom are now living: Charles H., Frank S., Herbert E., and Cora B., wife of John U. Jones of Cazenovia. Herbert E. Adams has always been engaged in farming, and is one of the representative citizens of the town of Cazenovia. He married in 1880, Cassie E. Harter, daughter of Philip J. Harter of Cazenovia. Of this union are three daughters: Jessie M., Inez B., and Florence E. R. Adams.

Andrews, Calvin G., was born in the town of Arlington, Bennington county, Vt., July 27, 1832, a son of Calvin and Amy (Weaver) Andrews, who were residents of Vermont and had eight children: Joseph, Caleb, Mary Williams, Almira Wilcox, Calvin G., Sarah Ann Moore, Daniel E. and Amy Colwell. Mr. Andrews's father died September 8, 1841, and his mother February 3, 1841. After the death of his parents he lived with his brother until he was about seventeen years of age, when he started in life for himself as a farm laborer. September 10, 1856, he married Nancy A., daughter of Collins and Ermina Andrews, and they have one child living: Lora E., wife of Frank A. Wagner. In 1858 Mr. Andrews purchased a saw mill in Vermont, which he operated about six years, when he moved to the town of Nelson and settled on a farm, where he carried on general farming until five years ago, since which time he has lived retired. He has always taken an active interest in school and educational work and was trustee of the school in his district many years.

Atkinson, John, son of William and Mary (Saxton) Atkinson, was born in Yorkshire, England, and came to this country with his parents in 1830. They located first at Manlius and the following year came to the town of Cazenovia, where Mr. Atkinson took charge of the mill at Bingley which had been erected by George Roberts four years previous. The mill had then only two run of stones. For a time Mr. Atkinson managed the mill at Cazenovia village and subsequently bought the mill at Bingley, which has ever since been owned by the Atkinson family. William Atkinson died in 1872 and was succeeded by his son James. John Atkinson became a farmer in the town of Wayne, Erie county, Pa., and afterward removed to Nelson, where he conducted a farm for a period of eight years. At the end of that time he returned to Cazenovia and bought the interest of his brother James in the Bingley mills. Mr. Atkinson has served as assessor three years and justice of the peace in

the town of Nelson four years. He married, in 1849, Lucelia Morse, daughter of Abner Morse of Nelson. Of this union there are five children: Mary, wife of William Lucas; Mercy, wife of Frank Brown of Iowa; Florence, Glendora and William. The latter was born in Wayne, Pa. August 28, 1854, and is a well-known citizen of Cazenovia, being engaged in milling and other interests. He married, in December, 1890, Ella Wheeler, daughter of Oscar Wheeler of Sheds Corners.

Audas, Garritt, who has been in business in Oneida for sixteen years as a funeral director and undertaker, was born in Vienna, Oneida county, N. Y., June 2, 1835, a son of Peter and Mary (Hailstone) Audas. His parents, who were both natives of Yorkshire, England, came to this country in the early twenties, and settled in Clinton, N. Y., thence removing to Western Pennsylvania, and later to Vienna in Oneida county. Peter Audas who was a farmer and millwright died December 10, 1890, having reached the advanced age of ninety-one years. Garritt Audas was educated in the common schools and until he was eighteen years old assisted in the conduct of his father's farm, also learning the carpenter's trade. He then went to Cleveland, Oswego county, N. Y., where for two years he was employed in a box factory. Later he worked as a carpenter and boat builder in that town and built many boats for the Erie Canal. When the Ontario & Western railroad was built he engaged in the business of contracting to construct bridges, and built most of the bridges in this section as well as many on the Auburn Branch. He then engaged in business in the town of Cleveland as a furniture dealer and undertaker. During his residence there he served as justice of the peace, as village trustee several terms, and as deputy sheriff of Oswego county four years. In May, 1883, Mr. Audas purchased the undertaking business of W. R. Thompson in Oneida where he has since resided. For a time he was the only undertaker in town and by virtue of his long establishment he is well known in this vicinity. He married November 8, 1857, Jerusha H. Covell, and three children have been born to them: Anna M., wife of Prof. N. Knight of Johns Hopkins University; Edward N. and Jessie E. (who died June 8, 1883).

Austin, Harvey O., p. o. Peterboro, was born in Stockbridge, August 3, 1821, a son of Orrin, son of Amos Austin, born in Connecticut in 1752, and who came to Stockbridge about 1810, where he cleared a farm; he died in Smithfield, May 15, 1833. Orrin Austin was born May 26, 1792, and came to Smithfield about 1834, where he lived until his death in 1879; he married Lucy Edson, born in Stockbridge, June 8, 1802, daughter of Calvin Edson, one of the first settlers of Stockbridge. Nathan Edson, father of Calvin, was an early settler of Madison, N. Y., and died in Stockbridge, August 16, 1825. Calvin Edson married Dolly C. May, born in Massachusetts, December 5, 1782, and died December 12, 1882. Harvey O. Austin was educated in the common schools and carries on farming, having a farm of 108 acres. In politics he is a Republican. July 2, 1884, Mr. Austin married Lillis A. Inman, born in Fenner, December 27, 1844, a daughter of George and Aurilla (Edson) Inman. Her parents were among the early settlers of Fenner, her father died in 1853 and her mother now lives in Smithfield. They had five children, Mrs. Austin the only one now living. Mrs. Austin was educated in Cazenovia Seminary and Utica Academy and followed teaching for about nine years. Mr. and Mrs. Austin have an adopted son, Grover P. Trowbridge.

Avery, George F., son of James R. and Sarah M. (Fowler) Avery, was born in Stittville, Oneida county, N. Y., August 30, 1849. His father was a farmer and also a native of Stittville where he resided all his life. Mr. Avery received an education confined to the district schools and the Holland Patent graded school. At the age of twenty he began to learn the carpenter's trade which he followed in Marcy and Utica. Later he removed to Illion, Herkimer county, N. Y., where he remained three years engaged in contracting and building, erecting numerous buildings for the Remington Company. From Illion he removed to his native place where he followed the contracting business about one year, and at the end of that period went to Fall City, Neb. Here he was engaged in building and contracting and also for a time conducted a mercantile business and dealt extensively in live stock. In 1884 Mr. Avery settled in Oneida where he has since resided. He has erected numerous residences in the village, including those owned by John Maxwell; Theodore Hand; Charles Polley; R. B. Downing; and H. C. Stone; he has also erected the German Catholic Church; the Cree & Crandall Block; and St. Patrick's parochial residence. Mr. Avery has also been engaged extensively in fire appraising for individuals and insurance companies. He is a member of Eumenia Lodge of Odd Fellows, and a member and trustee of the Methodist Church. He married in 1874, Emma J. Cronk, daughter of Jasper Cronk of Boonville. Seven children have been born to them two of whom survive. Charles R., and Edward E.

Boardman, Rev. Dr. George Smith, who died at Cazenovia, February 7, 1877, in the eightieth year of his age, was for fourteen years pastor of the Presbyterian church in Cazenovia. He was born in Albany, N. Y., December 29, 1796, and was graduated from Union College in 1816 and at Princeton Theological Seminary in 1819. In 1821 he took up a pastorate in Watertown, N. Y., which continued for sixteen years, at the end of which period he accepted a call from a Rochester church, where he remained six years, with the exception of six months in 1842 when he labored at Columbus, Ohio, in connection with a very marked revival of religion in that place. In 1843 he took charge of the church of his denomination at Rome, N. Y., which he left in 1847 to enter upon a short pastorate at Cherry Valley. He entered upon his long and fruitful pastorate in Cazenovia in 1850. Dr. Boardman was thrice married and three children were born to him. Derick Lane, John, and George Brayton Boardman. His third wife, who survives him, was Miss Sophia Ledyard Childs, of Cazenovia, a daughter of Hon. Perry G. Childs.

Bulger, Edward, was born in Stockbridge, this county, February 22, 1830, a son of Patrick and Mary Ann (Kern) Bulger. His father, a native of Ireland, came to this country in early life and settled first in Clinton, thence removing to Stockbridge, where he became a very successful farmer, buying land until he owned several hundred acres; he gained the confidence and respect of the entire community and died in 1877, honored and esteemed by all who had known him. Of his union with Mary Kern ten children were born, seven of whom survive: Mrs. Martin Stisser of Oneida; Mrs. Philip McCabe; Mrs. William Dailey; Mrs. Daniel Santry; Edward; James of Willow Spring, Mo.; and Andrew of Smithfield. The subject of this notice was educated in the common schools of the town of Stockbridge, and has followed the occupation of farming all his life. He left Stockbridge and came to his present farm

in the year 1857. Here he has 124 acres, all under cultivation with the exception of twenty-five acres of woodland. Mr. Bulger has been a large hop grower, but in recent years has given his attention to other crops. By virtue of his long residence here he is well known in this vicinity, and at different times has served in minor public offices. He married in 1857, Lucy A. Allen, daughter of Daniel Allen of the town of Lenox. Two children have been born to them: Allen E., and Carrie D. Bulger.

Baker, Richard M., son of Matteson and Sophia E. (Byer) Baker, was born in Clinton, N. Y., July 29, 1843. His father was a Methodist minister and a prominent advocate of the cause of temperance; for some years he published a temperance organ at Utica, called the Washingtonian News. Richard M. Baker was educated in the public schools of Utica, and at Whitestown Seminary. He learned the printing trade in the office of the Utica Observer where he remained two years, and then went to Hamilton as foreman of the Democratic Union which W. H. Baker had established in that village. He continued in that position until the death of W. H. Baker, which occurred in 1872, and then, in company with S. A. Maxon, purchased the paper. Mr. Baker has been identified with the Union since its establishment, and is consequently well known throughout the county. He served four and a half years as postmaster in Cleveland's last administration. He is a stockholder and director of the Oneida Valley National Bank; a vestryman of St. John's Episcopal Church; and a member of Oneida Lodge, No. 270, F. & A. M. He married, in 1862, Frances M., daughter of Warren M. Rice of Hamilton. Four children have been born of this union: Clinton R.; Mrs. H. L. Sanford; Mabel A.; and Richard M., Jr.

Burdick, James F., who died at South Bay, February 18, 1873, in the 40th year of his age, kept the only hotel at South Bay for many years, and was well known throughout Madison county. He was born March 23, 1833, in Columbia county, N. Y. Mr. Burdick was a man of quiet tastes and generous impulses. He possessed all of the qualifications of a good landlord, and is remembered for his genial courtesy and warm hearted friendliness. He spent all of his life at South Bay. October 13, 1861, he married Charlotte Ostrander, a daughter of Philip Ostrander of Jordan, N. Y. Of their union four children were born, only one of whom survives; Mrs. David C. Armbrust of Oneida.

Betsinger, Peter, who died in Oneida, November 6, 1876, in the 75th year of his age, was a lifelong resident and well known citizen of this vicinity. He was born in Clockville, this county, January 13, 1801, a son of John Betsinger. His father was one of the earliest settlers of this region and of Mohawk Dutch descent. Mr. Betsinger was all his life a farmer in the town of Lenox, being located near Clockville. He removed to Oneida in 1871 and resided in that village until his death. He was a man of genial nature and drew to himself many warm friends. For many years he was a regular attendant of the Methodist Church. He first married Catharine Forbes and twelve children were born to them, of whom six survive: Mrs. Salina Keller of Perry, Iowa; Mrs. Catharine Randall of Russell, Pa.; Mrs. Dianna Palmer, and Mrs. Clara A. Palmer, both of Michigan; Nicholas N., of Marcellus, N. Y.; and Daniel L., who resides on the home farm near Clockville. On May 24, 1863, Mr. Betsinger

married Sarah E. Whaley, daughter of Samuel P. and Sarah (Knapp) Whaley, who survives him.

Behr, Joseph, member of the Oneida village board of trustees, was born in Rome, N. Y., June 27, 1856. His father, a native of Germany, came to this country in early life and settled near New York city, thence removing to Rome, and later to Verona, Oneida county. Mr. Behr was educated in the common schools, and assisted in the conduct of his father's farm until he reached his majority. He was employed for a period of two years in the cheese factory at Verona Landing, and later for five years at the casket factory in Oneida. In 1887 he began business as a grocer, forming a partnership with George Dradell under the firm name of Dradell & Behr. Their association continued five years, and at the end of that time Mr. Behr sold his interest and established his present business at No. 111 Elm street where he has been located seven years. Mr. Behr is now serving as a member of the village board of trustees. He married in 1882 Miss Emma Dick, a daughter of Jacob Dick of Oneida.

Barton, Avery, was born in Schoharie county, N. Y., September 9, 1852, a son of Jacob Perry Barton, a farmer and lifelong resident of Schoharie county. Mr. Barton spent his boyhood on his father's farm and when fifteen years old came to Oneida to enter the employ of George Lawrence, for whom he subsequently became a traveling agent. Later he formed a partnership with Robert A. Stewart, which is still continued dealing in malt, grain, etc., the firm name being now Stewart, Barton & Co. Mr. Barton now looks after the Utica business of the firm. He has resided in Oneida many years, has served as collector, and is a well known citizen. He married in 1876, Louisa, daughter of the late Christian Harp, and one daughter has been born to them, Nellie Louisa Barton.

Harp, Christian, who died in Oneida September 17, 1886, in the 83d year of his age, was a well known and highly respected citizen of Madison county for many years. He was born in the town of Lenox May 2, 1804, and during his active life followed the occupation of farming. In 1883 he removed to Oneida, where he lived quietly until his death. Mr. Harp held the office of poormaster several years, and also served as assessor and collector. Although a man of quiet nature he became well known in the county. He was a man of the strictest integrity, and gained the confidence and esteem of all with whom he came in contact. He married first Hannah Ratnour, and eight children were born to them, five of whom survive: A. Jackson Harp of Oneida; George Harp of Pratt's Hollow; Martin Harp of Oneida; Barney Harp of Cleveland, N. Y., and Mrs. Catharine Miller of Kansas City. His second wife was Perlina Baldwin Holdridge, and of this union were four children: Warren C., Helen, and Amelia, all deceased; and Mrs. A. Barton of Oneida.

Brown, Brewster S., who has been in the drug trade in Oneida for twenty-five years at one location, was born in New York city May 13, 1859, a son of P. H. and Julia Ann (Seely) Brown. When he was four years old his parents died and he came to Oneida to reside with his maternal grandmother. He received his education in

the Oneida public schools and at the old Oneida Seminary. In 1875 he began to learn the drug business with John H. Rogers, who in that year established the store at No. 64 Main street now conducted by Mr. Brown. In 1886 he purchased a half interest in the business and the firm of Rogers & Brown continued until the death of Mr. Rogers in the fall of 1890. Dr. F. C. Drake now came into the firm (Brown & Drake) and withdrew January 1, 1895, since which time Mr. Brown has conducted the business alone, having completed, as above stated, a term of twenty-five years in one location. Mr. Brown married in 1887 Margaret Louise, daughter of Samuel Morrell of Canajoharie, and of their union is one daughter.

Baker, William M., son of William H. and Catherine (Simmons) Baker, was born in the village of Hamilton, this county, January 31, 1863. His father was a newspaper man of large acquaintance in this county, and for many years editor of the Democratic Union, which he moved from Hamilton to Oneida. He died in Oneida in June, 1872. William M. Baker was educated in the public schools of this village and at the age of seventeen entered the banking house of E. C. Stark & Co., where he remained for a period of six years. In 1885 he formed a partnership with W. E. Hazeltine for the conduct of a general dry goods business under the firm name of Hazeltine & Baker. Mr. Hazeltine retired from active interest in 1896, and was succeeded by Thomas F. Reidy, forming the present firm of Hazeltine, Baker & Reidy. Mr. Baker has served one term as village trustee and three terms as village president, and during his incumbency did much to forward the recent far reaching improvements in this village, being a prominent member of the so called reform administration. With his associates in the village government he was instrumental in placing the Warner water works under control of the village, and personally attended to floating the bonds, securing exceedingly advantageous terms; took steps towards discharging the Ontario & Western debt; built the trunk sewers; organized the board in charge of the lateral sewers; put in ornamental drinking fountains; began the paving of the village streets; agitated the question of all night electric lights, and was chairman of the committee which secured the new village charter, providing for the paid fire department, police force, etc. It is not the intention or purpose of this work to give individual praise, but it is a safe and conservative statement to affirm that through the efforts of Mr. Baker and his associates the village of Oneida has taken a leading position among the foremost of the larger cities of the State in point of modern public improvements. In politics Mr. Baker has been a Democrat, though not a politician in the usually accepted sense of the term. He married, in August, 1884, Fannie E. Wallace, daughter of Dr. Jason T. Wallace of Oneida. Six children have been born of this union, five of whom survive.

Boden, Edwin R., M. D., has practiced medicine in this county since 1881, and in the village of Oneida since 1885. He was born in Southfields, Orange county, N. Y., January 14, 1869, and obtained his education in Trinity School, New York city, and at the Long Island College Hospital, from which institution he was graduated M. D., in the class of 1881. He began practice the same year in the village of Munnsville this county, where he remained four years. In the fall of 1885 he came to Oneida where he has since been in active practice. Dr. Boden is a Republican in politics

and has served as village auditor, health officer and village clerk. He is a member of Oneida Lodge, No. 270, F & A M., and of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He married, in 1885, Lena L. Rockwell, daughter of Francis F. Rockwell, of Oneida. Two children have been born of this union: John F., and Frank R. Boden.

Burr, William M., president of Cazenovia village three years, and a lifelong resident and prominent citizen, was born in Cazenovia, a son of William M. and Catherine (Ten Eyck) Burr. His father, one of the first merchants of this village, came from Hartford, Conn., when seventeen years of age, in the year 1811. He engaged in general produce and commission business and became one of the strongest business men of the community. For many years he served as president of the old Madison County Bank and his advice and counsel regarding business transactions were widely sought. Although one of the wealthiest men in this section he was a man of quiet tastes. Of his union with Catherine Ten Eyck were born four children: Margaret Ten Eyck, born March 28, 1827, married September 8, 1847, Benjamin Rush Wendell of Albany; Catalina Ten Eyck, born September 4, 1830, died August 4, 1832; William M., born June 15, 1831; and Anna Foster, born May 10, 1837, married September 30, 1863, Robert J. Hubbard of New York, and died July 28, 1884. Mr. Burr died in January, 1869, in his seventy-sixth year. William M. Burr, jr., was educated at Union College and with the exception of farming has never engaged in active business. He married Emily K. Wilkinson, daughter of John and Mary (Holden) Wilkinson of Germantown, Pa. They had six children: Mary Louise, born February 22, 1855, married June 28, 1888, William M. Gibson, M. D., of Utica, N. Y.; Jacob H. Ten Eyck, born October 3, 1856, married February 14, 1885, Katherine Stebbins of Cazenovia, and for a number of years has been a banker in Cazenovia; Catherine Ten Eyck, born March 10, 1859, married September 17, 1885, Richard Fitz Hugh Ledyard, who died August 16, 1892; Anna Foster, born February 28, 1867, died September 30, 1867; William M., jr., born November 6, 1868, died in New York city in his twenty third year; and Margaret Wendell, born January 22, 1871.

Bouney, Col. Benjamin F., p. o. Hamilton, was born on a farm at Hamilton, N. Y., May 24, 1818 and educated in the schools of Hamilton and Homer. He grew up on the farm and after his school days became a clerk in a dry goods store. In 1834 he enlisted in a company of "Light Infantry," and in 1838 was chosen colonel of the 4th Regiment. He followed clerking more or less until 1844, when he conducted a storehouse for three years, then managed a hotel for a year, and in 1850 entered the drug store of John J. Foote, becoming a partner in 1854, which partnership continued until 1866, when Mr. Bouney went south and spent two years. Returning he purchased the business from Mr. Foote and associated with him James K. Welton. This partnership continued until 1887, when Mr. Welton died, and the business still continued under the old name until April, 1893, when he sold the business of the firm and retired from active business life. Mr. Bouney was postmaster at Hamilton from 1869 to 1883; he is president of the village improvement association, and has been since its organization. He has also been president of the Woodlawn Cemetery Association for six years and is a member of the board of education of "The Baptist Education Society of the State of New York;" is also one of the directors of the Na-

tional Hamilton Bank and has been for twenty years; was a trustee of the first Baptist church for some years. In 1847 Mr. Bonney married Augusta C. Allen and they have one son, J. Franklin Bonney. Mrs. Bonney died in 1888. Mr. Bonney's parents were Col. Benjamin and Lucinda (Wilder) Bonney. The Bonneys are an old American family and Mr. Bonney's grandfather, Benjamin Bonney, was a member of the Massachusetts Assembly during the Revolutionary war. The family came to Hamilton, Madison county, in 1808. Col. Benjamin Bonney was for many years connected with the militia, and promoted to the rank of colonel; he served in the war of 1812, was first stationed at Sacketts Harbor. Mr. Bonney's grandfather, Abel Wilder, was a Revolutionary soldier and fought at Bunker Hill. He was beside Gen. Warren when that celebrated soldier was shot in that battle.

Betts, W. D., p. o. Hamilton, was born in the town of Lebanon, Madison county, N. Y., November 9, 1859. He was a farmer's son and worked on the farm until twenty-one years of age, when he went into the meat business at Hamilton. This business he has conducted with great energy and marked success and to-day there is not a more thoroughly equipped meat establishment in the county than he has in the Betts block. This building is 111 x 25 feet in dimensions and is equipped with all the accessories necessary to a first-class meat business, including cooler, ice house, engine and boiler, steam sausage cutter with capacity of 600 pounds of meat per hour, steam jacket kettle, cellar, elevator, etc. He makes all his own sausages, lard, etc., and also does a substantial pork packing business. His customers are always assured of the best and his business is consequently the leader in this part of the county. This fine business Mr. Betts has built entirely upon his own efforts and ability. The lodge room for Hamilton's various societies is situated in the Betts block. Mr. Betts is himself a member of the Masonic fraternity, the Odd Fellows, the fire department and the Select Knights. In 1884 he married Delia M. Kimball; they have three children: William H., Mabel D. and Ernest. Mr. Betts's parents were James and Selina (Baker) Betts, both natives of England, but who came to America when young and were married in Madison county.

Bridge, William L., was born in Lincoln, September 17, 1844, a son of Orange and Laura Armour Bridge. Orange Bridge was born in Augusta, Oneida county, and was reared a farmer. He was engaged in the grocery business at Canastota and had a blast furnace at Merrillville, and for twelve years a grist mill at Lenox. He spent his last days at Wampsville, where he died October 8, 1882. William L. was educated in the common schools and Whitesboro Academy, and was in business with his father four years. He now has a farm of 135 acres and owns a wood lot of ten acres. In 1885 he erected a large barn, which burned in 1894, and in 1895 he rebuilt and now has a barn 40 x 80, with wing 26 x 49. In 1870 Mr. Bridge married Florence Nichols of Vernon, Oneida county; they had three children: Milton Jay, Clifford (deceased) and Louis Armour. Mr. Bridge was a Republican and has been assessor three years in Lenox. He enlisted in September, 1864, and served until October, 1865, in Co. D, 1st N. Y. Mounted Rifles.

Baldwin, Charles C., was born in Fenner, October 15, 1833, a son of Moses, born

March 31, 1798, a son of Jonathan Baldwin, who lived and died in Massachusetts. Moses Baldwin came to Lenox and soon to Fenner, where he was one of the leading farmers for a number of years. He came to Lincoln and bought the place Charles C. now owns and here died March 23, 1869. November 20, 1823, he married Ruth Miles, born in Massachusetts, March 29, 1802, and they had four children—Mary J., born May 28, 1830, died November 11, 1872; Charles C. (as above); Sallie M., born June 12, 1836, died November 10, 1878; and William W., born September 23, 1838, and now lives in Kidder, Mo. Mrs. Baldwin died February 26, 1885. Charles C. Baldwin was educated in the common schools, is a farmer and owns 188 acres of land. He has one of the best dairy farms in Lincoln and has twenty thoroughbred Holstein cattle; he is also a breeder of thoroughbred Chester white hogs. Mr. Baldwin is a Republican, but not an aspirant to office. April 12, 1871, he married Sarah, daughter of Elnathan and Sallie (Reeves) Hatch, natives of Nelson. The Hatch family came from Connecticut and the Reeves from Long Island. Mr. and Mrs. Baldwin have one daughter, Lamira, educated in Canastota Academy and resides at home.

Burroughs, Lorenzo J., trustee of Cazenovia village, was born in the town of Stockbridge, Madison county, N. Y., September 20, 1847, a son of William J. and Laura (Parker) Burroughs. His father, a substantial farmer, was a native and respected citizen of Stockbridge for many years; he died in February, 1870, in the sixty-sixth year of his age. He had been one of the largest business men of the section, extensively manufactured cheese boxes, operated a grist and saw mill and at one time managed three cheese factories in that region. For some years he was in association with Andrew Parker, under the firm name of Parker & Burroughs. Lorenzo J. was educated in the schools of Stockbridge and Hamilton. After completing his education he assisted in the conduct of his father's extensive interests and also spent one year in northern Michigan, being engaged in getting out and shipping hop poles to this vicinity, an industry which was then of considerable magnitude. In 1873 he went to Smithfield and engaged in business as a hop grower and dealer and farmer. Here he remained about ten years, removing to Cazenovia in the spring of 1884, when he bought a farm just outside the corporation (the old Loomis farm), and until 1893 was actively engaged in hop growing and general farming; he then removed to Cazenovia village. In politics he has been a Republican; he has served as assessor for a term of four years, and as trustee of Cazenovia village for two years. Mr. Burroughs has been one of the leading hop growers and dealers of this section. He is a member of Cazenovia Lodge of Masons. In 1871 Mr. Burroughs married Harriet Gostling, daughter of John Gostling of Fenner. Of their three children only one survives—Mabel A. Burroughs.

Buckingham, C. A., supervisor of the town of Cazenovia, was born in Otselic, Chenango county, October 22, 1852, a son of Joel and Sally (Card) Buckingham. His father was a native of Georgetown, and a son of Renben, who came to Georgetown with his parents, who were among the earliest settlers of this town. Joel Buckingham was a Jeffersonian Democrat, and a prominent citizen for many years of Otselic, holding office as town clerk, postmaster, collector, etc. He built the cheese factory

at Otselic in 1867, and was largely engaged in the manufacture of cheese and butter, and also conducted a like business for several years in the town of De Ruyter. Of his union with Sally M. Card four children were born: Jenette, who married David Newitt of Otselic; Cassius M., now of Utica; Clayton A., now of New Woodstock, and Arthur A. (deceased). C. A. Buckingham, the subject, was educated in the schools of Otselic and assisted in the management of his father's business interests for some time, finally purchasing the De Ruyter cheese factory, which he conducted six years. In 1885 he purchased the cheese factory at New Woodstock, which he still conducts being now one of the largest manufacturers in the county; the weekly output of his factory is about 20,000 pounds of cheese, and 3,500 pounds of butter, and his shipments of milk to the New York and Brooklyn markets average about 200 cans daily. He has been a Democrat in politics and never held public office until elected supervisor in February, 1898. He is a member of De Ruyter Lodge of Masons. In 1882 he married Maud L. Perkins, a daughter of Tracy K. Perkins of South Otselic; their children are Roy C., Rena M., Leon D., Lulu A., and Arthur F.

Barkinson, Theodore Joseph, was born near Oswego, of English parentage, and died at Chittenango Falls, May 9, 1892. In early childhood after the death of his mother he came to live in the family of his uncle, William Atkinson, of Bingley, where he grew to manhood and learned the milling business. The older inhabitants of the surrounding county still speak of him as a good boy and a good miller. Soon after the close of the war he went to Oswego into the confectionery store of his brother-in-law, Manister Worts, and after the death of William Atkinson he returned to the mill at Bingley, where he remained until he bought out the general store at Chittenango Falls and was appointed postmaster at that place. In October, 1875, he married Sophia E. Lucas, who succeeded him in the post-office, which office she still holds. Mr. Parkinson had many rare traits of character and his death was mourned by a wide circle of friends. An agreeable temper was his most marked characteristic, and his uniform kindness and ever ready helpfulness in all emergencies endeared him to all.

Bass, Edgar C., M. D., has practiced medicine in the village of Cazenovia since 1866. He was born in Warren, Herkimer county, N. Y., May 29, 1831, a son of Lovell and Mary (Harwick) Bass. He was educated at Oxford Academy, Chenango county, and began his medical studies under the direction of Dr. John Swinburne of the city of Albany. Subsequently he entered the Albany Medical College from which he was graduated M. D. with the class of 1858. He began practice the same year in the village of New York Mills, Oneida county, where he remained until the outbreak of the Civil war. Dr. Bass went out as assistant surgeon of the 146th N. Y. Vols., and after serving over a year was discharged from field service owing to disability, and entered the hospital service. He served at Harwood and Campbell hospitals in Washington, remaining in the latter until 1866, when, as above stated, he began practice in Cazenovia. Dr. Bass has been a staunch Republican in politics; has served as president of the village three terms; as a member of the board of trustees twelve years, and as president of the water board since the installation of the system. He is also a member of the United States Pension Examining Board;

the Madison County Medical Society; New York State Medical Association, and is the veteran of Cazenovia Lodge F. & A. M.; also holding membership in Manlius Chapter, R. A. M. Dr. Bass married in 1859, Lucy L. Brand, daughter of Nathan Brand of Leonardsville, this county, who died March 22, 1894.

Bumpus, Pearl D., p. o. Nelson, was born in the town of Fenner, December 1 1869, a son of Augustus H. and Martha E. (Lombard) Bumpus. They had three children: Merchant Z., Pearl D., and Jessie D. Augustus H. was born April 25, 1833, on the farm where Pearl D. now lives. He was married March 27, 1867, and died January 19, 1891. By occupation he was a farmer and was a public spirited man, holding the offices of overseer of the poor, collector, and constable. Augustus H. was a son of James and Eliza Ann (Caswell) Bumpus. Their children were James, William, Polly M., Peleg, Enoch D., Augustus H., Merchant B., Henry A., and Charles W., all born on the farm where Pearl D. now lives, and all dead with the exception of Henry A. and Enoch D. The first of the family to come to the town of Fenner was James, who came from Nelson about 1825. Pearl D. was educated in the common schools of the town of Fenner and in Cazenovia Seminary. His early life was spent with his father on the farm. When he was twenty-one years of age his father died and he remained on the farm which he worked with his brother, Merchant Z. When he was twenty-five years of age he purchased his father's estate from the heirs and now lives on the old homestead. He has always taken an interest in town and county affairs, in educational matters, and has held several of the appointive offices.

Black, L. D., p. o. Pratt's Hollow, was born in Smithfield, September 2, 1844, a son of Samuel, and grandson of John Black, who came from Massachusetts to Smithfield among the first settlers. Samuel Black was born in Smithfield and died there in 1889. His wife was Freelope Wright and they had six children; she died in 1875. L. D. Black was reared on a farm and educated in the common schools. He is a farmer and has 112 acres in Eaton and has since bought a farm of 106 acres in Stockbridge. He has a dairy of twenty cows, and is also a successful hop grower. He married Lucinda Ingalls and they have two children: Pernie, wife of Albert Cameron of Peterboro, an extensive farmer and supervisor of Smithfield; and Frank S., at home, who married Flora Field.

Beal, George, p. o. Hamilton, the popular postmaster of Hamilton, N. Y., was born in this village and received his education in the local schools. He learned the trade of cabinet maker and pursued that vocation for seven years, when he became a member of the firm of Bartle & Beal, bakers, which existed for ten years, doing a large business until forced out by the syndicate. Mr. Beal then entered the partnership of Rowlands & Beal, furniture dealers and undertakers, which firm still exists. In 1894 Mr. Beal was appointed postmaster at Hamilton by President Cleveland, and his conduct of the office has been highly acceptable to both political elements. He has given his whole attention to the duties of his office and it is worthy of note that when the great fire of 1895 destroyed Hamilton, the post-office building also being burned, the public of Hamilton got their mail just as before with the slight exception that only one mail was delayed a few minutes. Mr. Beal has been a member of the board

of education fourteen years and has also served as loan commissioner. He married Elisa Agnes Wahn of Preston, Ont., September 5, 1876; they have two sons, Frederick W., and George M. Mr. Beal is a prominent Mason and is justly regarded as one of the representative citizens of the county.

Barrett, Gerry F., p. o. Fenner, was born in the town of Smithfield, September 20, 1827, a son of Wilham P. and Electa (Soper) Barrett. William P. came from Killingly, Conn., and settled near Peterboro when a young man. He had six children: James S., Haskell, Frederick, Gerry F., Lucy Jane and Hilah Louise. Mr. Barrett followed wagon making and repairing and in 1834 moved to the town of Fenner, where he engaged in lumbering and farming. He took an active part in public life and was known as a strong Abolitionist. He died in 1867, at sixty-five years of age. Gerry F. Barrett was educated in the common schools of Fenner. His early life was spent with his parents, with whom he was associated until their death. While Mr. Barrett has always taken an active part in town and county affairs, he has never aspired to political honors. His father enlisted in the war of 1812 when sixteen years of age, and was stationed at New London, Conn.

Baum, Carl, p. o. Hamilton, was born in Heidelberg, Germany, and came to America in 1866. He resided in New York city until 1871, when he returned to Germany for two years, then returned to America in 1873, and remained in New York until 1875, when he settled in Hamilton. In 1895 he established the clothing and merchant tailoring house of Carl Baum & Sons, which became Carl Baum & Son in March, 1897, the junior partner being Carl W. Baum. In 1865 Mr. Baum married Anna Marie Doersam, and they have four children: Mary W., Louis Philip, Carl W., and Louisa A. Mr. Baum is a master Mason and a member of the Select Knights. He has been a member of the Hamilton fire department for twenty-two years; was foreman three years, and is president at the present time. Carl W. Baum is a member of the order of Odd Fellows.

Beal, Thomas H., p. o. Hamilton, was born in Hamilton, N. Y., December 29, 1852, a son of John Beal, a native of Wexford, Ireland, who came to America in 1848, and Catherine Code, his wife. Thomas H. was educated in his native village, and began the active duties of life as a clerk, in which capacity he continued for twelve years, when he formed a partnership with J. M. Banning, which existed seven years and was dissolved in 1884. In July, 1885, he was appointed postmaster at Hamilton by President Cleveland and occupied that office until May, 1890. Soon after entering upon his duties as postmaster he moved the office to the Smith Block and equipped it with a modern outfit; the people of Hamilton are indebted to him more than any one else for the fine post-office accommodations they now enjoy. In 1891 he purchased the old Banning drug business and conducted it one year, when he took O. S. Nichols as partner and bought out Bonney & Welton's drug business. In 1896 Mr. Nichols died and Mr. Beal conducted the business alone until May 1, 1898, when the firm became Beal & Beebe. In 1882 Mr. Beal was nominated for the assembly by the Democratic party and made a splendid contest in a Republican district, and was again nominated in 1883. In 1892 Mr. Beal was put forward by his party for Congress and

cut down a regular Republican majority of 8,000 to 3,500. He has always been an ardent Democrat and has frequently been a delegate to county and State conventions, as well as chairman of the county committee. He is a prominent Mason; a member of the Blue Lodge, Chapter, Commandery, Shrine and Veiled Prophets, and has been high priest of the chapter for the past ten years. He is chief engineer of the Hamilton fire department and has been a member of the department for twenty-five years.

Blair, Seth, was one of the foremost men among the pioneers of Madison, and came to the region with an honorable personal and military record. He was born in western Worcester county, Mass., and on September 1, 1776, enlisted in Capt. Lyman's Co., Dike's Regiment, but later on enlisted in Col. Craft's Artillery Regiment, serving for a time in each command. On July 3, 1777, he enlisted in Col. Keyes's Regiment and marched to Rhode Island, serving to January 1, 1778. In 1798 Patriot Blair came to Madison and bought and paid for the land claimed to be owned by another person, but a little later the real owner appeared and Blair was obliged to pay again for his property. It was near the center and here the pioneer afterward lived, one of the prominent men of the town; he was the first assessor of Madison and served two years; was supervisor in 1809-11; overseer of the poor 1813-17; assessor again in 1815-17; several years judge of elections, and was one of the commissioners to locate the county seat in 1810. He was pensioned as a Revolutionary soldier May 12, 1833, and received \$46 66 annually until his death on May 6, 1852, aged ninety-one years and six months. He brought to this locality a wife and five children, the latter being named Elan, Fanny, Polly (who married Isaac Taylor), Harvey and Sophia, and the children born in this town were Adolphus, Louisa, Seth, Hannah, Mary Ann and Janette, the last mentioned of whom still survives and enjoys the pleasant distinction of a membership in the "Daughters of the American Revolution." Thomas Taylor came from Essex, England, in 1795, and settled in Bloomfield, Mass.; his children were Isaac, Sally, Eliza, George Theobald and Thomas, jr. The family came among the pioneers and settled in Madison, where the pioneer provided each of his children with a good farm. He was one of the founders of the Congregational church and for many years was a deacon. Isaac Taylor, who was born in England, January 26, 1789, came to America with his father in 1794 and married Judith Manchester; they had one daughter, Judith. The wife died in 1814. After Mrs. Taylor's death he married Polly Blair; they had five children: Thomas, Samuel, Fanny, Harvey I. and Mary J., each of whom was a useful person in some walk in life. Harvey I. Taylor was born in Madison in 1825 and still lives in the town. He has always been a farmer and successful in his endeavors in life. Mr. Taylor has been active in the cause of temperance and prohibition. He was also an abolitionist and his zeal and conscientious efforts on these lines have often met with opposition. During the Cleveland-Blaine campaign this opposition found satisfaction in girdling the trees in front of his residence. In 1850 he married Rebecca House, daughter of James House; they have one child, Nellie, who married Herbert Cleveland. Mr. Taylor was brought up under Congregational influences, but for more than thirty years has been a member of the M. E. church and has held the office of trustee, treasurer, steward and class leader.

Benjamin, Frank M., was born in Monroe county, January 24, 1851. His father, Marcus O. Benjamin, was engaged in agricultural pursuits and married Mary C. Hooker. Frank M. Benjamin was educated in Lewisburg Academy and afterwards learned the profession of telegraphy and railroad transportation business in Oberlin, Ohio. He was engaged for a number of years as telegraph operator at Albion, Lockport, Suspension Bridge, Niagara Falls, Rochester and Syracuse on the N. Y. C. and H. R. Railroad. When the N. Y. W. S. and B. Railroad was opened from New York to Syracuse in 1883 Mr. Benjamin came to Wampsville as agent for that company, and in 1897 was appointed agent for the N. Y. C. and H. R. Railroad Company. In 1885 he engaged in the coal, wood and fertilizer business and by strict attention to business has built up a large and profitable trade. In 1885 Mr. Benjamin married M. Ada Avery, daughter of Lyman Avery; they have one daughter, Ruth A. Mr. Benjamin is one of the self-made men of Madison county, taking an active interest in educational and church affairs.

Burchard, Sylvester, p. o. Hamilton.—Jabez Burchard was the pioneer head of one of the most respected early families in the southeast part of Eaton. Some time between 1810 and 1815 he left his native place, Granby (near Springfield), Mass., and purchased some three or four hundred acres of the historic Baron Steuben tract of land in the Mohawk valley. Here he was a farmer and blacksmith, but after about ten years he removed to Marshall, and thence to Remsen, where, with his son Sylvester, he carried on his business of blacksmithing. In the meantime Theodore and Seneca Burchard, sons of Jabez, came to Eaton and occupied farms. Here also soon came Sylvester Burchard with his family and settled on the land now comprising the farms of Sylvester Burchard and W. J. Buell, on which he passed the remainder of his days. He died December 30, 1851. His wife was Anna Platt (whose parents came from New Canaan, Conn.), by whom he had these children: Esther, who married Warren J. Buell; Lucina, who married, first, Newton Richards, and second, Sidney Tompkins; Sylvester, who now owns a part of the old home farm; Samuel, of Oswego; Louise, who married Frank Pierce of Hamilton; and Cynthia, who married Dr. N. L. Andrews of Colgate University. Sylvester Burchard, present occupant of the old farm, and who, perhaps, is one of the best and most successful Holstein cattle growers and judges in this State, was born September 17, 1834, and has spent his life thus far in farm work. His father started the first large dairy in this county, securing sixty cows from the northern counties of the State, and so successful were his efforts that he paid for half of his land (300 acres) with the profits of the venture. His herd was comprised almost wholly of short-horned grade cattle, but in 1878 the son Sylvester replaced them with Holsteins. Sylvester, junior, and Mr. Buell succeeded to the stock growing business on the death of Sylvester, senior (1851), and from that time to 1872 they were partners. Then the farm was divided and the partnership relation ended. In 1880 an association of cattle breeders was formed, comprising five members, and Mr. Burchard was chosen manager, having charge of from forty to sixty head of superior stock. In 1882, in company with Solomon Hoxie, he went to Europe and purchased for different parties throughout the United States, 217 head of thoroughbred Holsteins and delivered them to their owners. After some six or seven years the association above mentioned was dissolved, since which time

Mr. Burchard has bred cattle entirely on his own account. His present herd numbers about sixty head. He has been president of the Holstein-Fresian Cattle Association of America, and also a member of the State Grange. On November 5, 1856, Mr. Burchard married Terressa Joslin of Eaton, who died in 1859. His second wife was Allie Morse of Eaton, and to them were born four children: Seneca Barton, Herbert Morse, Anna Terressa, and Sarah Louise. Mr. Burchard is an earnest Republican, yet not active in politics. He is a member of the Baptist church of Hamilton, and for twenty years has been one of its deacons. He has also been for many years a member of the Board of Education in connection with Colgate University and a member of its executive committee.

Broad, John H., p. o. Morrisville, publisher of the Madison County Leader, and under whose management the paper has been established upon a substantial basis and has become recognized as one of the best general and family publications in the county, was born at Lee Center, Oneida county, January 14, 1871. He was the son of William H. and Hannah (Harris) Broad, and the eighth of their ten children. In 1870 the parents came from the Cornish Cliffs of Cornwall, England, and settled at Lee Center. The father was a carrier by trade. He removed to Morrisville in 1875 and for many years had charge of the finishing departments in the Tillinghast tannery. John H. Broad received his early education in the Morrisville Union School and at the age of fourteen years entered the office of the old Madison Observer to learn the printer's trade. Later on he worked in Oneida about two years and for a time in New York on the Ledger. He then returned to Morrisville and in the fall of 1890 became owner of a fourth interest in the Leader, at that time published by Stillman & Nash; later he secured a half interest and eventually the entire business. Even then Mr. Broad was not of full age and the wiseacres predicted his early downfall, but the paper still lives and flourishes under his management, while the office and mechanical equipment is one of the most complete in the county. Best of all, whatever success the Leader and its owner have achieved, has been due wholly to the energy, perseverance and capacity of Mr. Broad. The paper is thoroughly Republican and one of the influential organs of the party in the county. In 1898 Mr. Broad was appointed by President McKinley postmaster at Morrisville. On May 26, 1891, Mr. Broad married Mary G., daughter of the late James S. Stewart, the latter a well known lawyer in this county, and for several years county clerk.

Brown, Eugene, p. o. Eaton, was born in Eaton, May 5, 1842, and was the son of John and the grandson of Capt. Chad Brown, the latter one of the pioneers of the region, who is mentioned elsewhere in this work. Eugene was brought up on the farm, and on August 5, 1862, enlisted in Co. D, 114th N. Y. Vols., serving until June 8, 1865, when he was mustered out as corporal. He was wounded at Port Hudson, but after a few months in the hospital he rejoined his regiment. After his military service Mr. Brown spent two years in Illinois, then returned to Eaton and in 1871 purchased the village creamery of Avery & Wadsworth, of which he was the owner and successful proprietor until the spring of 1898. In his business life and endeavors Mr. Brown has been abundantly successful, a result due entirely to his own personal effort and industry. In politics he is a Democrat and has occasionally been the

candidate of his party for town office. In 1869 Mr. Brown married Delia A., daughter of Adon Brown of Eaton.

Buell, Warren J., p. o. Hamilton.—Thomas Buell came from New Hampshire with his family in 1795, and settled in the south part of Lebanon. All his goods and property were loaded on wagons drawn by two ox teams, while one or two cows were driven along the route by sons of the pioneer. He built a log house and opened a fine farm on which he lived until his death October 1, 1820. The children in this notable family were Darius, who died in 1862; Samuel, who died in 1850; Thomas, who died in 1872; Roxa, who married John Boutwell and died in 1864; Eli, who was a teacher of vocal music and died in 1869; Ira, who died in 1874; Elijah, who died in 1854; Irene, who died young; Joseph, who died May 24, 1837; Irene, 2d, who married Rufus Dunham and died in 1864; John, who died in 1877; Chauncey, who died on the old home farm in 1864; and Orrin, who died in 1880. Joseph Buell married Permelia Stowell. He was born in Lebanon, May 21, 1796, and died there in 1837. His children were Angeline, Jenette, John, Warren J., Thomas, Leroy, Fayette and William, all of whom except William, are now living, and are useful men and women in their respective walks of life. Warren J. Buell was born in Lebanon, September 13, 1826, and has nearly always been a farmer. At the age of twenty-one he began work for himself. On March 24, 1852, he married Esther Burchard of Eaton, and then became a resident in that town, living on a part of the splendid Burchard farm, of which he is now the owner. He was partner with Sylvester Burchard in cattle breeding and farming from 1852 to 1878, but since the last mentioned year has operated without a partner. He is an earnest member of the Hamilton Baptist church, having been deacon seven years, and is a member of the educational board of Colgate University. The children of Warren and Esther Buell were Jennie, who married Prof. E. P. Sisson of Colgate Academy; and Samuel, who died an infant. George C. Buell, one of the most thorough and enterprising farmers of the town, is the son by adoption of Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Buell. Dr. Joseph and Content (Alexander) Stowell came from New Hampshire in 1802, and settled near Earlville. Dr. Stowell practiced medicine and was also a farmer. He died in 1843, and his wife in 1863. Their children were Permelia, who married Joseph Buell; Eunice, who married Aaron Lawton; Jeremiah Kittridge, who died in Michigan; Caroline, who married Orrin Bull; Alexander, who died in Michigan; Cynthia, who married Warren Felt; and also Hannah, George, Sanford, Semantha and Nancy Stowell, of whom no accurate date is obtainable.

Bicknell, Bennett, came from Mansfield, Conn., to Morrisville, and was among the early settlers in that interesting village. He was also one of the most active business men of the locality, having been a merchant, distiller, and proprietor of a grist mill. In 1828 he purchased and edited the Observer and Recorder, and almost at once made that one of the most influential papers of the region. In March, 1830, Harrison C. Bicknell became associated with his father in the publication, but after several years the younger Bicknell and Edward Norton became owners and publishers. About the time the elder Bicknell bought the paper he was one of the leading Democratic political factors in this part of the State and was member of Assembly in

1812 and State Senator from 1814 to 1818; also member of Congress in 1827 and in 1832. During the war of 1812-15 he was in service at Sackett's Harbor, and held a major's commission. His children were Moses, Harriet, Louisa and Harrison C. The latter was born and always lived in Morrisville, and like his father was a man of influence in the county, though perhaps less prominent in politics. His first wife was a Miss Chambers, by whom he had two children—Byron and Mary. His second wife was Eliza Ann Cloyes, by whom he had five children: Otis C. (who died in infancy), Lucinda, Ann Eliza, Harrison C., and Otis C. Otis C. was born April 1, 1849, and in December following his father died, but the mother kept the family together for six years, when she married again. When about fourteen, Otis began life as a clerk and so continued until the spring of 1866, when he came to Madison and was employed by Lucas & Lane until 1871. He then became partner with Mr. Lucas, but in 1879 Mr. Lucas died, and the firm then became Bicknell Brothers. In 1885 the brother went west and Otis C. succeeded and has been in active business to the present time. Like his ancestors, Mr. Bicknell has always been a firm Democrat and his name has frequently been found on his party's ticket as the candidate for some important office. He has been a member of the board of education four years, and during the two administrations of President Cleveland Mr. Bicknell was postmaster of Madison. He married Josephine Curtis, by whom he had five children, four of whom are now living: F. Hyatt, Curtis, Blanche, and Harold.

Barker, George H., p. o. Madison.—Russell Barker was the pioneer head of a not large, but generally thrifty, progressive and respected family of descendants in Madison county. He came from New England and was of the same sturdy class of pioneers as were the majority of colonists in this part of the county. Rutherford Barker, son of Russell, was born December 17, 1779; his wife was Hannah Woodhull, by whom he had ten children. Nancy, born 1802, married Isaac Coe and died April 21, 1885; Sally E., born 1803, married Dr. John Putnam, and died in 1848; Nelson, born 1805, died 1806; Russell, born 1807, died 1810; Mariette, born 1809, died 1870; Henry R., born August 5, 1812, and died July 31, 1856; Julia Ann, born 1815, married Amos Locy, and died 1849; Maria, born 1818, married Daniel Locy, and died 1894; Hannah, born 1820, married Lyman Harding, and died 1897; Leverett W., born 1823, and died 1854. On October 12, 1838, Henry R. Barker married Ann C. White, who was born July 22, 1810. He was a speculator and dealer, an upright, honest business man, one whose efforts in life were amply rewarded. His life was spent in Madison. In his family were two children: Samuel R., born February 22, 1842, and died September 14, 1851, and George H., born February 3, 1844. George H. Barker's life has been spent almost wholly in Madison and his time has been given largely to dealing and speculating in whatever promises a fair return. He is known as one of the safest hop buyers in the region. For about ten years he has been one of the directors of the National Hamilton Bank. He is also interested in local affairs in Madison village, is a conservative Democrat, yet in no sense an office seeker. His wife was Rosalia, daughter of Henry Risley, and descended from one of the most respected families of the town.

Brockett, H. D., p. o. Bonckville.—David Zelora Brockett was a native of Herkimer

county, and when about twenty-five years old came to Madison and purchased what is now known as the C. Z. Brockett farm, and which, both then and now, is regarded as one of the best farms in this county. Later on Mr. Brockett owned what is known as the "Prize farm," presumably the best piece of agricultural land in this region. After about fifteen years on this farm Mr. Brockett moved to Madison village, where he died in 1891. His first wife was Elizabeth Cole, by whom he had one daughter who died young. His second wife was Fanny Hale. No children were born of this marriage, but Mr. and Mrs. Brockett had a daughter by adoption: Minnie, wife of A. L. Brigham of Madison, and also a son, Hurd D. Brockett, merchant at Bouckville. Hurd D. Brockett was born in Syracuse, September 12, 1859, and when five years old came to live in the family of D. Z. Brockett, of which family he was afterward a member. At the age of fourteen he started out for himself, and after working for a time as a farm hand he was employed as clerk by Cushman & Ives of Madison. From there he came to work for L. E. Coe, at Bouckville, and on March 1, 1882, he became a partner in the firm of Coe & Brockett, which firm is known at the present time, although the senior member is now dead. In the meantime, however, Mr. Brockett sold out and was for three years in the drug trade in Madison village; but at the end of that time he returned to the firm at the urgent request of Mr. Coe. The latter died February 28, 1897, since which time Mr. Brockett has continued the business for the firm. On December 16, 1882, Mr. Brockett married Cora A., daughter of Allen Curtis. They have one child.

Benjamin, Warren H., p. o. Solsville, who for more than forty years has been identified with business interests in Madison and Solsville, was born in Truxton, and was the son of Charles Benjamin, a shoemaker, who settled in De Ruyter in 1831. At the age of seventeen years Warren began work as apprentice to the tinsmithing trade, and in April, 1845, began work for Ayer & Arnold. He afterward found employment at Waterville, where he worked two years and in the spring of 1854 located in Madison village and worked for John Morgan till 1864. He soon left the shop and worked four years on a farm in Eaton, but in December, 1868, returned and worked one year in Mr. Woodhull's shop. After a year he and John Morgan bought out the Woodhull shop and carried on a general tinsmithing business till 1871, when the firm dissolved. Mr. Benjamin then worked two years for Mr. Morgan and in the spring of 1875 settled in Solsville and established a business for himself, dealing in general hardware, groceries and doing a tinsmithing business. From the outset the venture has been successful and Mr. Benjamin is now regarded as one of the solid business men of the town. The firm of W. H. Benjamin & Sons comprises Mr. Benjamin and sons Frank H. and Will H. On January 1, 1849, Mr. Benjamin married Mary J. Waters of Fabius. The children of this marriage were Frank H., Fred D. and Will H. Frank H. Benjamin has been town clerk of Madison for twenty-seven years and is one of the active Republicans of the town and county.

Brown, Everett, p. o. Peterboro, was born in Smithfield, March 10, 1826, a son of Othniel, and grandson of David Brown, born in Connecticut, September 4, 1761, and spent his last days near Binghamton, N. Y. His wife was Abigail Dexter. Othniel Brown came to Smithfield about 1820 and here he lived until his death on Jan-

uary 5, 1880. His wife was Hannah Elting, whom he married March 15, 1820, and had seven children, five now living. Mr. Brown was a teacher for some time, and also a farmer. Mrs. Brown died in 1868. Everett Brown was educated in the common and select schools. He is a farmer and owns 190 acres of land, but has lived retired since 1865. In politics he is a Republican. His father was captain in the State militia. His mother, Hannah Elting, was a daughter of Henry Elting, and Catharine Burhonce, his wife, of Holland descent. Henry Elting and wife had eight children, none of whom is now living. William H. Elting was a prominent lawyer in New York City. Mr. Brown's brother, E. Dexter Brown, of Rhinelander, Wis., was a prominent lumberman. His son, Anderson Wesley Brown, was the originator of Rhinelander, Wis. Mr. Brown's great-grandfather, Chad Brown, was a colonel in the Revolutionary war. He lived in Providence, R. I., and married Zerniah Evans.

Bruce, E. N., was born at Quality Hill, June 7, 1816. His father, Joseph Bruce, was a native of Roxbury, born January 1, 1789, and came to Madison county in 1805, he was the first postmaster in the town of Lenox. In 1810 he married Maria, daughter of John D. Nellis, and through life was identified with mercantile business and farming. He was a prominent man in the growth and early settlement of his town, a man of great energy and sterling integrity, and widely known and respected. He died January 27, 1872. E. N. Bruce was educated in the common schools at Quality Hill and taught school for several years. In 1839 he married Sarah A. Cranston, who died August 17, 1859, and December 21, 1861, he married Charlotte Markell, who died September 19, 1865. On March 21, 1866, he married Mrs. Sarah Clark, daughter of John Green, who died September 10, 1891; their only child, Cornelia A., married John W. Stanton. Mr. Bruce is one of the progressive men of Madison county. In 1888 he erected the opera house which bears his name.

Barrett, Adelbert M., was born in Westmoreland, Oneida county, November 5, 1814. His father, Edwin R. Barrett, was a native of Oswego county, where his father, Morrison Barrett, was one of the pioneer settlers. His father served seven years in the war of the Revolution. Edwin R. Barrett married Sevilla Isbell, and through life was engaged as a contractor and builder. A. M. Barrett was educated in the common schools and Eastman's Business College at Poughkeepsie. He learned the carpenter's trade and in 1870 moved to Canastota and in 1875 established his coal and lumber business and planing and saw mill. In 1868 Mr. Barrett married Annette, daughter of Amzi Ellis; they have two daughters, Flora F., and Lena S. Mr. Barrett is one of the progressive men of Madison county, taking an active interest in school and church matters and is recognized as a man of high character, who enjoys the respect of his associates. In 1862 Mr. Barrett enlisted in Co. B., 117th N. Y. Vol. Infantry, and took part in the siege of Fort Wagner, the battles of Drury's Bluff, Petersburg Heights, Chapin's Farm and Fort Fisher. He served until the end of the war in 1865.

Barott, W. E., was born in Westmoreland, Oneida county, October 2, 1851. His father, Edwin R. Barott, was a native of Oswego county and his grandfather Barott

served in the Revolutionary War. Edwin R. married Sevilla, daughter of Chauncey Isbell, and through life was engaged as a contractor and builder. W. E. Barott was educated in the public schools and learned the carpenter's trade with his father. In 1882 he came to Canastota and has erected many fine buildings in that place. In 1877 Mr. Barott married Gertrude, daughter of Edgar Williams, and they had four sons, Chauncey E., Ernest I., William E., and Roger B. Mr. Barott is one of the leading men of his town, taking an active interest in school and public matters, and has ever advanced the best interest of his town and town's people.

Brown, William Delos, was born in the town of Nelson, November 20, 1831, a son of Zedock and Mary Ann (Alger) Brown, who had six children, viz. Edward, Lorey, William Delos, Abigail, Adelaide and Betsey Maria, all born in the town of Nelson except Adelaide, who was born in Erie county, N. Y. Zedock was a son of Robert and Betsey Brown, who had nine children: Cortes, William, Russel, Zedock, Henry, George, Nancy, Betsey and Jane. Zedock was a blacksmith and tool worker, and his father followed farming and settled in Nelson about 1793. William Delos was educated in the common schools of the town of Nelson. His father died when he was about ten years of age and he was thrown on his own resources, starting in life as a farm laborer. When he was twenty-seven years of age he purchased a farm where he now resides and carries on general and hop farming. In 1859 he married Mary Etta, daughter of Elisha and Lucy Dryer Whipple; they have one child, Charlotte, wife of Frank D. Hamilton. Mr. Brown is active in all public spirited enterprises, such as schools and churches, of which he has been a contributing and supporting member for the past fifty years.

Cody, Francis A., who died at his home in Oneida Castle, September 24, 1898, in the seventy-eighth year of his age, was during all his life a resident of this region. He was born in Vernon, Oneida county, January 14, 1821, a son of Samuel and Clarissa (Hitchcock) Cody. His father was an early settler of the town of Vernon and a man of considerable wealth and influence. Mr. Cody was educated in the schools of his native town, and during all of his active life was a successful farmer. He was one of the first hop growers of this section, and also dealt largely in live stock, especially cattle and Canadian horses, frequently bringing large droves to this market. He removed to Oneida, near Oneida Castle, in 1879, and at his pleasant home there lived quietly until his death. Mr. Cody's home farm was located near Vernon Centre, but he owned several farms in Oneida and Madison counties. In politics he was a Republican, but never sought nor held public office. He was a man of strong convictions from which he could not readily be swerved, but withal a staunch and warm hearted friend. In his business relations he was strictly honorable and honest. He had a generous nature, and was a man of charitable impulses and not afraid to count as friends those among the humble and lowly. Mr. Cody first married Phoebe Faulkner and six children were born to them, four of whom survive: James F. Cody and Mrs. Jane Miller of Oneida, Francis Cody of Vernon Centre, and Kendall Cody of Fenner. In 1871 Mr. Cody married Welthia A. Wilcox, who survives him. She was a daughter of Erasmus D. and Sarah (Gibson) Wilcox, and her grandfather was one of the "six" first settlers of the town of Vernon and

assisted in felling the first tree cut in that town. Three daughters were born of this union: Cora P., Neva E., and Clarissa Belle, who died in 1887.

Cheney, Prentice D., son of Timothy C. and Ann Belden (Cook) Cheney, was born in Syracuse, N. Y., April 20, 1836. His father was a mason contractor and one of its citizens in the infancy of the city. He served as supervisor; erected the first Wieting Block and the old Penitentiary and Court House. Prentice D. Cheney is a lineal descendent in the eighth generation of John Cheney who settled in Roxbury, Mass., in 1635, held large allotments and is recorded as having frequently held public office in the Colonial Government. Mr. Cheney was educated in public and private schools in Syracuse, and learned the mason's trade under his father, with whom he worked about five years. In 1856 he began business as a contractor in Syracuse, where he resided until 1862. While there he built the City Hall, an engine house and several private residences. Mr. Cheney has served as president of the village, and as a member of the board of trustees several terms. He married first Sarah F. Bristol, niece of Rev. Dr. Bristol of Syracuse, and of this union four children were born, two of whom survive: Mrs. E. E. French of Albany and Frank P. Cheney of Syracuse. For his second wife he married Carrie A. Barnett, a daughter of Dr. Milton Barnett of Morrisville.

Chapin, Samuel, jr., who has been in the jewelry trade in Oneida nearly fifty years, was born in Vernon, Oneida county, N. Y., May 18, 1831, the oldest son of Samuel and Fannie (Sage) Chapin. His education was limited to the common schools, and at an early age he entered his father's jewelry store in Vernon to learn the trade, which he has always followed. His father had previously been a wagon maker, but gradually took up the jewelry business, at which he finally became expert, having learned the trade from the various watchmakers he had employed. He came to Oneida in December, 1848, and started the first jewelry store in the village, still continuing his store in Vernon. In 1850 he disposed of this business and brought his family to Oneida, where he is still living at the advanced age of ninety-three years. The subject of this notice purchased his father's business in company with Ephraim Beck, forming the firm of Chapin & Beck. Mr. Beck retired after one year and Mr. Chapin continued alone. His father had meantime decided to engage in business and for a time they were in friendly competition, later combining their stocks and forming the present well-known firm of S. Chapin & Son. Mr. Chapin is a well-known and valued citizen of Oneida. He has never sought nor held public office of any kind. He married in 1891 Miss Carrie De Pledge of Oneida and one son has been born to them, Stewart Lyle Chapin.

Coe, E. Emmons, cashier of the Farmers' and Merchants' State Bank of Oneida, was born in the town of Smithfield, this county, April 24, 1845, a son of E. E. and Susan (Matthewson) Coe. His grandfather, David Coe, a native of Connecticut, was one of the earliest settlers of the town of Smithfield, coming when there was but one frame house between the villages of Peterboro and Vernon. He built the first saw mill of the town, cleared his own farm, and was named as the wealthiest man in town, with the exception of Peter Smith (father of Gerrit Smith). He was a man of

the hardy pioneer type, industrious, and of rugged honesty. He gained the respect and confidence of all his fellow citizens and died honored and respected by all who had known him. E. Emmons Coe was educated in the district schools in the vicinity of his home, and at Clinton Liberal Institute at Clinton, N. Y. Before he was eighteen years old he taught school in winter and worked on his father's farm in the summer months. He was engaged in farming until he was twenty-four years of age. In 1869 he came to Oneida, and in company with Charles O. Loomis established a wholesale leather business under the firm name of Loomis & Coe. Mr. Loomis retired after four years, and Mr. Coe conducted the business with good success until 1888 when he sold out. Mr. Coe organized the Farmers' and Merchants' State Bank in 1892 with a capital stock of \$50,000, and a surplus now of \$15,000; he has served as cashier of the bank since the organization. Mr. Coe has shown no lack of zeal in supporting public enterprises, and has represented the old town of Lenox as supervisor; he is a trustee of the Oneida Savings Bank; and a member and past grand of Eumonia Lodge of Odd Fellows, which he joined over thirty years ago. He married in 1864, Eliza M. Kerr, a daughter of Dr. Robert Kerr of Oneida county. Of this union is one daughter, Mrs. F. M. Hamlin of Rome, N. Y.

Cavana, Martin, a physician and surgeon of more than local reputation, and a practitioner in Oneida village since 1875, was born at Marcy, N. Y., February 24, 1849, a son of M. P. and Mary (Hughes) Cavana, and grandson of Martin Cavana. He was educated at Whitestown Seminary, and the University of Michigan, and began the study of medicine at Holland Patent, N. Y., under Norton Wolcott, M. D. Later he attended two regular courses and one preliminary course of lectures at Ann Arbor, Michigan, and at Bellevue Hospital Medical College of New York city, where he was graduated M. D. in February, 1872. In the winter of 1892-93 he took a post graduate course in operative gynecology at the New York Post Graduate College. Dr. Cavana commenced practice at Oneida Castle in May, 1872, and three years later removed to Oneida where he has practiced nearly a quarter of a century. He is a member of the New York State Medical Association, and an ex-member of its council; New York State Association of Railway Surgeons, its secretary in 1892 and 1893, and its president in 1894; National Association of Railway Surgeons; American Academy of Railway Surgeons; Medico-Legal Society of New York; ex-member of United States Board of Pension Surgeons; and Surgeon of the New York, Ontario & Western Railroad, northern division. He has served as captain of the Oneida Battery, Light Artillery, for several years; as chairman of the Madison County Republican Committee, and on the village board of Police and Fire Commissioners. He is a member of the Republican Club of the City of New York; the Oneida Chamber of Commerce, and a thirty-second degree Mason. In 1890 Dr. Cavana established the Oneida Private Hospital at Oneida, and the Oneida Sanitarium at Sylvan Beach, of both institutions of which he is proprietor and manager. He has gained a wide reputation in the medical world as an expert in gynecological surgery. He married, June 5, 1872, Miss Sarah J. Robinson of Holland Patent, N. Y. Their only child, Martin Cavana, jr., aged seventeen years, died in 1894.

Cramer, Norman L., was born in the town of Fenner, this county, October 15,

1844, a son of Andrew F., and Caroline (Button) Cramer. He was educated at Cazenovia Seminary, and at the Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn., from which he was graduated with the class of 1873. Mr. Cramer was engaged in the profession of teaching for a period of twelve years, his first position being that of instructor in the Ripley Female College at Poultney, Vt., where he remained one year. For three years he served as principal of the High School at Portland, Conn.; was principal of the High School at Grand Rapids, Mich., one year; and for seven years was principal of different schools in the State of Connecticut. Following this period he was engaged for three years in the office of the Shaler & Hall Quarry Company at Portland, Conn. In 1886 he came to Oneida and bought an interest in the leather goods business of E. E. Coe who had started in the early seventies. They continued one year under the firm name of Coe & Cramer, and Mr. Coe was succeeded by W. E. Phillips, forming the firm of Cramer & Phillips. After six years Mr. Phillips withdrew and was succeeded by Nelson G. Stark, forming the present firm of Cramer & Stark. In August, 1864, Mr. Cramer enlisted in Co. M of the Harris Light Cavalry, and served until the close of the war. He is a member of John R. Stewart Post, No. 170, G. A. R., and has served in nearly all the offices of this organization. Mr. Cramer married, in 1878, M. Josephine Cady, a daughter of Rev. William O. Cady, of Portland, Conn. Of this union is one son, Myron C. Cramer.

Coles, Theodore, son of Amos and Agnes (Troth) Coles, was born in Medford, N. J., October 6, 1845. He was educated at Medford Academy, and until he reached his majority assisted in the conduct of his father's farm. He gained his first business experience at Bordentown, N. J., as a clerk in a shipping office, and after one year took a position in the office of an agricultural implement factory in Philadelphia, where he remained two years. Subsequently he engaged in the real estate business in Chicago, and later in an architectural iron business in San Francisco. From the latter city he came to Durhamville, Oneida county, to take a position as superintendent of the Durhamville Glass Works. He resigned this position to become treasurer of the Canastota Knife Co., where he remained until 1896. In that year Mr. Coles established the Oneida Rubber Tire Works which he still continues. In 1898 he purchased the plant previously owned by the Oneida Gas Works, and rebuilt the same for the better accommodation of his own business. Mr. Coles has been actively interested in and a prominent supporter of the Madison County Historical Society. He married Frances Newton Messinger, daughter of the late I. Newton Messinger of Oneida.

Chapin, Dwight, son of Samuel and Faunie (Sage) Chapin (a sister of Russell Sage), was born in Vernon, Oneida county, N. Y., April 25, 1837. His father was a jeweler, a native of Ballston Spa, Saratoga county, N. Y. He lived in Vernon several years, and removed to Oneida in 1850 and established the first jewelry store in this village. He is still living in his ninety-third year, and his wife in her ninety-first year. Mr. Chapin's education was limited to the district schools. He was thirteen years old when the family came to Oneida, and shortly after went in the office of the Oneida Telegraph, established by David Frost, and the first paper in the village. Mr. Chapin assisted in the preparation of the first issue published. He re-

mained in the printing business seven years, three years in Oneida, and later in Utica, Buffalo, Erie, Pa., and Auburn, N. Y. In 1848 he began a small business in Oneida as a dealer in books, stationery and periodicals. This he continued until the outbreak of the civil war, when on August 10, 1861, he enlisted in the Oneida Cavalry Company (only independent cavalry company in the service). This company was always connected with headquarters and was escort successively to Generals McClellan, Hooker, Meade, and Grant. Mr. Chapin was Quartermaster Sergeant during his entire term of service. He was honorably discharged September 13, 1864, and again took up his business in Oneida which had been continued during his absence by his father and brother. He has ever since conducted this business which has become one of the landmarks of the town. Some years ago he added wall paper and picture frames to his stock. The "Dwight Chapin Book Store" is the oldest establishment of its kind in central New York and one of the oldest in the State. Mr. Chapin married, in 1866 Hannah Dyer, daughter of Benjamin W. Dyer. Three children have been born of this union: Mrs. Charles B. Wilbur, of Boston; Mrs. Nelson D. Bonney; and Sam D. Chapin.

Coe, D. R., son of Albert E. and Charlotte (Read) Coe, was born in the town of Smithfield, this county, in 1846. His father was a farmer and subsequently a merchant and broker in Oneida, becoming well known throughout this section. He died in 1887. Mr. Coe was educated in the old Oneida Seminary and at Madison University, now Colgate University, from which he was graduated with the class of 1872. Soon afterward he was appointed deputy clerk of the United States Circuit Court at Utica, a position which he held for eight years and then, after a short western trip, returned to Oneida to care for his father's extensive interests during the latter's illness. After his father's death Mr. Coe took charge of the estate as administrator. In 1890 he engaged in the hardware business, buying an interest in the firm of H. M. Reynolds & Co., which on his admission became Millspaugh & Coe, and so continued until the spring of 1896 when Mr. Millspaugh retired. In the fall of the same year the present firm of Coe & Timmerman was formed by the admission of G. A. Timmerman. Mr. Coe married, in 1885, Sarah Allan, daughter of Moses Allan of Utica. Three sons have been born of this union: Allan Read; Stanley Campbell; and David Donald.

Chapin, Frank W., was born in Vernon, Oneida county, N. Y., October 20, 1843, a son of Samuel and Fannie (Sage) Chapin. He received an education limited to the district schools and early learned the trade of painting and paper hanging, which he has followed all his life. In May, 1861, he enlisted in Co. H., 35th N. Y. Vols. and served two years. In January, 1864, he re-enlisted in the 157th N. Y. Vols.; was transferred in 1865 to the 54th N. Y. Vols., and honorably discharged, April 14, 1866, after a service of four years. He then returned to Oneida, where he has since, with the exception of a few years, followed his trade. In April, 1892, he formed a partnership with his brother, Fremont Chapin, and under the name of Chapin Brothers established his present wall paper and paint business at No. 36 Madison street. Mr. Chapin is a member of John R. Stewart Post No. 170, G. A. R. He married, in 1876, Ada F. Hitchcock, daughter of J. N. Hitchcock of Flat Rock, Michigan.

Conniff, Thomas, who has been in the shoe business at one location in Oneida for thirty-two years, was born in Ireland, December 14, 1837, a son of John and Martha (Brennan) Conniff. His father was extensively engaged in shoe manufacturing in the old country and employed several men. He came to this country with his family in 1846 and settled in New York city. In 1852 he removed to Canaseraga, and in the spring of the following year to Oneida. Thomas Conniff was educated in the common schools and learned the trade of boot and shoemaking under his father. In 1865 he engaged in this business in Oneida, and in 1867 built the block on the north side of Madison street, where he has since conducted his business. He formed a partnership in 1893 with William F. Toher, which still continues under the firm name of Conniff & Toher. In politics Mr. Conniff has been a consistent Democrat; he has served as overseer of the poor two years, and as village trustee one term. In June, 1867, he married Ellen M. Kelly, and of their union five children were born, four of whom survive: Mrs. Henry M. White, Jennie H., Paul R., and Thomas J. Two children, Jennie H. and Paul R., have taken the orders of the church; the former is a member of the Order of the Sacred Heart, and the latter of the Jesuit Order; both were graduates of the Oneida High School with the class of 1888.

Carl, Peter P., p. o. Chittenango, a highly esteemed and widely known citizen of Chittenango, was born in that village in 1834. His father was Andrew Carl, by trade a blacksmith, who came here from Danbury, Conn., in 1830. Peter Carl learned the wagon making trade at Canastota in 1850 and 1852; during the latter year he established himself in business in Chittenango. In July, 1862, he enlisted as second sergeant in the 157th Regiment, N. Y. Volunteers; served as wagon master in Siegel's 11th Corps until September 1, 1862, and was promoted to A. Q. M. S., September 1, 1863, and served until the close of the war. Mr. Carl then resumed his business in Chittenango, where by enterprise and integrity he has built up a large trade in wagons, etc. One son is engaged in the business with him, Randall Carl, now thirty-eight years of age. Mr. Carl's first wife was Louisa S. Plank of Chittenango, who died in 1870, leaving three children. He was married again in 1878 to Lizzie Barnes. Mr. Carl has for forty six years been chief engineer of the local fire department and from 1870 to 1877 was trustee of the village. In 1870 Carl's Opera House was erected, a handsome and commodious structure, still owned and managed by himself. It is the only public hall of consequence in the locality, and capable of accommodating nearly 500 people.

Curtis, Mrs. Elizabeth G., p. o. Madison.—Whiting J. Lewis was one of the pioneers of Madison, and came to the town from Stratford, Conn., about 1796. He was a farmer and a man greatly respected in the locality. His children were Sally, Henry, Judson S. Stiles and Angenette. Henry Lewis was born near Solsville in 1806, and spent the greater portion of his business life in the town. He engaged in farming and speculating and became the most wealthy man in Madison. Moreover, he was generous and public spirited, and much respected wherever known. He died in 1894. His first wife was Susan Root, daughter of pioneer Solomon Root; they had two children: Heber, who lived to about twenty-five years of age; and Irving, who died in childhood. Mr. Lewis's second wife was Mrs. Harriet (Slocum) Drake

of Wilkesbarre, Pa. The children by adoption of Henry Lewis were Ella Bailey, who married Henry Schanzlin of Buffalo and Ernest G. (Johnson) Lewis, a native of Madison. The latter married Elizabeth Gifford. He died in November, 1892, and his widow afterward married Louis A. Curtis of Madison.

Coe, Mrs. Mary.—Lewis Elliott Coe, who for more than twenty years was engaged in successful mercantile business in Bouckville, and who was looked upon as one of the self-made men of the village, was born in Hamilton, November 9, 1847, and was the oldest of two children of William Church Coe. His father died when Lewis was eleven years old, upon which the boy went to live with the family of an uncle in Augusta. At the age of twenty-one he came to Bouckville, where he was clerk for Milton Danforth, remaining with him until he failed in business and then succeeding him in the store. Mr. Coe became proprietor January 1, 1875, and was in trade to the time of his death, February 28, 1897. The firm of Coe & Brockett was formed in 1882 and the name is still known to the trade. Mr. Coe was a strong Republican and a generous, public spirited man in all things. From 1874 to 1886 he was postmaster at Bouckville. On October 23, 1872, he married Mary, daughter of Marcius Washburn, by whom he had three children. Dr. Charles M. Coe of Rochester; Edna L., and Lillian A. Mr. Coe was brought up under Universalist influence, but was a liberal supporter of the local M. E. church.

Clark, Ira, was born two and one-half miles west of Morrisville, February 24, 1822, a son of Ira (a native of Connecticut) and Lydia (Dunham) Clark; their children were Orsmus, Edward, Lonson, Joseph P., Ira, Milbe, Laurie, Cornelia, Fidelia, and Lydia, all born in Madison county. The first two sons were drowned in Leland Pond about 1825. By occupation Ira Clark, sr., followed hotel keeping and farming. Ira Clark, jr., was educated in the common schools of Madison county. His early life was spent with his parents, and when sixteen years of age he started in life for himself as a farm laborer. In 1843 he married Marsha Elvira, daughter of Caleb Abbott, and they have one son, William L., who married Lucy Blowers; they have four children: Claud, Effie, Irving and Walter. In the fall after Mr. Clark was married he moved to Michigan, where he purchased a farm and remained eleven years there; he then returned and purchased a farm near Fenner Corners, where he remained six years and then removed to a farm near Nelson. Here he remained until 1878, when he purchased land in the village of Nelson and built the house in which he now lives and follows general farming. Mr. Clark is a public spirited man and takes an interest in town affairs. He was assessor one term and is interested in educational work.

Childs, Walter, was born in Woodstock, Conn., November 15, 1776, a son of Thomas Childs. He came to Cazenovia in 1788 and worked for Captain Abbott by the month, clearing thirty acres of ground where the Ledyard residence now stands. Returning to Connecticut, he married February 8, 1801, Rhoda Burleigh, who was born in Union, Conn., August 12, 1780, and in the same year brought his young wife to Cazenovia, locating four miles west of the village on what is now the Cherry Valley Turnpike. Six children were born to them, five of whom reached maturity:

Esther, born January 16, 1802 (deceased); Aldis, born November 3, 1804, and still living in Cazenovia at the age ninety-five years; Walter B., born July 26, 1807; Samantha, born November 27, 1819; Williard T., born October 27, 1812, and died in infancy; and Thomas, born April 8, 1816. Walter Childs was a man of many estimable qualities and a large and successful farmer. He died in Cazenovia, December 14, 1857. His wife died April 1, 1839.

Clements, Prof. Isaac N., was born January 2, 1842, at Somersetshire, England. In 1843 his parents left England and found a new home in Marcellus, N. Y. In 1860 he entered Cazenovia Seminary and in 1862 was graduated in the College Preparatory Course. Then came President Lincoln's call for volunteers, and he willingly gave his services to his beloved country as a private in the 122d Regiment, N. Y. S. Volunteers. He participated in the hard-fought battles of Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville and Gettysburg. In the battle of the Wilderness he was wounded and taken prisoner, and after five months of suffering was exchanged. In 1866 he entered Wesleyan University and completed his course there in four years, his rank in scholarship giving him an election to the Phi Beta Kappa Fraternity. His first professorship was at Chamberlain Institute, Randolph, N. Y., where he taught successfully for three years. At the end of this time he was elected to the chair of Latin and Greek in Cazenovia Seminary. In 1884 he was elected principal to succeed Prof. J. D. Phelps. Under his management the Seminary had marked prosperity and added several thousand dollars to the permanent endowment. In no year of his administration did the trustees have a deficit to provide for, and at the same time they were able to make additions and improvements to the buildings and grounds. Prof. Clements was married July 10, 1872, to Miss Abbie Smith of East Bridgewater, Mass., who was called from him by death in 1876. In 1881 he married Miss Harriet C. Alvord of Cazenovia. In 1877 he was licensed to preach and in September, 1878, he was admitted on trial in the Central New York Annual Conference. His novitiate was duly passed and he was ordained deacon by Bishop Foss. After two years he received elder's orders at the hands of Bishop Peck. In his relation to the Seminary Prof. Clements was distinguished by eminent financial ability. He held the office of principal longer than any of his predecessors. This circumstance testifies to the high appreciation in which he was held by the board of trustees. Professor Clements has served two years as a village trustee, and for three years as president of the village board of education.

Cunningham, Edw'n R., was born in Cazenovia on the old homestead farm, near the village of New Woodstock, January 26, 1843, a son of William L. and Sarah (Wales) Cunningham. His father was a native of Massachusetts, born in Shutesbury, a son of Dr. Hugh Cunningham, who practiced medicine there many years. He moved in early life to this town and first lived on Perkins' Hill, later buying the homestead farm. He died in December, 1892, having reached the advanced age of eighty-four years. Edwin R. Cunningham was the youngest of five children, and during his earlier years worked on the farm and attended the schools of the vicinity. He has been engaged in farming all his life, with the exception of a period of eight years, when he was employed in the village of New Woodstock. Mr. Cunningham

is a member of the Pleasant Valley Lodge of Odd Fellows (Delphi) and of the A. O. U. W. In politics he has been a staunch Democrat. He married, in 1861, Maria J. Churchward, a daughter of R. R. Churchward of Cazenovia, and three children have been born to them: William E., who died in infancy; Etta J., wife of Gardner Freeborn; and Frank L. of New Woodstock, who was postmaster in that village from 1894 to 1898 and is now deputy in that office. He has a wife, Lena A., and two sons, Walls C. and Edwin L.

Case, Lester M., son of Joseph and Ursulla (Humphrey) Case, was born in Nelson, August 13, 1817. His father was a farmer and one of the earliest settlers of Nelson township; he was a native of Connecticut. Of his union with Ursulla Humphrey four children were born: Milton, Lucia, Luna and Lester. Joseph Case reached the venerable age of eighty-nine years and died in 1855. Lester M. Case was educated at Homer Academy and all his life followed the occupation of farming. He represented his district in the Legislature one term and was a member of the Constitutional Convention in 1868. Mr. Case was a staunch Whig and Republican. He was a man of excellent habits, strict integrity and most kindly disposition. He was a member a few years of the Presbyterian Church. November 25, 1845, he married Huldah Backus, daughter of Judge Talcott Backus of Cazenovia, who survives him. Two children were born of this union, Edward Lester, died at the age of five years; Amelia died in her fourteenth year. Mr. Case died October 8, 1874.

Comstock, Julius C., who died in Cazenovia, April 16, 1884, in the sixty-third year of his age, was one of the most respected citizens of the community. He was born in July, 1820, in the house east of Cazenovia village which was always his home. His father, Zephaniah Comstock, came from Connecticut into this region among the earlier settlers, taking up the home farm, while Samuel Bordwell, who came with him, took up the farm adjoining. Zephaniah Comstock was a fine type of the sturdy, honest and God-fearing pioneer and died in 1877, honored and respected by the entire community. Julius C. Comstock was reared on the farm, receiving the educational advantages afforded by the country schools of those days. All his life he followed the occupation of farming. He served the town as assessor several terms and also as highway commissioner; in politics he was a consistent Republican. In all his relations with his fellowmen during his long residence in this community, his character was above reproach. Mr. Comstock married Martha Root, a daughter of Edward Root of Fenner, who survives him.

Clarke, M. J., one of the leading business men of Hamilton, was born in Earlville, N. Y., June 14, 1863, and educated in the Earlville schools. He remained at home on the farm until twenty-one years of age, when he moved to Hamilton and purchased the mail and passenger stage route to Poolville and the D. L. & W. Railroad; he next purchased the baggage express and bus business in Hamilton and conducted that for a year. He then purchased the new rink building and converted it into a livery and sale stable, which was destroyed by fire on February 19, 1895, and replaced by a model brick structure with a basement the following year. He still retains the passenger express and baggage business with pleasure to himself, and a great accom-

modation to the resident and passenger public. Mr. Clarke is always one of the first to suggest and assist in all the village improvements, being assistant foreman in the Fountain Hose Co., and near by has the steamer at the fire in a moment's notice and the hydrants ready to turn on the flames in a few seconds after the tap of the fire bell. Socially, he is in with the boys in every good work for the upbuilding of humanity, being a member of Tuscarora Lodge, No. 669, I. O. F. and Wakesha Encampment No. 101; he is also a member of Hamilton Hive No. 540, K. O. T. M.; Hamilton Lodge No. 208, A. O. U. W.; and Hamilton Grange No. 648, P. H. In December, 1883, Mr. Clarke married Hattie L. Wilcox of Earlville; they have one daughter, Lulu L., born in January, 1888. Mr. Clarke's parents, Whitman and Frances E. (Hitchcock) Clarke, and grandmother, Eliza C. Clarke, are still living. His grandfather, Whipple Clarke, a native of Rhode Island, came to this county in 1812 and was one of the pioneers of the county; he died at his home in Lebanon, March 28, 1888.

Conley, Frank P., was born in Sullivan, Madison county, January 9, 1850, a son of Anthony Conley, a native of Ireland, who came to Madison county in about 1848, where he resided twenty-five years, then returned to Ireland to spend his last days; his wife was Mary Fitzpatrick. Frank P. Conley is a farmer by occupation, a Republican in politics and a member of Morrisville Lodge Wewana No. 678, I. O. F. On March 4, 1885, he married Lora A. Berry, daughter of John R. Berry, and granddaughter of Devan Berry, a native of Connecticut, who first settled in this county, in the town of Madison, coming from there to Smithfield in 1819, in which town he spent the remainder of his life, dying in 1864, at the home of his son, John R. Berry, with whom he resided on the farm Mr. Conley now occupies. Mr. Berry married Hannah Golding; they had eight children, two of whom are now living: Mrs. A. J. Beach of Milton Junction, Wis., and George Berry of Fenner. Devan Berry had a brother, Samuel, and a sister, Mrs. Erastus Cleveland, who resided in Madison. John R. Berry was born in the town of Madison in 1812, and was seven years of age when he came with his parents to Smithfield, where he spent most of his life. On March 11, 1846, he married Almena L. Dickey; they had two children: James E., born December 4, 1847, died September 9, 1887, and Lora A. Mr. Berry was one of the leading farmers of Smithfield; he had 200 acres of land which was gained by hard labor and economy. In politics he was a Republican and served as assessor of his town; he died July 11, 1894. Mrs. Berry died August 29, 1897. She was a daughter of Joseph Dickey, one of the early settlers of Smithfield, and granddaughter of Daniel Dickey, whom many of the older residents remember, as he was one of the leading men in this vicinity; he served as justice for several years and was familiarly known as "Squire Dickey". He was also at one time member of Assembly; he died in 1858.

Cody, Kendall, p. o. Cazenovia, was born in the town of Vernon, Oneida county, N. Y., April 27, 1850, a son of Francis A. and Phoebe (Faulkner) Cody. They had six children: Jennie, Samuel, James F., Kendall, Frances and Eva P., all natives of Vernon. Francis A. by occupation followed farming, and also speculated in live stock, horses, cattle, sheep, etc. About 1883 he moved from the town of Vernon and settled near Oneida Castle, Madison county. Kendall Cody was educated in the

schools of the town of Vernon, in Cazenovia Seminary and Whitestown Seminary. When he was about eighteen years of age he started in life for himself as a laborer and speculator in horses, cattle, etc. When he was twenty-three years of age he purchased the farm where he resides, which contains 500 acres of land and follows general farming and hop growing. February 26, 1872, he married Martha J., daughter of Jerome J. Deland, and they have two children living and one deceased. Maude P., Mildred (deceased) and Stanley, all born on the farm where he now lives. Mr. Cody has always taken an active part in town and county affairs; liberally supports educational institutions, and is a useful and respected citizen.

Cummings, Lincoln L., p. o. Munnsville, was born in Oneida county, November 25, 1824, a son of Nichols and Amelia (Gould) Cummings, both natives of Massachusetts. They had thirteen children and came to Oneida about 1822, he died in Stockbridge in 1863 and his wife in 1885. Lincoln L. Cummings was educated in the common schools and Munnsville Academy. Mr. Cummings taught schools eight winters and followed the trade of stone mason for a short time. At present he has sixty-nine acres of land which he bought in 1850. In 1858 he patented the first portable hop press ever used. On March 17, 1850, he married Martha J. Bridge of Stockbridge, and has three children: Elbert L. (deceased), James B., born July 14, 1856, educated in the common schools; and Andrew L. (deceased). Mr. Cummings was originally a Whig, and now a Republican; he has been town auditor seven years, commissioner two years and assessor nine years. Mrs. Cummings died September 3, 1896.

Chesebro, J. H. and A. D., p. o. Brookfield, N. Y., represent one of the oldest and most respected families of the town. Christopher Chesebro was a farmer in colonial days. He had a son Harris, born February 9, 1769, a sailor and also a tailor, who came to Brookfield about 1800, was married to Patty Champlain, and had a son Jared; Harris died in 1838. Jared Chesebro was born in 1808 in Brookfield, married Sarah (born in 1809 in Brookfield), daughter of Zebulon Brown, who bore him two children, J. H. and Rhoda L., who died at two years of age; they also had one adopted daughter, Elizabeth Johnson, wife of Maxon Crumb of Bridgewater, N. Y.; Jared was highway commissioner six years. Zebulon Brown, maternal grandfather of J. H. Chesebro, came to Brookfield about 1807 and cut off the timber on the site of the village of Brookfield; he was a great student of the Scriptures and something of a prophet, saying that in time the people of Brookfield would hold conversation with those in New York city; his wife was Sarah Lewis, born March 12, 1791; Mr. Brown died February 8, 1875, and his wife June 28, 1872. J. H. Chesebro was born in Brookfield, April 3, 1833, and he was educated in the common schools. He was married to Harriet S. Williams of Brookfield, and of their union there are three children: Alvin Duane, Orra D., wife of Arthur D. Page (who have two children, Alvin W. and Floyd W.), and Ida L., wife of Fred White, all of Brookfield. Mr. Chesebro is a Republican and has been assessor nine years; he has a farm of 300 acres and a dairy of twenty-five cows, which, in partnership with his son Alvin D., he conducts in a highly successful manner. Alvin Duane Chesebro was born March 3, 1855, and was educated in the public schools; at the age of eighteen he took charge of the farm and was married to Hattie, daughter of

Daniel Hinkley; they have one adopted son, William Le Roy. His health failing, he removed to the village of Brookfield, and for a short time was engaged with D. F. Maine in his hardware store, but he soon returned to the farm, which he since, with his father, has managed. He is a Republican, and has been collector and highway commissioner two years. J. H. and Alvin D. have been members of the board of the Agricultural Society of Brookfield, in which they take great interest.

Crandall, Irving A., p. o. Leonardsville, N. Y., was born in Brookfield, N. Y., August 5, 1848. His grandfather was William Crandall, a son of Henry and Mary (Greenman) Crandall, who were pioneers near Cazenovia, where they both died. He was born in Rhode Island during the Revolution and when a young man came to De Ruyter, where he resided through life; he was married to Lydia Greenman, and of their six children one son and one daughter survive; he died in 1856 and his wife in 1829. His son, Darwin S. Crandall, father of Irving A., was born in De Ruyter, January 22, 1816, and was a builder and contractor. He removed to Brookfield in 1838, and in 1848 to Leonardsville, where he resides. In 1838 he was married to Alzina, daughter of Phineas Babcock (a pioneer of Brookfield) and their children were four: Sarah A. (deceased), Irving A., Arthur W. and Alice W., wife of D. V. St. John of Plainfield, N. J. Irving A. Crandall was reared and educated in Leonardsville and at the age of sixteen began as a clerk for N. V. & W. H. Brand, with whom he remained two years, was with North & Babcock one year, a short time as assistant clerk in the county clerk's office, and in 1867 engaged in mercantile trade as a partner in the firm of Kinney & Crandall; after a year he bought his partner's interest and has since been the leading merchant in this section, having a trade of from \$30,000 to \$40,000 yearly. Mr. Crandall is a Republican, is serving his fourth term as postmaster, has been a member of the school board since the organization of the union school, and a deacon and trustee of the Leonardsville Seventh Day Baptist Church. In 1870 he was married to Algerose, daughter of John F. Higley of Syracuse, N. Y.; they have four children—Elva E., educated at Vassar College and wife of E. F. Champlain, druggist of Leonardsville; Ralph E., a student at Yale University; Mabel M., a graduate of Leonardsville union school, and Blanche, at home.

Carpenter, Austin B., p. o. Morrisville, sheriff of Madison county, was born in old historic Pompey, Onondaga county, July 3, 1861, and was the son of Major and Abigail Carpenter of that town. At the age of twenty-one Austin left home and went to De Ruyter, remaining one year, and then came to Morrisville, where he was jailor under Sheriff Underwood about eighteen months; later on he was village deputy sheriff and constable four years and then removed to Cazenovia, where he was deputy sheriff, town constable, and policeman for a term of eight years. In the fall of 1896 he was elected sheriff and according to the unanimous expression of the bar of the county is one of the most competent officers who ever filled that office. He thoroughly understands all the duties of the position, having been deputy sheriff thirteen years. Of course Mr. Carpenter is a strong Republican. In 1885 he married Anna, daughter of Bartlett Fitzgerald of Morrisville. They have two children—Jennie L. and Blanche J.

Calkins, Caleb, a native of Holland, Erie county, N. Y., was born February 28, 1814, and in 1839 settled in Peterboro, Madison county. His father was David Calkins, who was a pioneer in Erie county, but removed to Iowa where he died. When Caleb Calkins located at Peterboro he entered the employ of Gerrit Smith, son of the founder of the town of Smithfield and the village of Peterboro. His excellent business ability, his industry and sterling integrity soon won the confidence of Mr. Smith, whose large landed and other interests required just such services as Mr. Calkins was able to render. He remained in Mr. Smith's employ until his death, January 24, 1892. Mr. Calkins was a Republican and was earnest and active in support of the principles of the party. He served his town as Supervisor and in 1866 was a member of the State Legislature, in both of which positions he gained the commendation of his constituents. He married Mary W. Tracy and they had two children: Mary L. (deceased) and Tracy Calkins. Tracy Calkins was educated in Peterboro and in Allen's (West Newton) classical school. He assisted his father a number of years in connection with the affairs of Mr. Smith, and also was engaged for a time in the oil business. He is a respected citizen of Peterboro. He married June 6, 1888, Maggie E. Chalmers of Detroit, Mich.

Cleveland, C. A., p. o. Morrisville.—Dr. William Pitt Cleveland, who is recalled as one of the early and prominent physicians of Morrisville, was educated at Philadelphia and came to Madison county about 1807. He lived at the county seat until his death, just previous to 1850. He married in 1808 Polly Lumbard, a daughter of Thomas Lumbard, the latter one of the pioneers who came to Eaton in 1803. Dr. Cleveland's children were Mary, who married William H. Chambers; Thomas L., and Sarah, the latter the wife of Harry Bicknell. Thomas L. Cleveland was a merchant at Eaton for a few years and then located at the county seat, where he was in business about thirty-five years. His wife was Susan Palmer, by whom he had four children: Mary L., William Pitt, Charles A., and Susie. Charles A. Cleveland has been one of the successful farmers of the town several years, but is best known as jailer in Morrisville, in which capacity he has served six years. He was constable of the town three years and in whatever position a trusted competent official. In 1880 he married Mary Wagner of Georgetown; they have three children.

Carpenter, George W., p. o. Chittenango Station, postmaster and merchant at Chittenango Station, was born at Orwell, Oswego county, N. Y., November 27, 1844, a son of Hannah and Reuben S. Carpenter. His paternal ancestors were from Connecticut, and his parents were among the earliest settlers in Hamilton county. They came to this county in 1846, where Reuben died June 26, 1898, his wife still living at the old homestead. Mr. Carpenter's education was acquired chiefly at the common schools in this vicinity and in 1877 he opened a general store at Port Byron, N. Y., remaining there until 1887, when he engaged in business at this place. He has been successful in business and enjoys the esteem of all who know him. Various minor official positions had come to him prior to his appointment as postmaster at Chittenango Station in May, 1888. August 27, 1865, he married Mary E. Shaver of Sodus, N. Y. Their children are as follows: Kittie, born October 18, 1867; Frank B., born April 8, 1873; Elmer R., born April 16, 1878, and Charles S., born October 7, 1871,

and who died March 11, 1872. Mr. Carpenter's father, Reuben S. Carpenter, was born in the town of Hope, Montgomery county, N. Y., August 6, 1821. At the age of nineteen he purchased his time from his father and started in business for himself. He was a stonemason by trade and went to work for the State on the Black River Canal, where he worked about a year. He then removed to Orwell, Oswego county, where he remained about two years. While at Orwell he was married to Hannah C. Pennock (a sister of the late Ebenezer Pennock). From Orwell he removed to Three River Point, where he resided about a year, removing from that place to Oak Hill. Here Mr. Carpenter was employed by Captain Cady, one of the pioneers of this town. When the Erie Canal was enlarged Mr. Carpenter removed to Bolivar, where he had charge of the work of obtaining stone for the bridge and culvert at that place. From Bolivar he removed to his late residence north of Chittenango Station, where he resided up to the time of his death. The "Squire," as Mr. Carpenter was known hereabouts, was in early life a Democrat, but became a Republican at the formation of that party and has since been an active member. Some years ago he was elected justice of the peace, which was the only office he ever held. The immediate vicinity of the "Station" at the time he came here was practically an unbroken forest, and Mr. Carpenter's reminiscences of the early days of his residence here were very interesting. In 1863 Mr. Carpenter went to the State of Ohio, remaining there until 1864, when he was employed by the United States Government as foreman (with the rank of captain) in the government shipyards at Chattanooga, Tenn., where he remained until the close of the war, after which time he followed the business of carpenter and builder. Mr. Carpenter was the father of eight children, five of whom, George W., Mrs. Mathew Chapley, Mrs. George Bender, Mrs. George Olmstead, and William E. Carpenter, together with his wife and a brother, George H. Carpenter of Sheboygan, Wis., survive him.

Cooper, Frank, p. o. Perryville, was born at Sharon, Wisconsin, February 9, 1849. When a boy his parents settled in Clockville, this county, where his boyhood was chiefly passed. He was educated at Yates Institute, Chittenango, then one of the foremost educational institutions of the county. Mr. Cooper's principal business is farming and he has speculated a good deal in live stock, etc. He was largely instrumental in the erection of the handsome union school building and other enterprises at Perryville. Mr. Cooper is active in local politics, yet by no means a partisan. Various official positions have come to him, which he fills with dignity and credit. He was town assessor for six years, is now clerk of the Board of Education, a director of the Madison-Onondaga Mutual Fire Insurance Company, steward and trustee of the M. E. Church of Perryville, and for several years notary public. He married, October 5, 1876, Hattie P. Hamblen of Fenner, and their daughter, May, is now a teacher in Perryville Union School.

Couch, Mrs. Elsenia M., p. o. Madison.—Anthony Howd came from Connecticut and settled in Stepentown, from which place he removed to Cazenovia. He was an early and successful farmer and also made potash, but had the misfortune to lose a leg through accident. He is also remembered as an early postman, carrying the mail over one of the stage routes. He married Martha Harrington of Rhode Island, and

came to Cazenovia on horseback; his children were Hannah, Laura, Harriet, Elsenä, Samuel, Amy, Harry, John, Eli, and one other who died in infancy. Deacon Harrington Marshall, who was born in Rhode Island in 1793, married Laura Howd and for a time lived in Cazenovia, removing thence to Chenango county, where he lived forty years and then returned to Cazenovia and there died in 1886. Their children were Sidney; Albert H., who entered the Universalist ministry and was for thirty-three years pastor of the church in Madison village and died February 16, 1892; Harriet E., Luther L., Elsenä, who married Seymour Couch, the latter the eldest of seven children of Bradley Couch; Franklin A. of Co. 1, 185th N. Y. Inf., who was killed in about the last battle of the war, William Harrison Anthony of Co. B, 3d N. Y. Cavalry, and killed in the battle of the Wilderness. Mrs. Couch is the last of the family living, excepting her father's youngest brother, George Marshall of Chittenango.

Chafee, Hiram E., p. o. Siloam, was born in Eaton, July 19, 1851, a son of Thomas G. and Cassandria W. (Stone) Chafee, natives of Madison county, N. Y. Thomas G. was born at Westmoreland in 1822, and was a son of Joseph M. and Elizabeth (Grant) Chaphe, early settlers of Madison county. He was a farmer and died January 23, 1897. His wife survives him and lives at Morrisville. Hiram E. was educated in the common schools and is engaged in farming, making a speciality of fruit growing and berry raising. In January, 1872, he married Annie E., daughter of Edwin and Chloe (Hitchcock) Hinman, he a son of Grove and Cyrene (Palmer) Hinman, early settlers of Stockbridge, coming from Goshen, Conn. Edwin died June 15, 1859, and his wife March 25, 1858. Mr. and Mrs. Chafee had nine children: Grace B., Cassandria A., Elsie M., Sylvia E., Arthur E., Thomas B., Gertrude B., Florence R. and Robert M. Grace B. is a graduate of Oneonta Normal School and is a teacher at Port Chester, Westchester county, N. Y. Cassandria was graduated from Eastman's Business College and is now a teacher in Eastman's Business Institute at New York city. Elsie M. was educated in Morrisville Union School and Oneonta Normal, and is now a teacher. Sylvia E. was educated at Morrisville and is now teaching.

Coe, Duane W., p. o. Peterboro, was born in Smithfield, January 3, 1847, a son of Eliashub E., and grandson of David Coe, who was born in Connecticut September 10, 1784, and came to Smithfield in 1802, where he died July 6, 1855; his wife was Ora Ellenwood, born in Clinton, N. Y., August 15, 1789, and died in Smithfield February 4, 1869. Eliashub E. was born on the old homestead in Smithfield, June 16, 1816. His wife was Susan D. Mathewson, born in Smithfield, October 28, 1817, a daughter of Winchester Mathewson, one of the first settlers of Smithfield. To Eliashub E. Coe and wife were born six children. Dumois H., born May 10, 1840, died November 5, 1841; Renaldo O., born September 6, 1842, and now lives in California; E. Emmons, born April 24, 1845; Duane W. (the subject); S. Cordelia, born June 15, 1849, married F. D. Miller of New York city; and J. Henrietta, born May 4, 1851, died December 20, 1855. Mr. Coe's maternal grandparents had fourteen children, twelve of whom grew to maturity. Eliashub E. Coe died December 31, 1887; his wife July 28, 1871. Duane W. Coe was educated in Peterboro Academy and conducts a farm of 153 acres, following dairying and sheep raising. March 23, 1869, he

married Florence J., daughter of Hugh and Mary McWilliams; they have three children: Augusta M., wife of Dr. H. C. Eschbach of Albia, Iowa (who have three children: Florence, Barbara and Martha); Florence C., and Hugh E. at home. Mr. Coe was a Democrat in early life, but a Republican since Garfield's administration. He has been justice of the peace sixteen years and attends and supports the M. E. church.

Cronk, Jeremiah, Lenox, was born in Columbia, August 16, 1822, a son of John (who died in Columbia county, N. Y.), and grandson of John Cronk, who spent his last days in Yates county. John Cronk, jr., was born in Columbia county, and died 1827. His wife was Maria Shaver; they had five children. Mrs. Cronk's second husband was Henry Coon; they had three children. Jeremiah Cronk was reared on a farm and educated in the common schools. In 1855 he came to Lenox and bought the farm he now owns of 115 acres, and in 1877 built a fine residence. In 1844 Mr. Cronk married Almira Wentworth, born in Schoharie county, May 2, 1822, a daughter of Henry Wentworth, and to them were born four children: John H., Edgar A., Theodore and Charles W. (deceased). In politics Mr. Cronk is a Democrat. John H. Cronk married Elsie Prosser and they have two children—Clifford W., and Walter H. Edgar A. married Libbie Petrie and they have three children: Almira, Edgar and Asa R. Theodore married Mary Lewis and they have four children: Roy, Audry, Bessie and Clarie M.

De Lano, Milton, of Madison county, N. Y., son of Henry and Elizabeth De Lano, was born near Wampsville, Madison county, N. Y., August 11, 1844. His mother was born but a short distance from his birthplace in 1813. His father died at Canastota on Milton's fourteenth birthday, since which time the latter has wholly maintained himself. He received an ordinary education and was brought up a merchant's clerk and conducted a store for eight years. He was three times elected clerk of his native township, serving in 1867, 1868 and 1869, and was twice elected sheriff of his native county, serving in 1873, 1874, 1875, 1879, 1880, and 1881; he was a delegate from his native district to the National Republican Convention in 1884, his colleague being United States Senator Thomas C. Platt. He organized the Canastota Banking House in August, 1876, which he individually conducted until August, 1887, when he reorganized under the laws of New York State, naming the same "State Bank of Canastota," taking the cashiership thereof, which he has held since. He was elected from the Twenty-sixth New York District to the Fiftieth Congress and re-elected to the Fifty-first Congress as a Republican from his native district, embracing the counties of Broome, Chenango, Madison and Tioga. During the Fifty-first Congress he was chairman of the Committee on Pensions, and declined to be a candidate for renomination. He aided in enlarging the Canastota High School district in 1883, when he was elected a member of the Board of Education thereof and has been elected every three years to the same position, serving for eighteen consecutive years; since 1893 he has been president of said Board of Education.

Dyer, Benjamin W., who died in Oneida, February 17, 1888, in the ninety-first year of his age, was for many years a well known and esteemed resident and citizen

in this vicinity. He was born in Petersburg, N. Y., in the year 1797, and when he was yet an infant his parents removed to the State of Vermont. He obtained the educational advantages afforded by the country schools of those days, and assisted in the conduct of his father's farm. In 1818, when twenty-one years old, he rode a horse, which was about his only possession, into Central New York, and secured employment on the construction of the Erie Canal, under Cobb & Sage, well known contractors at Chittenango. It is related, that having constructed a section large enough to make it practicable to use a work boat or scow, they could find no one who possessed sufficient experience to operate the boat. It was suggested, however, that young Dyer could succeed if anybody, and he undertook the task, thus earning the title of "Captain" Dyer, by which he was known throughout the rest of his life. He was one of the first men to operate a boat on the canal, and of his experience with the work scow of Cobb & Sage, it said that he started with a team from Chittenango, but for three days did not get far enough away to prevent his returning to Chittenango to spend the night. For six years he was captain of a boat on the canal owned by Cobb & Sage. At that time the canal was used by many travellers, and he gained a wide acquaintance. He spent his winters at Albany, and in his wanderings throughout the capital grew to know by sight and even personally many of the great men of the time, including Aaron Burr, of whom he often related anecdotes. Subsequently he was employed for a period by his brother-in-law, Harvey J. Cobb, as overseer on the Seneca Turnpike, and finally settled permanently in Wampsville, where he resided twenty-five years. During the first four years of this period he conducted a hotel, but this he closed, giving most of his attention to agricultural pursuits. Mr. Dyer was a man of excellent judgment, and obtained a comfortable competency. He was a man of more than ordinary mind and ability; a great reader in his early life; his education was largely obtained from observation and practical experience; he was deeply interested in affording to his children the best educational advantages. He removed to Oneida in 1870, and lived quietly there until his death, making many friends, for he was a man of very genial nature. He was a lifelong Democrat but never sought or held public office. Mr. Dyer married in 1833, Mahala, a daughter of Pardon Barnard, an honored resident of the town of Lenox who lived and died at Quality Hill; was one of the earlier sheriffs of the county, and served two terms in the State Legislature. Six children were born of this union: Benjamin Nichols, for several years a druggist in Oneida, where he died; Hannah, who married Dwight Chapin of Oneida; Annette, who married Albert Purdy, a native of the town of Eaton, and now an artist of considerable reputation at Ithaca; Mary, who married Darius D. Jackson, a native of Oneida county who became a business man in New York city, where he died; Julia Dyer, first wife Darius D. Jackson, and Frank Dyer, both of whom died in 1870. Benjamin W. Dyer was a lineal descendant of William Dyer who emigrated from England in 1660 and settled in Providence, R. I. He married Mary Dyer, adopted daughter of his parents, who is strongly put forth by students of genealogy and historians as a daughter of Lady Arabella Stuart. If this supposition be correct the descendants of William and Mary Dyer are also descended from the noble family of Stuart. The Dyers were Quakers, and the Mary Dyer above mentioned was put to death on Boston Common for her firm and unyielding adherence to her religious beliefs.

Dunlap, Edward H., who died on his farm three miles southwest of the village of Vernon, February 28, 1889, in the sixty-sixth year of his age, was well known in this vicinity. He was born July 8, 1823, in Whitestown, Oneida county, N. Y., a son of Job and Sara (Baker) Dunlap. His father was a farmer and also conducted a general store at Bennett's Corners for several years. Mr. Dunlap resided on his father's farm until he was a young man, and attended the district schools. He finally went to Madison, Wis., where for several years he conducted a general store with his brother, Sylvester Dunlap. After his father's death he returned east and purchased the home farm, to which he added from time to time until he possessed 276 acres. He also held considerable land in the West. Mr. Dunlap was a man of good business ability and possessed the power of making money. He was engaged in a paint and wall paper business in the village of Oneida for about five years, after which he returned to his farm where he resided until his death. He was a Free and Accepted Mason, and a man of genial nature, well liked by all with whom he came in contact. He married Tryphena, daughter of Josiah Rawson of Bennett's Corners and one daughter was born to them Ella Josephine, widow of Henry Thompson of Oneida.

Rawson, Josiah, who was a justice of the peace at Bennett's Corners for many years, and a well known and highly respected citizen of Madison county, died May 8, 1861. He was a lineal descendant in the sixth generation from Edward Rawson, who came from England in 1636 and settled in Newbury in Massachusetts Bay Colony; was a man of importance in the colony, serving in many positions of public trust; town clerk, selectman, deputy to the General Court, etc., and held large grants of land. The line is as follows: Josiah (6); Josiah (5); Josiah (4); David (3); William (2); and Edward (1). Mr. Rawson was a native of New England; he married at Richmond, N. H., and later went to Richmond, Vermont, where he was several times a member of the State Legislature. He removed to Madison county in 1828 and engaged in farming near Bennett's Corners, where he resided until his death. Nine children were born to him, only one of whom survives, Tryphena, who resides in Oneida, the widow of Edward Dunlap.

Drake, Frank C., M. D., who has practiced medicine in Oneida for the past thirteen years, was born in Topeka, Kansas, October 21, 1861, a son of D. D. and Rachel (Campbell) Drake. His father, also a physician, was a native of Oswego county, N. Y., and is now in practice at Johnstown, N. Y. Dr. Drake was educated at Colgate Academy and Syracuse University Medical Department, from which he was graduated M. D. with the class of 1886. After taking his degree he at once began practice in Oneida. During 1893 he served as president of the village, and is now serving as a member of the board of police and fire commissioners. He is a trustee of the First Presbyterian Church of Oneida; a member of the New York State Medical Association, and member and for the past three years secretary of the Madison County Medical Society. He married in 1881 Ella De Forest Bates, daughter of James N. Bates of Oneida. One son has been born to them, James D. Drake.

Dewey, Manford J., son of Joel and Eliza (Greene) Dewey, was born in the town of Adams, Jefferson county, N. Y., February 22, 1839. His father was a general

merchant and prominent citizen of Adams, served as justice of the peace for a period of fourteen years, and held other positions of public trust. Of his union with Eliza Greene five children were born, four of whom are now living: Marion M., widow of Julius Tanner; Marissa E., widow of D. M. Greene; Melvil Dewey, the well known secretary of the State Board of Regents, and originator of the modern public library system; and the subject of this notice. M. J. Dewey received an education confined to the common schools of his native town, and at an early age entered his father's business, becoming a salesman and book keeper. As a youth he evinced much natural musical ability, and his father sent him to Boston where he received a thorough musical training, and before he reached his majority became well known in the vicinity of Adams as a talented musician and a teacher of ability. He came to Oneida in May, 1866, and for a period of two years was employed as a salesman and teacher by William E. Pratt & Co.; giving lessons on the piano, organ, cornet, guitar, and violin, besides training different bands in the vicinity. In 1868, he severed his connection with this firm, began a similar business on his own account, and by industry and perseverance gained a flattering success in a surprisingly short time. He conducted his business in a systematic, thorough, and above all honest manner, from time to time added different lines to his stock, and is now one of the largest dealers in musical merchandise in Central New York. In connection with his Oneida store, he has also conducted branches in Utica, Lowville, Clayton, Hamilton, Cazenovia, and Camden. In 1872 he bought a plot of ground on the west side of Main street and erected the brick building known as the Dewey block, where he has since conducted his business. In 1884, while still engaged in building up his Oneida business, he purchased a factory at Bloomingdale, N. J., buying old rubber, which was ground to powder, vulcanized, and sold to manufacturers of rubber goods throughout the country to be mixed with new gum. In this enterprise he met with a large financial success. By virtue of his experience as a teacher and from the nature of his business, Mr. Dewey is well known throughout the wide area of the territory surrounding Oneida. He has been a recognized leader in musical circles, and for over a quarter of a century has played the organ professionally in different churches. He also lead the Oneida band for a period of ten years. As a citizen, he has been identified with and a generous supporter of the best interests of the village, especially the Young Men's Christian Association, of which he has been a prominent promoter. He was appointed president of the Sewer Commission in 1892, and served in that capacity five years. Since boyhood he has been a member of the Baptist church and is now serving as trustee and deacon of the Oneida church. Mr. Dewey first married in February, 1860, Almira R. Hall, daughter Thomas Hall of Wilna, N. Y., and of this union one daughter was born, now wife of Prof. Asa O. Gallup, president of the New York Preparatory School. In October, 1873, he married Charlotte Augusta Allen of Eaton, better known as Lottie Allen. Mrs. Dewey is a woman of great natural gifts and estimable character. She is widely known as a church and temperance worker, and served as president of the Oneida Woman's Christian Temperance Union for thirteen years. They have four children: Harry M., Agnes, George A. and Alta.

Dodge, Amos P., M. D., has practiced medicine in this vicinity for twenty-two years. He is a native of Herkimer county, born in Winfield, December 16, 1854, a

son of Sanders and Elizabeth (Prescott) Dodge. Dr. Dodge received his preparatory education at Clinton Liberal Institute, and in 1874 was graduated M. D. from the University of Maryland. He served as resident physician at the Albany City Hospital for one year; for one year in the hospitals of New York city; and began active practice in Oneida Castle, where he remained seventeen years, removing to Oneida village in 1895. He has served as division surgeon of the West Shore Railroad since it began operation; was pension examiner in this district for a period of eight years, and is at present health officer of the village of Oneida. He holds membership in the American Medical Association, New York State Medical Association, New York State Society of Railroad Surgeons, and the Madison County Medical Society. For seventeen years he was a member of the Oneida County Medical Society which he served as vice-president. He is also a member of Oneida Lodge, No. 270, F. & A. M.; Doric Chapter, No. 180, R. A. M.; and the Knights of Pythias. Dr. Dodge married in 1881, Hattie A. Wells, daughter of C. H. Wells of Oneida Castle. One daughter was born of this union, Marion Prescott Dodge.

Davis, Ward Adams.—Joseph Davis, one of the early settlers of the town of Cazenovia, was born in Shutesbury, Mass., November 20, 1800. In 1826 he came to Cazenovia and purchased a farm one and one-half miles south of Cazenovia village, since known as the Davis farm, and in 1827 brought his family to the farm where they lived and died. Mr. Davis married Mary Adams and eleven children were born to them, ten grew to maturity and eight are living at this date 1899. Two sons, William and Seymour, enlisted in the Civil war and Seymour died in November, 1862, of disease contracted in the army; William served through the war and was honorably discharged at the close. He is now living in Ligonsha, Mich., a farmer and respected citizen of his town. Three other sons live in Michigan, two sons and one daughter in Onondaga county, N. Y., and one daughter in Hadley, Mass., aged sixty years. Mrs. Davis died October 22, 1846, and Mr. Davis married second, Abbey Shapley, who now survives him; Mr. Davis died September 28, 1856. He was a kind neighbor and highly respected in his town. Ward Adams Davis, son of Joseph, was born September 11, 1835, and after his father's death assumed the management of the home farm, which after a few years became his own. In September, 1858, Mr. Davis married Lucy S. Johnson, daughter of Henry A. Johnson of Cazenovia; four children were born to them: Henry Ward, Harriet Ingersoll, William Adams and Seymour Harlam. Henry Ward is living in Syracuse, a teacher of music and is one of the finest organists in central New York; Harriet was educated in Cazenovia Seminary, taught school several years, was graduated from the Boston Cooking School and taught cooking in the Boston high schools until her death on March 14, 1893. She was greatly loved by all who knew her. William was educated in Cazenovia Seminary, studied medicine in the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor for two years and Bellevue Medical College (N. Y.) one year. After receiving his diploma he practiced in Lebanon for less than one year and then removed to New Woodstock in the spring of 1890, and died there the following October. Seymour is assisting on the home farm. Mrs. Davis died June 18, 1872; she was a kind and faithful wife and mother and was greatly esteemed by all who knew her. On January 31, 1877, Mr. Davis married Maria S. Jones; they have one daughter, Flora Spen-

cer, born December 20, 1879. Mr. Davis is an active, industrious farmer and takes pride in having his place look tidy and neat. In politics he is a Republican, having voted for all the Republican candidates for president since the formation of the party, from John C. Fremont to William McKinley. Mr. Davis has served his town twelve years as highway commissioner and has been identified with the Presbyterian church for nearly half a century.

Damon, Edwin S., Cazenovia, only son of O. Putnam and Cecilia (Perkins) Damon, was born in the house which has always been his home, March 22, 1850. His grandfather, Daniel Damon, who purchased the farm where Luther Thompson now lives, was one of the earliest settlers of this town, coming in from Massachusetts. He became a large farmer and a man of importance in the community. Edwin S. Damon was educated in the common schools and at Cazenovia Seminary. He has always been engaged in farming, living on a farm of 195 acres and doing a large dairy business. In politics Mr. Damon is a Republican and has held various town offices. He is a member of the New Woodstock Baptist church, and one of the representative citizens of the town of Cazenovia. He married, in 1872, Mary L. Freeborn, daughter of Leonard Freeborn of Cazenovia. Of this union are two sons: Frank L. and E. Glen, both of whom reside at home. O. Putnam Damon was born in Cazenovia, where he always lived, October 21, 1815, and died honored and respected by all who had known him, May 30, 1884, aged sixty-eight years.

Davis, I. Willis, p. o. Cazenovia, was born February 25, 1839, on the farm where he resided until his death, March 3, 1899, a son of Joel and Phoebe (Lonnberry) Davis. They had three children: I. Willis, Annie D., wife of Samuel Cody, and Alta, all born on the farm where I. Willis resided. Joel was a son of Isaac and Eunice Davis, who came from Connecticut and settled on the farm where Mr. Davis lived about 1779. They had four children: Joel, Calvin, Mary and Candica. Isaac and Moses Davis, two brothers, came from Connecticut and took up about 200 acres of land, which is the farm on where Mr. Davis resided. Isaac was in the war of 1812 and contracted a disease from which he died in 1821. I. Willis Davis was educated in the schools of Fenner and Cazenovia Seminary. His early life was spent on the farm with his father, who died in 1881 and Willis took charge of the estate. December 21, 1864, he married Helen L., daughter of Ross and Betsey (Gates) Wilber and had six children: Herbert C., J. Ross, Mary E., Henry W., Byron B., and Robert W., who were all born on the homestead. Mr. Davis was a public spirited man and always took an active part in town and county affairs; he was also active in school and educational work; was a member of the Baptist church of Fenner and its oldest deacon, which position he held for twenty years; he was also its trustee many years and a teacher in the Sunday school.

Danehy, John, p. o. Peterboro, was born in Ireland, November 16, 1860, a son of Cornelius and Nora (Walsh) Danehy, who came to Madison county with their family about 1865. They had nine children: John, Thomas, Nora, William, Peter, Timothy, Mary Ellen, Julia, and Cora, all of whom were natives of the county with the exception of John and Thomas. They located, when they came from Ireland, near Peter-

boro, and followed farming. John was educated in the common schools of Smithfield and Peterboro Academy. His early life was spent on the farm with his father, and when he was twenty-five years of age he started in life for himself as a farmer. In 1890 he married Julia, daughter of Timothy and Julia Danehy, and they have four children. Anger, Cornelius, Esther, and Lester, and one deceased, named Leo, all of whom were born on the farm where he now resides. Mr. Danehy is interested in town and county affairs and has held several of the appointive offices. He has been active in school work, having held most of the school offices. He is a member of the Catholic church of Cazenovia, in which his family takes a deep interest.

Darrow, J. J., p. o. West Eaton.—David Darrow was the pioneer head of one of the most respected of the early families in this county, and was a native of Columbia county, born in March, 1782. He was the son of George Darrow, a native of Connecticut and a patriot of the Revolution, but a resident of New York after about 1750. David Darrow contracted for land in Eaton in 1804, then returned east to marry and bring back to the new country a young wife; but sickness detained him until 1806, and when he finally came to this vicinity he was accompanied by his wife and their infant child, Sophronia. Mr. Darrow lived on the old farm until 1834, then removed to West Eaton, where he died in 1870. He was a successful farmer and acquired a competency, and in town affairs he was one of the prominent figures of the locality. His wife was Elizabeth, daughter of Joseph Enos; she died in 1839. Their children were Sophronia, who married Anthony Hopkins, and who died in 1896, aged ninety-one; Joseph E., whose early life was spent on the farm, but who was a prosperous merchant at West Eaton nearly fifty years, and who died in 1892; Henrietta, who married and still lives in the town; George W., who went to Buffalo in 1864 and met a tragic death in 1871, Caroline, who married Ira B. Taintor and died in 1857; Frederick M., a farmer, who died in 1896; David M., a farmer, who died in 1888; William, who died in infancy; Mary E., who was twice married and now lives in Hamilton; William H., who lived in Eaton, then removed to Cazenovia and died there in 1878, and John J., a successful farmer of Eaton. In 1840 David Darrow married Thankful Bigelow, who bore him no children. She died in 1882. John J. Darrow, who now owns the old homestead formerly occupied by his father, was born in Eaton, October 28, 1830, and was educated at Morrisville, Eaton and De Ruyter academies and Cazenovia Seminary. He taught school several years and has since been a farmer, being recognized as one of the most industrious and successful agriculturists in the county. In 1859, he married Laura, daughter of Daniel Fuller of Eaton. His wife died in 1860, after which he married Marcia V. Blair of Cazenovia, by whom he had five children, four of whom are now living. His second wife died in 1880, and in 1889 Mr. Darrow married Lucinda Morse Bailey of Eaton. Mr. Darrow was one of the original members of the Republican party in his town, and has held the offices of town superintendent of schools, justice of the peace, assessor and railroad commissioner for thirty years. For more than fifty years he has been a member of the M. E. church, having been trustee and treasurer and also having been superintendent of the Sunday school forty-two years.

Dexter, Edwin N., p. o. Morrisville, who since 1887 has been in general mercantile

business at Morrisville, and who during that time has established one of the most substantial interests of the county seat, was the youngest of the children in the family of William Dexter of Stockbridge. William Dexter came to the county when a young man, and is remembered as a cabinet maker and undertaker in his town. His wife was Fanny Harrington, and to them these children were born: Florence of Morrisville; Clarence W., of Munnsville; Charles H., a well known school teacher; Fanny, wife of Rev. J. H. Zartman; Eunice, who died when a child, and Edwin N., now of Morrisville. The well known firm of C. W. Dexter & Bro. was established at Munnsville in 1883, and was continued with good results until 1887, when Edwin N. Dexter sold out and came to Morrisville. He first bought a small store "on the hill," where he did business until 1890, when he removed to the old Townsend site "on the flats," in the village and where his greatest business success has been achieved; it is not an idle compliment to say that Mr. Dexter is regarded as one of the most prosperous merchants in this county. On July 23, 1885, he married Dora H. Lyman of Stockbridge, by whom he has four children. Mr. Dexter is a firm Republican, but not active in politics. He is a member and trustee of the Congregational Church.

Darrow, C. F., p. o. Middletown, N. Y.—William Harrison Darrow, the youngest of the children of David and Elizabeth (Enos) Darrow, was born at West Eaton, N. Y., in 1826 and died in 1878, at Cazenovia. His early life was spent in Eaton as a farmer on the old homestead until about 1866, when he became a member of the firm of Barnes, Mitchell & Darrow, who for some time operated the lower woolen mill at West Eaton. He then sold out his interest and removed to a farm near Cazenovia, where he engaged extensively in agricultural pursuits. He was a progressive and very successful farmer and an upright and respected citizen. His wife was Margaret A., daughter of James Tackabury and Anna Belton, one of the old and respected families of the county, of Scotch Irish descent. They had children Charles F., born 1857, of Middletown, N. Y., who is secretary of The Breed Publishing Co.; Robert Irving, born 1860, who has a position on the editorial staff of the Denver Republican, Denver, Col.; William J., born 1865, a successful teacher at Westwater, Utah, and George Harrison, and Frank D., twin sons born 1870. The latter are treasurer and secretary of the Westwater Irrigation and Land Co., a corporation which is extensively engaged in developing a large fruit tract in the Grand Valley and in cattle raising; this corporation is controlled by the sons of William Harrison Darrow, who also conduct a general mercantile business under the firm name of Darrow Bros. Their mother, a woman of strong intellect and beautiful character, resides (1899) at Denver, Colo.

De Witt, George W., p. o. Chittenango, the popular and efficient town clerk of Sullivan, was born in this vicinity May 5, 1837. His father, William De Witt, a merchant, died on January 6, 1860. Mr. De Witt has been a resident of the village of Chittenango about seven years. Formerly he conducted a grocery at Bolivar, on the line of the Erie Canal, and did a large business in the palmier days of that great waterway. Mr. De Witt has always resided in the town of Sullivan and has filled various public offices with credit, the first being that of town collector in 1866. He was elected town clerk in 1896 and has continued to hold that position. February

26, 1862, he married Mary E. Myers of Frankfort, Herkimer county. Her father was D. H. Myers and her maternal grandfather was the late Judge Sterling of that county. It is related of Mrs. De Witt's grandmother that when about four years of age she was captured by the predatory Mohawks, but was rescued after some weeks of aboriginal life. Their children are George M. De Witt, of this place, and Ella M. De Witt, who has become a successful teacher, now in charge of a normal training class at Johnstown, N. Y.

Dunster, John L., was born near Wood Church, England, March 2, 1846, and was the fifth of a family of eight children of Charles and Ann Dunster. The family came to America in 1849 and settled in Camden, and thence removed to Augusta in two or three years. Still later they came to Madison and from the latter town removed to Cayuga county. From 1859 to 1864 John L. Dunster lived chiefly in Clinton but in September, 1864, he enlisted in Co. C., 1st N. Y. Light Artillery, and served until the general muster out in 1865. He then came to Madison, worked on a farm a few years and then opened a market in the village. In January, 1897, he started a grocery business and has built up an extensive trade. The Dunster building was erected in 1894. In politics Mr. Dunster is a firm Republican, but is almost wholly without political aspirations. For more than thirty years he has been a member of the M. E. Church, holding the offices of trustee and steward. On October 15, 1867, Mr. Dunster married Anna, adopted daughter of James House. Four children have been born to them—Sarah (wife of Herbert Stowell), James H., Harry and Gertrude.

Denison, Milton L., p. o. Peterboro, was born in Oneida county, N. Y., October 18, 1844, a son of George T., son of Latham M., son of Daniel Denison, who came from Scotland and settled in Roxbury, Mass. The family trace their ancestry to William Denison, who came from England about 1631. Latham M. and brother, Samuel Denison, came to Oneida in 1800, being among the first settlers and there lived and died. Latham M. was a farmer; his wife was Eleanor Tift; he died in 1847 and his wife in 1846. George T. Denison was born in Oneida county, January 23, 1812, and educated in the common schools. He was a contractor and builder, also an extensive farmer in Oneida county. In politics he was a Republican, and was supervisor of Lee, Oneida county. His wife, Arabell Davis, was born in Holland Patent, N. Y., a daughter of Barney Davis, one of the first settlers of Oneida county. M. L. Denison was educated in the common schools and Delta High School and Cazenovia Seminary. In 1863 he enlisted in Capt. Mann's Independent Company of Cavalry and served one year and nine months. At the close of the war he came to Smithfield and married Helen Berry, daughter of Hiram Berry; they have three children—George M., a farmer on the farm of his father; William H. and Mabel L. George M. married Julia Bennett; William H. married Anna Moon, and Mabel L. married Robert C. Avery of Perryville. She died in April, 1894, leaving two children: Clark M. and Rubie M. In 1879 Mr. Denison engaged in the selling of musical instruments and sewing machines, in which he has been very successful. In politics he is a Republican, but not an aspirant to office. He is a member of the Smithfield Lodge No. 120, I. O. O. F.

Enos, W. E., p. o. West Eaton.—Joseph, Benjamin and David C. Enos, brothers

and pioneers in this county, were sons of Col. Joseph Enos, a Revolutionary officer and patriot. They came from New Lebanon, Joseph to Eaton village (then called Log City), Benjamin to De Ruyter and David C. to West Eaton. Joseph's family is not now represented in the county. Benjamin reared two children: Samuel D. and Sena Ann. David C. settled on the hill in West Eaton and brought to the town a wife and two children. He was a soldier in the war of 1812 and served at Sacketts Harbor. In 1813 he married Mary Judson, by whom he had six children: Emilius J., Mary Jane, David C., De Witt C. (better known as Dr. D. C. Enos, professor of anatomy in Long Island College Hospital, and whose widow generously donated his splendid library to that institution), Annette Elizabeth (married S. W. Lawrence), and William Edwin. The latter, now one of the few surviving members of the family in the county, was born in De Ruyter, July 2, 1826, and since 1828 has lived in Eaton. He has engaged in various business enterprises and occupations, but since 1856 has been a farmer. On February 10, 1864, he enlisted in Co. D, 10th N. Y. Cavalry; was wounded April 7, 1864, at Kelley's Ford while trying to release his nephew from an unfortunate position under a fallen horse; was sent to Campbell Hospital for two months; transferred to Grant's U. S. Hospital at Willett's Point; was mustered out on account of disabilities September 13, 1864. He then returned to the farm he now owns and occupies. On May 14, 1848, Mr. Enos married Lucinda M. Barrett, who died August 13, 1898, and by whom he has two children: William Diverson and Edwin Newell, the latter of whom manages the farm in Eaton.

Evans, Lewis Vincent, p. o. Chittenango Station, agent for the N. Y. C. & H. R. R. at Chittenango, is a native of Oneida county. He was born at Remsen, N. Y., September 13, 1859. His father, of the same name, and now deceased, was born in Wales and came to America when about twenty years of age. Finding a home with relatives near Rome, he took advantage of the superior educational facilities there afforded, as we note his name in the roster of students at the old Rome Academy for the year 1848. He died at Rome in 1894, aged seventy-four years. The present Lewis Evans also received his education at Rome, and shortly before attaining his majority he became manager of the Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph office. In 1881 he went west, spending nearly a year in Missouri, then in 1882 became telegraph operator and freight clerk at Rome, N. Y., during which engagement he made another western tour, this time to Illinois, returning in 1883. During the succeeding four years he was freight clerk and operator at Rome, and ticket and freight agent at Pierrepoint Manor, N. Y. In June, 1888, he assumed the duties of agent and operator here and upon the decease of the acting freight agent in 1891, took charge of that office also. He proves a most efficient and popular official. Soon after locating here he became a Mason and was for two years, 1896 and 1897, master of the local lodge, Sullivan No. 148.

Edgarton, John, came from Shirley, in the vicinity of Boston, Mass., was a pioneer on the site of Bouckville in 1798, and spent his life in the town. His son, Jackson, moved to Wisconsin in 1858; his other children were Caroline, Abbie, Betsey, Lucetta, Mary, Ann, Jackson and Joseph, but none of them or their descendants is now in the

town except Libbie, wife of J. W. Townsend, and daughter of Abbie. William Edgarton came in 1801 and occupied a log cabin on the farm now owned by William W. Edgarton; here he died in 1862, his wife having died 1858. Of their eleven children, only one now survives. They were Sally, Benjamin, James, Allaseba, Dorinda, Arabella, Dorinda 2d, William 1st, Miranda, Sylvia and William W. 2d., the first child of this christian having died young. The pioneer William was both farmer and brickmaker, and his only living son, William W., is a farmer and one of the most substantial men of the town. He was born July 22, 1825, and has spent almost his whole life on the same farm. The farm he purchased from his father, and it has not in any sense lost its productiveness under his management; indeed, in one season, (1886) he alone raised the only crop of hops in the county. Mr. Edgarton is a substantial Democrat and one whose name is frequently found on his party's ticket for some important town office. In 1850 he married Maria W. Howard, by whom he had two children: A. Lawrence, who died at twenty-one years, and Clara, wife of George Groves, station agent at Bouckville. His wife died in 1868, and in 1872 Mr. Edgarton married Elsie Keyes, by whom he had two children. William W. jr., and Sylvia E., both of Bouckville.

Eisaman, Willard, p. o. Peterboro, was born in Herkimer county, N. Y., April 9, 1849, a son of Jeremiah, son of Peter Eisaman, whose father was born in Germany and was an early settler in the State of New York. Peter Eisaman lived and died in Little Falls, N. Y. Jeremiah Eisaman was born in Herkimer county, N. Y., in 1820, and came to Smithfield in 1854 and purchased the farm Willard now owns. He spent his last twenty-five years in Canastota, retired, where he died in 1897. In politics he was a Republican, and held the office of street commissioner a number of years. His wife was Lucinda Ritter, born in Herkimer county, N. Y., a daughter of Joseph Ritter, who lived and died in Canastota. Mr. and Mrs. Eisaman had three children, two now living. Willard Eisaman was educated in the common schools and Evans Academy. He is a farmer and owns 225 acres of land. April 6, 1870, he married Victoria Benn of Madison county, a daughter of Peter P. Benn, and granddaughter of Peter P. Benn, an early settler of Lenox. Mr. and Mrs. Eisaman had two daughters—Lena, born March 8, 1871, married Frank Weller of Lincoln, a farmer; and Mabel, born July 17, 1872, married Albert Henderson and has two sons: Willard D. and Eugene C. Mr. Eisaman is a Republican in politics, but not an aspirant to office. He is a member of Smithfield Lodge, No. 120, I. O. O. F.

English, George E., was born in the central part of the town of Nelson, December 4, 1834, a son of Samuel Ellis and Lavina Smith English, who had six children: Cornelia, Wilson, George E., Lucius D., Henry C., and Flora, all born in that town. Samuel E. followed farming and was the son of Joseph English, whose children were William, Joseph, Thomas, Mary, Abigail, Nancy and Elizabeth. George E. was educated in the common schools of the town of Nelson, and his life was spent with his parents until he was twenty-two years of age, when he married and started in life as a farmer and carpenter. He married Ellen M., daughter of Seth and Lydia Bates Dawson; they have four children living: Charles D., Nellie, Ellis S., and Lillian. Mr. English first rented the farm where Horace K. Smith now lives, but later

moved on to the Asa Coville farm. In 1860 he moved on to the farm where he now resides and follows general and dairy farming. He is interested in town and county affairs.

English, Henry Charles, was born on the farm where he now resides, February 9, 1842, a son of Samuel Ellis and Lavina (Smith) English. He was educated in the common schools of the town of Nelson and his early life was spent on the homestead with his parents, where he now resides. April 18, 1866, he married Harriet A., daughter of David A. and Lucy (Chaffee) Hamilton, who died November 29, 1896; they had four children: James D., who married Hattie Judd; Fred E., who married Mamie Roberts; Blanch E., who married Dexter P. Maynard; and Fayette H. Henry C. is a public spirited man and takes a great interest in school and educational work.

Fox, Eugene C., was born in the town of Lenox, February 24, 1867, a son of Solomon and Elizabeth (Bellenger) Fox. His father, who is still living and active, although of advanced age, was born in Montgomery county where the family were among the earliest settlers, and came to this vicinity in 1865, and has made many friends here, being known as a man of strict integrity and honorable dealing. He first bought what is called the Morrison farm, of fifty-three acres, and later added the present farm, making a total of 155 acres, all of which is under fine cultivation. He has been a lifelong Democrat but has never sought or held public office. Eugene C. Fox, who now conducts the home farm, was educated in the Oneida common schools, and has always been engaged in farming. He is a member of Eumenia Lodge of Odd Fellows. Of the union of Solomon and Elizabeth (Bellenger) Fox are three children: Eugene C., Alfred D., and Addie E.

Ferguson, Almira, who died in Oneida, June 3, 1899, in the seventy-sixth year of her age, was for many years a resident of this village where she made many friends. She was born in the town of Springfield, Otsego county, N. Y., one of a family of eight children, three of whom resided in Oneida. Her family was somewhat remarkable in genealogy and history. Silas Ferguson, her father, was a minute man in the Revolutionary period, and a native of Pelham, Mass. He moved to Otsego county, this State, among the earliest settlers, and became a man of considerable local importance; he was a Free and Accepted Mason. Her mother was Elizabeth Wilson, daughter of Abner Wilson of Otsego county, and on the maternal side, a lineal descendant of the house of Campbell of Scotland. In fact her branch of the family was considered of sufficient importance to be recognized by Victoria's invitation when there was a wedding in the royal family. Miss Ferguson was of Scotch-Irish and Pilgrim stock; her grandfather fled to this country at an early date in its history to escape religious persecution. She came to Oneida to reside in 1875, with her sister, Eleanor Young Ferguson, who died April 1, 1898, in her seventy-sixth year, and her brother, Augustus B. Ferguson. All three were unmarried.

Frost, Clark A., son of Josiah A. and Adelle (Wood) Frost, was born in Oneida, N. Y., September 13, 1852. His grandfather, Jacob G. Frost, came from Stockbridge,

Mass., to this region among the earliest settlers, driving an ox team and bringing his family. He settled on East Hill in the present town of Stockbridge, and bought land of the Indians for which he was afterwards compelled to pay the State. His son, Josiah A., was in early life a farmer, and subsequently a builder and contractor in Oneida, erecting the Oneida Seminary. He died June 18, 1890. Clark A. Frost attended the old Oneida Seminary, and began business as a clerk in the Oneida jewelry store of Henry Williams. Later he worked in like capacity for Dwight Chapin, in whose store he bought an interest, forming the firm of Chapin & Frost which continued fifteen years. For two years following this period Mr. Frost was employed as a traveling salesman for the Smith Granite Co., of Westerly, R. I., said to be the largest concern of its class in the country. He formed his present co partnership with W. E. Hazeltine in July, 1897. Mr. Frost has served six years as a member of the village board of education. He married, in 1881, Alice Bender, daughter of Silas Bender of Oneida. One son has been born of this union, Clayton Frost.

Fitch, Jared W., M. D., who died in Oneida, December 8, 1881, in the seventy-fourth year of his age, was for years a prominent and highly respected citizen of this village. He was a native of Clinton, Oneida County, N. Y., where he was born in 1807, a son of Dr. John Fitch, a practicing physician of that village. He was graduated M. D. at the Berkshire Medical College, Mass., in 1829, and soon thereafter commenced practice about thirty miles east of St. Louis in Illinois. Thence, after a few years, he removed to New York State, and engaged in a manufacturing enterprise in the city of Rochester. In 1851 he removed to Oneida, being interested for a time in the manufacture of the Northrup printing press. Later he resumed the practice of medicine which he continued almost up to the time of his death, being at the same time associated with two of his sons in the manufacture of drain tile. The foregoing covers the general record of his active life—a life that won for him a large measure of the respect and esteem of his fellows. Few men have secured a more honored name in this community, possessed of a warm social nature, he naturally drew the affection of others; honorable and upright he was trusted by all; a Christian man, conscientiously but firmly discharging his duties, his influence for good was widely felt, and as an exemplary member of the Presbyterian church he was always active in all that pertained to its prosperity.

Fox, Charles A., a son of Hubbard and Maria (Finch) Fox, was born in De Ruyter, April 4, 1844. His father was a native of Sherburne, Chenango county, and for some years was engaged in business as a harness maker and dealer. In 1857 he was licensed to preach the Gospel and joined the Oneida Conference, and from that time until his death in 1893 was a preacher of the Methodist faith, holding pastorates in Borodino, Fayetteville and Amber in Onondaga county; Preble and Marathon in Cortland county; Westford, Otsego county, Whitney's Point, Broome county; Smyrna and Sherburne in Chenango county; and at Eaton and New Woodstock in Madison county. The family originally came from Connecticut and settled first in Sherburne, Chenango county, then removed to Pitcher in the same county, where they lived on the "old Fox farm." Charles A. Fox was educated in the common schools and at Cazenovia Seminary. For about fifteen years he was engaged in farming at Preble,

and in 1877 removed to New Woodstock and established the general store which he still continues. He is a Republican in politics, and has held several town offices. He is a member of the A. O. U. W., and for many years has been an official member of the New Woodstock Methodist church. He married, in 1862, Helen Banks, daughter of Alanson Banks of Preble, Cortland county.

Fuller, John H., who died in New Woodstock, June 7, 1890, on his eighty-first birthday, was for a number of years one of the leading business men and representative farmers of the vicinity. He was born in the town of Nelson, near the Cazenovia line, June 7, 1810, a son of Ebenezer and Hannah (Howe) Fuller. His father was a native of Connecticut and an early settler of Nelson, where he purchased a farm which became known as the Fuller farm and remained in possession of the family until its recent purchase by Seymour Holmes. John H. spent his boyhood upon this farm and obtained his education in the schools of the vicinity. He was possessed of much natural business ability and early began the business of buying live stock and wool, which he followed all his life. For over thirty years he was associated in this business with Wells Richmond, and they annually bought thousands of dollars worth of live stock and large quantities of wool. Mr. Fuller was a Republican in politics, but never held a public office, although his friends often endeavored to persuade him to do so. He was a man of the strictest integrity and had a pleasing manner and disposition, which won for him many warm friends. He was twice married, first to Wilhemina, daughter of Thomas Tucker of Cazenovia, and they had one daughter who died in infancy. His second wife was Susan Gardner, daughter of Dwight Gardner of De Ruyter. They had three children, all deceased. In 1854 Mr. Fuller adopted Ella S. Ham, a niece of his first wife, who was only one year old. She always lived in his family until she married Irving A. Savage of New Woodstock in 1874. Mr. and Mrs. Savage and their two children, Carrol H. and Laura L., are now living in Syracuse.

Freeborn, Leonard W., a substantial farmer and almost lifelong resident of the town of Cazenovia, was born here May 27, 1819, a son of Stephen and Lucy (White) Freeborn. His mother's father, Joseph White, fought with the Continental army during the war of the Revolution, and later moved from Connecticut to this vicinity, bringing his household goods and family with an ox team. He died in Cazenovia in 1820. Stephen Freeborn had five brothers, David, Gideon, Noel, who was killed in the war of 1812, Christopher and Jonathan. They came originally from Rhode Island, where their progenitors had settled on coming from England. They were among the earliest settlers in Cazenovia, Gideon Freeborn having driven the ox team for John Lincklaen when he first penetrated the wilderness. Stephen Freeborn built a log house about two miles north of the present village of New Woodstock, and cleared large tracts of land in the vicinity, not only for himself, but by contract for others. He lived on his farm of fifty acres in Cazenovia until 1830, and then removed to a farm of some 100 acres near Erieville in Nelson, where he lived until his death in 1852. Leonard W. Freeborn was the third son and eighth child of Stephen Freeborn's family, in which were eleven children. During his youth he, like the others, was obliged to contribute to the support of the family by hard work at farming, and

clearing timber lands. His father was not a man, however, to neglect the education of his family, and he found time to attend the district schools and also the Eaton village school one term. He has been engaged in farming all his life, but having a Yankee shrewdness and business ability has also engaged extensively in business enterprises of various kinds. For a number of years he was quite extensively engaged in buying and shipping to outside markets butter and cheese, often handling over \$100,000 worth of these products in a single year. He also bought pork, dried apples and other farm products, acquiring by industry, frugality and the exercise of his native ability, a goodly competence. His first farm was in the town of De Ruyter, where he lived about fifteen years. In 1866 he bought 180 acres of the farm on which he now resides, and has since added to his possessions by purchase until he now owns some 700 acres, divided into three farms. Mr. Freeborn has always been a Whig or a Republican, and has held several minor town offices. He cast his first vote for "Tippecanoe and Tyler too." He married, in 1847, Ruby Louisa Morse, daughter of Gershom Morse of Nelson, and nine children were born to them: Mary Louisa, wife of Edward S. Damon; Frank L., John C., Etta, wife of Deacon L. H. Slocum; Gardner Morse, Emmett Dayton, Dora Lucy, wife of J. A. Loyster, and Ella Josephine, all of Cazenovia. George Roselle, their seventh child, died in infancy.

Faurot, Captain Henry, p. o. Stockbridge, was born in Canandaigua, Ontario county, N. Y., September 9, 1828, was educated in his native town and was graduated from the Albany Law School and practiced his profession in partnership with his brother, J. P. Faurot of Canandaigua. When the war broke out he raised the first company organized in his county, was chosen captain, and on May 13 1861, his company was attached to the 18th Regiment, N. Y. Vols., Col. W. A. Jackson commanding. He was in the Peninsula campaign and took part in the battles of Bull Run, Mann's Junction, Bailey's Cross Roads, Gaines Mills, the siege of Richmond, and on account of incapacity through illness was honorably discharged in August, 1862. For three years after his discharge from the army he served as clerk of the Court of Appeals. Then, his health having failed as a result of army service, he went to Gaines, Mich., where he engaged in real estate and mercantile business until his death on July 8, 1869. He married Theresa D. Hadcock of Stockbridge, N. Y., on June 3, 1861, and they had one son Henry, who is engaged in the manufacture of felt in Chicago. Henry married Catherine Silverthorne of Chicago and they have four children: Henry, Frances de Ferrier, Julia Belle and William Silverthorne. Mrs. Faurot was a daughter of John and Nancy Hadcock who were among the first settlers of Stockbridge. He was a farmer and settled on a farm which has since been in the family; he was agent for the Indians for a number of years; was a Democrat in politics and captain of State militia. He and his wife had ten children of whom six are now living. Mrs. Faurot and her sister, L. Jeannette Hadcock, have the old homestead of two hundred acres and follow dairying and hop raising.

Fisk, David L., p. o. North Brookfield, N. Y., was born in Brookfield, January 1, 1829. John Fisk, great-grandfather of David L., was born in Worcester, Mass., on August 16, 1749, and on August 30, 1777, he was married to Irena Buck. His buildings were burned during the Revolutionary war while he was in the service. David,

son of John, was born in Worcester, November 12, 1782, and came to Brookfield in 1797, and his son Deunison, father of David L., was born in Brookfield in 1807, and was married to Polly P., daughter of John Bush (who lived and died in Sangerfield, N. Y.); they were members of the M. E. Church; he died March 7, 1883, and his widow January 6, 1892. David L. Fisk was educated at Brookfield Academy, Hamilton Academy and De Ruyter Institute. Mr. Fisk is a farmer, operating 300 acres of land, chiefly devoted to hop culture. He has been a lifelong Republican, has been justice of the peace many years, justice of sessions one term, county coroner for some years, and in 1871 served as member of assembly. He is a member of Hamilton Lodge No. 120, F. & A. M., and of Cyrus Chapter No. 50, R. A. M. He was married to Frances E. Green of Brookfield, February 24, 1880.

Francis, Adelbert W., p. o. De Ruyter, one of the most active and successful business men of Madison county, now a resident of De Ruyter, is a son of James and Amanda (Schofield) Francis. His father was a successful miller in Georgetown for many years prior to his death in 1872. His grandfather, Job Francis, was an officer in the Revolutionary war. Adelbert W. was born in Vernon, Oneida county, N. Y., September 12, 1840. His boyhood was spent in school and in August, 1862, filled with the patriotic desire of serving his country, he resolved to consecrate his young life to the cause of liberty and to the preservation of the Union, and enlisted in Co. A, 117th N.Y.Vols., serving his country faithfully until June 8, 1865, when he was discharged. He then returned to Georgetown, where his father then lived, and entered the milling business with him, where he remained until 1871, then, in company with Elisha Green, bought the stone mills at Lebanon, which firm was known as Francis & Green until 1875. Mr. Francis then disposed of his interest there and removed to Truxton, where he carried on the milling business for three years. In 1881 he removed to Preble and after two years there located in De Ruyter, where he has since resided. On January 1, 1867, Mr. Francis married Sarah M., daughter of William and Charlotte (Way) Peirce of Otselic. A well informed man, one who reads the papers, is interested in public affairs and keeps abreast of the times, affable in manners and a general favorite in social circles, Mr. Francis is possessed of a happy faculty for making and retaining friends and is one of the most popular of De Ruyter's citizens. He has been a member of the Republican County Central Committee for the past five years; is president of the board of water works and has served as assessor of the town of Lebanon. In social and fraternal matters he is a member of De Ruyter Lodge No. 392, F. & A. M., A. O. U. W. No. 222, and W. E. Hunt Post No. 352, G. A. R. As a public man, of high standing in the county, Mr. Francis has been faithful to every trust confided to his care and the citizens recognize in him one to whom they may safely confide the highest public interests.

Goodwin, Sands H., president and manager of the Westcott Chuck Co., was born in Oneida March 18, 1845, a son of Stephen H. and Abbie J. (Higinbotham) Goodwin. His father came here from Vernon in 1843, and was an honored resident of Oneida until his death in 1881. He was associated with many of the pioneer business men of the village in various enterprises which helped to build up the town. Sands H. Goodwin was educated in the public schools of Oneida, and in the Hudson

River Institute at Claverack, N. Y. He early entered his father's dry goods store, and in 1866 was taken into partnership, the firm name becoming S. H. Goodwin & Sons. After his father's death he continued the business alone for about seven years and then sold out. In 1887 Mr. Goodwin became manager of the Westcott Chuck Company, and five years later was made president and manager. He married in 1868, Anna S. Backus, daughter of M. M. Backus of New York city. Of this union is one daughter, Mrs. C. R. Baker of Oneida.

Griswold, John D., who has resided in Cazenovia since 1885, was born in Bennington, N. H., 1843, a son of Lucius P. and Jane E. (Schoonmaker) Griswold. His father was engaged in the manufacture of powder from 1825 to 1876, and for many years was superintendent of the Laflin-Rand Company. He died at Rosendale, N. Y. in 1877. Under him at the early age of fourteen years Mr. Griswold began to learn the powder business, in which he has been engaged all his active life. He has been connected with most of the important manufacturers of the country, including the Hazards; Duponts; and the Laflin-Rand Company. He built his Cazenovia plant in 1887, three and one-half miles south of the village and began the manufacture of powder on an extensive scale. This plant has blown up three times, last in October, 1898, since which time it has not been rebuilt.

Gardiner, Hull S., M. D., p. o. Hamilton, was born in Smyrna, Chenango county, N. Y., October 28, 1840, but has lived in Madison county since his infancy. He was educated in the Hamilton Union School from which he graduated in the first class from that school. He succeeded Prof. Sherrill as the second principal of the school and also taught successfully in Smyrna and Madison. He entered Bellevue Hospital Medical College and graduated in 1868. He then practiced in Jersey City for four years and Earlville three years, after which he established himself in Hamilton in 1875. He was at first a partner with Dr. Beebe, but this partnership was dissolved in 1880. Dr. Gardiner has twice been coroner and twice trustee of the village of Hamilton. He is examiner for many insurance companies and is a prominent Mason. In 1876 Dr. Gardiner married Miss Calista R. Head of Lebanon, N. Y., daughter of Sanford Head. Mrs. Gardiner died March 23, 1869, leaving two daughters, Cahsta R., and Rebecca S. Dr. Gardiner's parents were Charles B. and Melvina T. (Slocum) Gardiner. Charles B. Gardiner was a native of Smyrna, N. Y., and his wife was a native of Massachusetts. Charles B. Gardiner's ancestors were owners of Gardiner's Island. Mrs. Gardiner's grandmother was a Ballard and both the Ballards and Heads were patriots in the Revolutionary war.

Fulbran, Charles G., p. o. Hamilton, was born in Sweden, October 16, 1848, and came to America in 1869. After remaining in New York a few months he took up railroading for a time, working at Bouckville, Otselic, and Oriskany Falls. In 1871 he settled in Hamilton and worked for Adon Smith for two years, and for his son one year. He then clerked for Foot & Gaskill ten years and after that for Adon N. Smith for ten years. In 1895, just after the great fire, he opened up business for himself in an old dwelling house. This was on March 16, of that year, and on May 30, 1895, he moved into his present fine store, where he carries a large line of builders' hardware

and stoves and makes a specialty of plumbing and heating. Mr. Gulbran married Augusta Leonardson in 1869. They have two children: Alice C., and Charles E. Mr. Gulbran has built up his business prosperity by his own efforts and is a prominent member of the Congregational Church. He has been a deacon and trustee of that church many years.

Garrett, J. F., p. o. Brookfield, was born in Brookfield, April 5, 1820, a son of Elisha, son of Francis, who came from Connecticut about 1800, as one of the early settlers. Elisha Garrett was born in Connecticut and came to Brookfield when a young man and here spent the remainder of his days. His wife was Polly Treat, born in Brookfield, and daughter of John Treat, an early settler from Connecticut; they had only one son, J. F. Garrett, the subject, who was educated in the common schools and began working by the month on a farm when sixteen years of age and supported his parents, his father being an invalid. At the age of twenty he began selling school books and followed that occupation for four years, when he bought the farm of sixty acres where he resides, and has added to it until he owns 160 acres of land. He has been for many years one of the large hop growers of Brookfield and has also a large dairy. He has always been an ardent Republican, but not an aspirant to public office; he has been notary public for several years and is a member of Sanger Lodge, No. 129, F. & A. M. In 1847 Mr. Garrett married Statira, daughter of Martin Mason, an early settler of Stockbridge. Mr. Garrett has one adopted daughter, Hattie, wife of James Sloan, a farmer, and who resides with Mr. Garrett. Mr. and Mrs. Garrett are members of the First Baptist church.

Gill, Edgar D., p. o. Pratt's Hollow, was born on the farm he owns, April 9, 1861, a son of Sumner and Lavena (Brigham) Gill, both born on the farm where Edgar D. lives. His father has always been a farmer with the exception of two years in Canastota when he was engaged in grocery business. He and his wife had five children, four now living. His wife died in 1893. Edgar D. was educated in the common schools and Cazenovia Seminary and Mead's Business College, Syracuse. He owns 155 acres of land and follows general farming, hop growing and dairying. In politics he is a Democrat. He is a member of Morrisville Lodge, No. 658, F. & A. M., and Wewana Lodge No. 678, I. O. O. F. November 9, 1891, he married Harriet E. Smith, daughter of Leonard and Cora Smith of Rochester. Mrs. Gill is a member of the Episcopal church. They have one son, Sumner S.

Hall, Jesse Wilson, is one of the leading merchants of Cazenovia village, where he has been engaged in the jewelry business for a quarter of a century. Mr. Hall was born in New Berlin, Chenango county, N. Y., November 5, 1850. His father, also named Jesse W., was born in the town of Brookfield, Madison county. He settled in Cazenovia in 1858, where he died in 1874. He was for eight years steward of Cazenovia Seminary. He was the son of Stephen R. Hall, a native of Draut, Middlesex county, Mass., an early settler of Brookfield, who removed to that town in 1803, in a wagon, bringing his wife and family and was one of the earlier settlers of that town. Jesse W. was educated at Cazenovia Seminary and at the age of nineteen began to learn the jeweler's trade with John Greenland, with whom he remained

one year, and was then for six years in the employ of W. H. Cruttenden, watchmaker and jeweler. He resided in Sherburne one year and in 1878 bought the jewelry business of the estate of John Greenland. In his store, which he purchased in 1882, he has done a successful business. He is an Odd Fellow of high standing and in politics has always been a staunch Republican. Mr. Hall served as town clerk fifteen consecutive years. In 1896 he was elected justice of the peace. He has served as trustee of the village, trustee of Cazenovia Seminary, and member of the Board of Education. He married, in 1880, Lucy Nichols Bailey, daughter of Lewis and Marietta (Nichols) Bailey.

Hubbard, Robert J., son of Thomas H. and Phoebe (Hubbard) Hubbard, was born in Utica, May 31, 1830. His father, Thomas Hill Hubbard, was born in New Haven, Conn., December 6, 1781, a son of Rev. Bela Hubbard, D. D., for many years and until his death, rector of Trinity church of that city. Thomas H. Hubbard graduated at Yale in the class of 1799. After taking his degree he began the study of law with John Woodworth of Troy, then attorney-general of the State, and afterwards a judge of the Supreme Court, who was a family connection. After his admission to the bar Mr. Hubbard proceeded to Hamilton to begin life without fortune or any other advantages except strong natural talents, a careful education, correct habits, sterling principles, and high hopes. He rapidly acquired success, taking a position in the front rank of his profession, and gaining a large and profitable practice. As an adviser in questions of difficulty and as a correct and intelligent man of business, he had no superior; and as an advocate he was highly persuasive and successful. At an early period he was appointed the prosecuting attorney of a district embracing, not as at present a single county, but several adjoining ones, and in this character it became his duty to conduct several trials for capital offenses. He held the office of surrogate ten years, from 1806 to 1816. In 1817 he was chosen a representative in Congress and after one term had intervened was again chosen, thus serving four years. In 1812 he was chosen a presidential elector and voted for Madison at his election for a second term. In 1824 he removed from Hamilton to Utica and there formed a professional connection with Greene C. Bronson, but shortly afterwards abandoned the practice of law. He was the first clerk in equity under the constitution of 1822, and succeeded Arthur Breese as clerk of the Supreme Court, which position he held until 1837. At this time he designed finally to relinquish public life, but was, however, afterwards twice chosen presidential elector. He was the first president of the New York State Lunatic Asylum, at Utica. While a resident of Madison county and as early as 1818 he was chosen a director of the Bank of Utica, and on the organization of the Utica Savings Bank was made a trustee of that institution, holding both positions until his death. For several years he was a trustee of Hamilton College. In all the positions Mr. Hubbard filled, his duties were performed with marked fidelity and honor. A predominant trait in his character was the habitual kindness and courtesy of his manners and his circle of friends was a wide one. His death occurred at Utica, May 22, 1857. He married Phoebe Hubbard and of their union were eleven children, of whom only one survives, Robert J. Hubbard. The latter was for many years engaged in business in New York city and for the past twenty-five years has been a resident of Cazenovia. He has served as president of the village one year (1879), and in various ways has shown

an interest in public affairs. For many years he has been a member and vestryman of St. Peter's Episcopal church. He married in 1863, Anna F. Burr, daughter of William M. Burr of Cazenovia. Of this union is one son, Robert F. Hubbard of Cazenovia.

Hubbard, John F., a very extensive farmer and hop grower, and one of the truly representative citizens of Madison county, is a son of John and Harriett (Russell) Hubbard. His father was born in England and in 1828 came with his parents to this country and settled in Waterville, where he resided until his marriage. He afterward removed to Morrisville, where John F. was born, April 4, 1846. He remained at home until December 31, 1868, having in the meantime received a good education in the district schools and the Hamilton Union School. He then married Helena, daughter of Ephraim and Lucy (Perkins) Keeck, the former of whom was a successful farmer of Stockbridge. They have had four children Charles (deceased), Fred (deceased), Hattie (Mrs. Charles Smith of De Ruyter), and Lewis. Politically Mr. Hubbard affiliates with the Democratic party, and while leading a quiet and uneventful life enjoys that most independent and in many respects enviable station of a farmer owning his own lands. By his own energy and industry Mr. Hubbard has established himself comfortably and with pleasant surroundings.

Hyatt, Hon. Frances A., p. o. Perryville, was born in Ridgefield, Fairfield county, Conn., August 5, 1828, a son of Aaron S. and Electa (Keeler) Hyatt. His father settled in Madison county in 1832. The first of the Hyatt family to come to this country from England, was Thomas Hyatt, who settled in Stamford, Conn., in 1641, and was founder of this branch of the family in America. Francis A. Hyatt began business on the farm in 1850, and has since resided in the town of Fenner. He was elected town clerk in 1856 and several terms; justice of the peace in 1859 and held that office eight years; was elected road commissioner, but declined to serve; was member of Assembly in 1861 and again represented the district in the Legislature in 1872; was a delegate to the Republican State conventions of 1861, 1872, 1881, 1882, and 1895, and for many years was a notary public and often employed in the settlement of estates. He is a member of Sullivan Lodge, A. F. & A. M., No. 148. Mr. Hyatt is one of the best known men in Madison county, a representative citizen and although in a measure retired from active public duty, is still interested in everything pertaining to the general welfare of the county. While courteous and liberal in his attitude towards the opinion of others, he holds firmly his own views, and acts upon them in a conscientious manner.

Huyck, Philip J., p. o. Perryville, was born in Kinderhook, N. Y., October 21, 1825, a son of Jacob P. and Maria (Harder) Huyck, the only son of ten children as follows: Ann, Catherine, Maria, Philip J., Christiana, Sarah, Elizabeth, Cynthia, Harriet, and Calista, all of whom were residents of this county. Jacob P. came to the town of Lenox with his family, where he lived until his death and followed farming. In his early life he was a cloth dresser and wool carder. He took an active part in public affairs and was poormaster of his town several terms. Philip J. was educated in the common schools of the town of Lenox and his early life was spent on the farm with

his father. When he was twenty-eight years of age he purchased a farm in the town of Fenner, near where he now lives, and moved there. When twenty-seven years of age he married Luzetta A., daughter of Lyman and Lucy (Smith) Robinson, she a native of the town of Fenner; they have two children. Libbie, wife of Dempster Tooke, and Willis P., whose first wife was Kittie J. Lansing (deceased); they had one child, Harry W. Later he married Cora B. Watkins of Chittenango. Willis P. is serving his second term on the board of education of the Perryville Union School; also a trustee of the Methodist Episcopal church and Perryville cemetery association, of which his father is president; he has also been a collector of his town. Philip J. Huyck has always taken an active interest in the affairs of his town and for several years was assessor. Mrs. Huyck's four brothers, James S., Smith L., Serg't Theodore V. and Dr. Reuben H., were volunteers in the war of the rebellion, and Theodore was wounded at the battle of Winchester, from the effects of which he died at Baltimore, December 12, 1864.

Hamblin, Lucian D., p. o. Chittenango Falls, was born at Chittenango Falls, N. Y., December 7, 1833, a son of David and Harriet (Humeston) Hamblin, who had five children: Julia, Harriet, Lucian D., Jane E. and William M., all natives of the town of Fenner. David was a native of Genesee county and came to Madison county with his father when a young man, settling on the farm now owned by Charles Cooper, and was one of the early settlers. Harriet was a daughter of Asaf and Harriet Humeston. They were natives of England, settled in Northfield, Conn., and in 1806, when she was seven years of age moved to Madison county. Lucian D. Hamblin was educated in the common schools of the town of Fenner and also spent two years at the polytechnic school in Chittenango. He lived with his father until he was twenty-four years of age, when he started in life for himself as a farmer, which business he has carried on to the present time. He married Helen A., daughter of Benjamin and Sophia Putnam, and has two children: Cora, wife of Noah Davis, and Charles A., who married Calla, daughter of Henry and Dina Slee. Charles has two children: Anna H. and Milton L., who are natives of the town of Fenner. Mr. Hamblin has taken an active part in town and county affairs; has been assessor of his town two terms, and justice of the peace. He is public spirited and is interested in schools, education, churches, etc.

Hunt, Frank L., son of Luther and Jane (Scott) Hunt, was born in Cazenovia August 7, 1854. His father was a native of Nelson, but for many years lived in the town of Cazenovia, where he died in December, 1897, in the seventy-eighth year of his age. The family are of New England pioneer stock and came into this region at an early date from Massachusetts. Of the union of Luther and Jane (Scott) Hunt, three children were born: Cora, wife of James Webber; Nellie, wife of Edwin Webber, both of Cazenovia; and Frank L. Hunt. The latter was educated in the district schools and at Cazenovia Seminary. He has been a farmer all his life, now owning 240 acres less than a mile south of New Woodstock village. Mr. Hunt is one of the progressive farmers of this town, believes in modern methods, and by his superior business ability, is thoroughly successful. He has given much attention to the breeding of thoroughbred and high grade cattle, and does a large dairy business.

In politics he is a staunch Republican. He married, in 1875, Anna M. Morse, daughter of Devolson Morse, of Cazenovia. Their children are Ivan H., Inez J., Earl M., and Clayton Hunt.

Hyatt, Smith K., p. o. Fenner, was born in Connecticut, August 21, 1824, a son of Charles S. and Rachael (Smith) Hyatt. They had six children as follows: Jane Ann, Mary, Helen, Smith K., John, and Charles, jr. By occupation Charles, sr., followed farming and settled in this county about 1827. Smith K. was educated in the common schools of Madison county. His early life was spent on the farm with his parents. In 1849 he married Clarinda, daughter of George and Delia Woodworth, and they had six children: J. Wilson, Newel W., Ida, wife of John Harter, Lee, Eddie, and Rachael, wife of Fred Tooke, all of whom were born on the farm where Mr. Hyatt now lives. When Mr. Hyatt was married he purchased the farm where he now lives and has since followed general farming. He has been active in town affairs, having been elected assessor, loan commissioner, pathmaster, etc.; he also has taken an active part in school and educational work and is a contributing and supporting member of the Fenner church.

Harrington, Giles, was born in the old town of Lenox in that portion which is now the town of Lincoln, April 7, 1843, a son of Giles and Mary (Merrill) Harrington. His father, a farmer and a captain in the militia, was a native of Connecticut, but came to Madison county with his parents when an infant. His maternal grandfather Solomon Merrill, built one of the first frame houses at Merrillsville. Mr. Harrington was engaged in farming until he reached the age of thirty. In 1877 he came to Oneida and in 1880 established a livery business in the Eagle Hotel barns, removing to his present location in 1894. He is conducting the largest business of this class in Madison county. Mr. Harrington has held many positions of public trust; he has served as highway commissioner of the old town of Lenox, as overseer of the poor, assessor four years, chief of police one year; deputy sheriff of Madison county six years, and as trustee of the village several years. He is a member of Oneida Lodge, No. 270, F. & A. M., and Eumenia Lodge of Odd Fellows. He married in July, 1863, Lucinda J. Pierce, daughter of Darius Pierce of Augusta, Oneida county, N. Y., and of this union two sons survive: Fenton N., and Fred G., both associated with their father in the conduct of his business.

House, Charles, was born in Newark, N. J., July 22, 1851, a son of George and Mary (Raymond) House. He was educated in the common schools and at the age of fifteen began an apprenticeship to the glass blowing trade at Ellenville, Ulster county, N. Y. He followed this trade about twelve years, and 1878 removed to Buffalo, N. Y., where he engaged in the bottling business in which he continued successfully until 1881, when he removed to Oneida where he has since resided. On his arrival here he began his present bottling business and has been at his present location for the past twelve years. By virtue of his successful business Mr. House is well known throughout Madison county. He has served as overseer of the poor three terms; as trustee of the village two years; as president of the village one year; and as a member of the sewer board two years, a position he resigned when elected president of

the village; he is now a member of the board of education. Mr. House is a member of Eumenia Lodge of Odd Fellows and the Encampment. He married in 1875, Miss Margaret Keating, daughter of John Keating, of Lockport, N. Y. Four children have been born to them: Minnie E., Charles Will, Emma E., and Nellie A.

Hill, Charles A., who died at his home south of Oneida Castle, January 2, 1895, in the sixty-fifth year of his age, was a resident for many years of this vicinity, and known as a man of sterling integrity and a Christian gentleman. He was born in Western, Oneida county, N. Y., January 12, 1830, a son of David and Laura (Turner) Hill. Both his father and his grandfather (the latter one of the earliest settlers) were natives of Western and farmers. Mr. Hill was educated in the district schools, and at an early age learned the carpenters' trade, which he followed some years. For seventeen years he was engaged in the manufacture of cheese at the Hill Cheese Factory near Oneida Castle. In 1884 he bought the farm of forty acres just south of Oneida Castle, where he resided until his death. Mr. Hill was a man well fitted to gain the confidence and esteem of all with whom he came in contact, and frequently held positions of public trust. He was for some years a member and a trustee of the Cochran Memorial Presbyterian Church at Oneida Castle. He married July 2, 1850, Miss Aehsah Paddock, daughter of Peter Paddock of the town of Western, Oneida county, N. Y. One daughter was born to them, Mrs. John W. Lewis.

Huntley, James F., M. D., son of James F. and Esther E. (Freeman) Huntley, was born in Durhamville, Oneida county, N. Y., June 19, 1855. His father, who was also a physician, practiced in Durhamville over thirty years, and in Oneida from 1873 until his lamented death (1887). James Huntley (great-grandfather), was one of the earliest settlers of Otsego county, locating in the extreme northern part. Dr. Huntley received his preliminary education in the Falley Seminary and Whitestown Seminary. He was graduated with the degree M. D. from the Medical Department of the University of the City of New York in the class of 1876. In the same year he began practice in West Winfield, Herkimer county, N. Y., where he was associated for several years with Dr. James U. Rose. He removed to Oneida in 1889, and has since been in active practice in this village. Dr. Huntley is a member of the Madison County Medical Society; of the New York State Medical Association; and of Doric Chapter of Oneida, R. A. M. He married, in 1879, Nellie, daughter of Col. Alonzo Wood of West Winfield, Herkimer county, N. Y. Four children have been born of this union—Esther F., Harold W., Kate E., and James Warren.

Hazeltine, William E., son of James A. and Nancy (Overacre) Hazeltine, was born in Munnsville, this county, July 3, 1852. His father conducted the tannery at Munnsville for several years and was well known throughout this region. He died in 1854. Mr. Hazeltine was educated in the common schools and Oneida Seminary. During most of his business life he has been in the dry goods business. He was first employed as a clerk in the dry goods store of S. H. Goodwin's Sons, with whom he remained six years. For two years subsequent he was employed in like capacity by Charles E. Remick, and in 1883 with J. E. Preston and J. T. Deering, formed the firm of Preston, Hazeltine & Deering for the conduct of a general dry goods business.

After two years Mr. Hazeltine withdrew to associate with William M. Baker in a similar business, forming the firm of Hazeltine & Baker, which became Hazeltine, Baker & Reidy in 1896 by the admission of Thomas F. Reidy. Mr. Hazeltine is not now an active partner. The present firm of Hazeltine & Frost, dealers in coal, wood, etc., was formed in July, 1897. Mr. Hazeltine has been identified with many important public movements, has served as a director of the Y.M.C.A. three years, and is member of the Royal Arcanum. He married, in 1887, Minnie E. Warren, daughter of Lealdis N. Warren of Stockbridge. Of this union are five children—Warren J., Roy S., Doratha N., Sarah L., and Gertrude.

Higinbotham, Niles, who died in Oneida, March 17, 1890, in the seventy-seventh year of his age, was for years one of the foremost citizens of that village and a man who bore the respect and unqualified esteem of the entire community. He was a son of Sands Higinbotham and was born in Vernon, Oneida county, March 9, 1813. In 1827 he was sent by his father to the well known school of Mr. Morse in Hamilton, and at the age of nineteen entered the store of Alexander Seymour at Utica, where he remained about one year. In March, 1834, at the age of twenty-one he entered the store of his uncle, Isaac Carpenter of Ithaca, with whom he later formed a partnership. When twenty-four years old he severed this connection, and taking his little fortune went West with his close friend, Samuel Breeze. They spent about two years buying large tracts of land which in after years became quite valuable. In the spring of 1840 Mr. Higinbotham and J. P. Manrow took a contract on the old Erie railroad from Owego to Corning; the railroad company failed in less than two years, owing the young contractors about \$100,000, of which they only received about \$30,000. In the spring of 1849 they received their balance and paid their men in full with interest; Mr. Higinbotham often said that he never knew a prouder day than when these waiting men were paid. Mr. Sands Higinbotham, having bought from the State a large tract of unimproved land where Oneida now stands, had removed thither from Vernon as early as 1834, giving to the village its first impetus by presenting to the railroad (now the New York Central) lands and right of way, on condition that it should stop all passenger trains at Oneida, a contract observed until late in the Fifties. Some years later Niles Higinbotham bought large portions of land here from his father, and in 1844 built and commenced business in the old Goodwin store on Madison street. There he remained as silent partner with his brother-in-law, Mr. Goodwin, for some years. In December, 1851, he organized the Oneida Valley Bank with Sands Higinbotham and Samuel Breeze. This was the first bank opened in Oneida, and was incorporated as a State bank in 1852, and as a National bank in 1865. Mr. Higinbotham was elected first president and retained that position until the day of his death. There were some traits of character very strongly marked in Mr. Higinbotham even as a young man. To the most transparent honesty and uprightness in small, as well as great transactions, he added an independence which made him courageous in striking out for himself in any line of action where his judgment was once convinced as to the duty or reasonableness of the undertaking, and he was persevering and hopeful to a degree which never admitted in his often self-imposed tasks, either weariness or discouragement. These qualities eminently fitted him to join in and carry to even higher fulfillment the

plans of his wise and public-spirited father, for whom he had the most beautiful feelings of trust and affection. Together they labored for the development of the little hamlet, and even in its early days Oneida began to be known as a busy and public-spirited village attracting to itself men of integrity and good character. Mr. Higinbotham's efforts were put forth in behalf of religion, of education, of increased business and railroad facilities, of wide streets, and town extension on every side. In particular, he labored long and patiently to arouse public interest in the cause of higher education. It was one of the deepest wishes of his heart that Oneida should have an academic boarding and day school of the highest order, and he spared neither time, pains or money in the effort to establish the Oneida Seminary on an honorable and scholarly basis. Again and again he came to the rescue when the seminary was in need; started subscriptions, at times guaranteed and even paid from his own purse, the salaries of the teachers, and spent time and thought in securing fine school grounds, a good building, library, and apparatus, and became the personal friend and adviser of the teachers in everything that looked to the better equipment of the school, and the interest of the young people of Oneida and vicinity. In these labors were associated with him as trustees of the seminary (which was opened in 1858), such men as Messrs. Breese, Hand, Ellinwood, Goodwin, Stone and others. In everything that he did, Mr. Higinbotham had always in his mind to do that which should be best for the poor as well as the rich, and in many unostentatious ways he gave help to those whom he saw struggling under adverse circumstances. The park on lower Broad street near the Central railroad, and the lands upon which stood all the church buildings except one, were given by Mr. Higinbotham. On March 1, 1874, he was baptized in and united with the Presbyterian church, of which many of his relatives were members, and he was, all his life, a reverent and constant reader of the Bible. During all his long life he preserved habits of temperance, purity and regularity, and he enjoyed almost uniformly good health until within a few years of his death. Mr. Higinbotham married, in 1849, Eliza, daughter of Nicholas P. Randall, an eminent member of the Onondaga county bar. Of their union three daughters were born: Julia Randall, died February, 1895, Louise Adelaide, and Eliza Rhobie

Hinman, William J., who has been in the jewelry business in Oneida since 1886, was born in the town of Augusta, Oneida county, July 4, 1858, a son of William and Abbie (Vaughn) Hinman. The family is of old New England stock and his great-grandfather, Grove Hinman, came from Connecticut to Oneida county among the earliest settlers. Mr. Hinman was educated in the Knoxboro Union School, and until he reached his majority assisted in the conduct of his father's farm. During the year 1880 he conducted a saw mill and lumber yard owned by his father in the town of Lee, Oneida county, and in 1881 went to Fonda to begin an apprenticeship to the jewelers' trade. The following year he came to Oneida and for about four years was employed in the jewelry store of C. J. Wells. He began his present business in 1886. Mr. Hinman has served as village trustee two terms; is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Royal Arcanum. He married, in 1885, Cora Harp, daughter of Christian Harp, of Macedon, Wayne county, N. Y. Two children have been born to them: Ethel M., and Alta M.

Hay, Arthur, son of Alexander and Ann (Stanbury) Hay, was born in Jersey City, N. J., March 6, 1859. His father was a native of Scotland and followed the business of expert accounting. For a short time he was engaged in Oneida with the Banking House of Barnes, Stark & Munroe, and subsequently removed to Chicago where he died in 1874, leaving a widow and three children. Arthur Hay was educated in the public schools of New York City and Oneida. In his fourteenth year he began an apprenticeship to the machinist's trade in the Westcott Chuck Works where he was employed ten years. Following this period he was associated with his brother, John S. Hay, in a florist and seed business in Oneida for a short time. In the fall of 1886 he established a small variety store, out of which has grown his present business. Ever since he reached his majority Mr. Hay has been actively interested in the cause of temperance. For a number of years he has been a member of the Board of Directors of the Oneida Y. M. C. A., and an active member of the First Presbyterian church; is superintendent of the North Side Chapel Sunday School, and an active official member of the Y. P. S. C. E. He married in June, 1886, Helen D. E. Dodge, daughter of the late George W. Dodge of the town of Augusta, N. Y. Although he began in a small way, Mr. Hay's business has developed rapidly, especially in the department of books and stationery. In the latter trade he now conducts an extensive wholesale business.

Hill, John, p. o. Perryville, was born on the farm where he now resides, March 1, 1862, a son of Norman B. (deceased) and Mary (Keyes) Hill, who had three children, John, Fred C. and Carrie. Norman was a son of John Hill, who settled in the town of Fenner about 1824, and Isyphena (Annas) Hill, a native of the town of Nelson. John Hill, the subject, was educated in the schools of the town of Fenner and also in the Academy at Little Falls. He was associated with his father until his father's death, when he took full charge of the estate. When twenty-five years of age he married Inez, daughter of Austin K. and Marie (Worden) Hall, and they have two children, Grace Irma and Gladys May. Mr. Hill has been active in town and county affairs, and at the present time is justice of the peace and has been collector and held several other appointive offices. He has been active in educational work and was a member of the first board of education of Perryville Union School, which position he now holds. His wife is a graduate of Chittenango High School. Fred C. Hill was educated in the schools of the town of Fenner, also graduated at Chittenango High School. He studied law in the office of Judge Parker of Tioga Co., N. Y., and was admitted to the bar in 1888. He married Grace Hibberd, August 22, 1890, and is located at Oswego, N. Y. Carrie Hill in 1885 married Elmer E. Shaut, a merchant of Little Falls, where she resided until his death in 1889, since which time she has made her home at Perryville. They had one child, Norma.

Hollenbeck, J. W., p. o. Munnsville, was born in Smithfield, January 26, 1858, a son of Francis F. and grandson of an early settler of Oswego county. Francis F. was born in Oswego, N. Y., in 1832; he married Harriet Buyea, born in Lenox in 1835, and they have five children, four now living. Mr. Hollenbeck settled in Smithfield when a young man, where he spent his days and died in Stockbridge. J. W. Hollenbeck was educated in the common schools and has lived on the farm he owns

thirty-three years. He has ninety-four acres of land and follows hop growing and dairying. December 20, 1880, he married Rosalie Rowe, who lived in Cleveland, Oswego county, born in Greene county, and who came to Oswego county with her parents, Isaac and Hannah J. Rowe, then to Stockbridge, where her father died August 31, 1898, and her mother March 15, 1898. Mr. Hollenbeck and wife attend the M. E. Church at Stockbridge.

Hickox, Remington B. p. o. Munnsville, was born in Munnsville, April 20, 1854, a son of Seva P. Hickox, who was born in Vergennes, Vt., and came to Pratt's Hollow when a boy, then to Munnsville, where he spent his married life. He died in 1893, aged seventy-eight years, his wife was Wealthy O. Frost of Munnsville, daughter of Jacob G. Frost, an early settler of that place. Mr. and Mrs. Frost both died on the farm Mr. Hickox now owns. Remington B. Hickox was educated in the schools in Munnsville and is a farmer. He has 219 acres of land where he lives and a dairy of thirty cows, he is also a hop grower. October 5, 1881, he married Mildred A. Alden, born in Munnsville, August 12, 1854, a daughter of Chester and Matilda (Ingraham) Alden, and they had five children: Charles A., Edwin R., Leon B., Mildred A. (deceased), and Leander M. Mr. Hickox is an ardent Republican and a member of Prosperity Lodge No. 484, I. O. O. F. Mr. Hickox's father was a wagon maker by trade, was proprietor of the American House at Munnsville and also an extensive dealer in poultry and eggs.

Hamlin, George N., p. o. Solsville.—William Hamlin came from Farmington, Conn. in 1810, but on account of his father's death he soon returned east and remained a few years, when he came again to Madison, bringing his goods in a wagon drawn by an ox team. He settled on land now owned by his grandson, George Hamlin. He brought a wife and two children, Caroline and William S. His other children, Julia, Chauncey and Oliver, were born in Madison. William S. Hamlin married Nancy Taylor, by whom he had four children: George N., a farmer on the land purchased by his father in 1834; Mary E., who married Daniel Richards; Caroline, who died young; and Harriet, who married Alfred McNeil. He also had one daughter by adoption, Alice, wife of William P. Sheldon. George Hamlin was born in 1835 and is one of the successful farmers of Madison. He married Louise Barker, who died in 1886. He has one son, Edwin B. Hamlin, who lives in Cleveland, Ohio. Nathan Taylor, born 1784, came from Danbury, Conn., and settled in Madison village, where he lived many years and was a hatter by trade. Later on he removed to Ohio, and lived with his son, John Taylor. His wife was Sylvia Gibbs, daughter of an old Revolutionary soldier. Their children were Harriet T., Nancy (who married William S. Hamlin), John, Julia, Eliza and Calvin.

House, Eliphalet, with his son Eliphalet, jr., came from East Windsor, Conn. to Eaton in 1795, hence was one of the pioneers of the region. His log cabin had a blanket over the door opening, and on one occasion when his son's wife was left alone one night, she was much frightened by the breathing of a strange animal at the insecure opening; but her fears were wholly removed when she discovered the intruder to be nothing more than a large dog instead of a supposed panther or unfriendly

Indian. The welcomed canine remained with her on guard during the lonely hours of the long night. The family soon left Eaton and made a settlement at the "Indian Opening" in Madison, where the pioneer died, March 12, 1804, and where he was buried in private grounds. In the family there were three children: Mary, Eliphalet (who died in infancy); Eliphalet (the second child so named); Eleazer, James, and Henry. James became a graduate of West Point. He served in the army until he attained the rank of colonel. His commission, on parchment, constituting him "Captain in the Regiment of Artillerists," dated March 14, 1806, and signed by Thomas Jefferson, is now in the possession of Edward E. House. He died at Georgetown, near Washington, D.C., in 1834. Eliphalet, jr., was born March 2, 1759, and spent his later life as a blacksmith at the "Opening" in Madison. He died August 8, 1816, and was buried in the private grounds at the "Opening." His wife was Rebecca Rockwell. She came from East Windsor, Conn., and died at the "Opening" in 1843. They had nine children: Eleazer, Polly, Nancy, Clarissa, Henry, Polly (second), Henry (second), James, and Orin. Eleazer House, who was born in 1782 and died in 1827, was a blacksmith and made edge tools for the settlers. He also carried on a small farm, and by thrift became comfortably well off. His wife was Mary Porter, who came to this county with her parents from East Windsor, Conn., drawn by an ox team. She died in Brooklyn, N. Y., in 1855. Her remains were brought to Madison and interred in the village cemetery. Their children, who reached maturity, were Eliphalet, Samuel, Henry and Edward E. Edward E., the only survivor, was born in Madison village, May 28 1827, and spent his early life in the town. In 1844 he went to Hamilton and served at the printer's trade with John and David Atwood, but in 1845 removed to Utica and worked in the office of H. H. Curtiss, book and job printer. One of his young associates here was Thomas L. James, ex-postmaster-general, and now president of the Lincoln Bank of New York. This acquaintance has ever been maintained, and is one of the pleasant memories of Mr. House's career. Mr. House left Utica in 1847. Part of the time between 1847 and the late spring of 1853, he was employed on the Ohio State Journal of Columbus, O., and another part of the time on the Savannah Republican, Savannah, Ga. He left Savannah in 1853 and went to New York, where he followed his occupation until 1860. From that time he became an extensive traveler on business for himself, until at last he settled down in his native place, where he now lives in comfortable retirement, enjoying the fruits of early industry and frugality. Mr. House (in November, 1854), married Mary Dudley, daughter of Rev. Ira J. Dudley. They have no children. Mr. Dudley came to Madison about 1845. He was a Methodist local preacher of some note. His wife was Laura Hurd, who died June 4, 1899, in the ninety-fifth year of her age. He died in Madison in 1881. Mr. House's brothers, whom he survives, were all financially well to do at the time of their death. Samuel and Henry were in business in New York. Both left wives (who are still living) but no children. Henry's remains were brought to Madison for interment. Samuel was buried at Flushing, L. I. Eliphalet died at West Williamsfield, Ohio. His remains were also brought to Madison. He died single. James House, son of Eliphalet and Rebecca House, was a life long prominent and useful citizen of Madison village, where he manufactured and repaired edge tools for the inhabitants of the village and surrounding country. He was born in 1800 and died in 1881. His wife was Sally Berry. She was born in Madison in 1803, and died there in 1897. They had two

children: Rebecca and Martha, who reside in Madison village with their husbands, respectively, Mr. Harvey Taylor and Mr. Dwight Leland. His brother Oriz in early life removed to Sandy Creek, Oswego county, and followed the mercantile business there until his death.

Holdridge, Reuben, p. o. Oneida, was born in Herkimer county, N. Y., in 1845, a son of Asa, who came to Stockbridge in 1854 and died in Verona, Oneida county, N. Y.; his wife was Priscilla Crossman, and they had seven children. Mr. Holdridge's grandfather spent his last days in Herkimer county. Reuben Holdridge was reared on a farm, and educated in the common schools. He is a grower of peas and corn for canning factories; also keeps a dairy and is a hop grower. His wife was Sarah, daughter of Philander, and granddaughter of John Spaulding, one of the pioneers of Stockbridge. Mr. and Mrs. Holdridge had seven children: Merton, Mott, Nellie, Orville (deceased), Grace, Hazel, and Ruby (deceased). In politics Mr. Holdridge is a Democrat.

Hammond, Willis A., M. D., p. o. Madison, was born in Eaton, April 17, 1853, and was the eldest of three children born to Amos and Luna M. (Chase) Hammond. His father was a farmer in modest circumstances and his mother was the author of what is commonly called "Mrs. Hammond's History of Madison County," a work which was a faithful record of the county's annals to the date of publication, but the true genius of which has never been fully appreciated by the reading public until of late. The young life of Willis was spent in Pierceville in the factory during the summer months and attending the district school in winter, until about eighteen years of age, when he attended two terms in the Morrisville Union School. He then taught school three winters, but determining to enter the medical profession he read medicine with his uncle, Dr. D. D. Chase, one year, doing chores during the period to pay for his board. He then went to Auburn and worked for James Roy & Co., and at the same time continued his medical studies with Dr. Crevelin. He then took a two years' course in Columbus (Ohio) Medical College and was graduated in March, 1881. Thus equipped for professional life Dr. Hammond began practice at Summer Hill, Cayuga county, remaining two and one-half years, then removed to Paris Hill, Oneida county, where he lived nearly ten years and from whence he came to Madison county in the fall of 1893. Of course Dr. Hammond's practice is general and his ride somewhat extended. On November 12, 1881, Dr. Hammond married Zilpah A. Keyes; three children have been born of this marriage.

Hecox, Charles L., p. o. Peterboro, was born on the farm he owns in 1854, a son of John, and grandson of Obed Hecox and Emily Kenyon; he was one of the early settlers of Oneida county, where he lived and died. John A. Hecox came from Oneida county March 1, 1848, to the town of Smithfield and settled on the farm Charles L. now owns, about 1849, and here lived until his death, November 10, 1898, at the age of seventy-three years. He married Sybil Neal, daughter of Martin Neal and Roxy Porter, early settlers in Oneida county and who now resides with her son on the homestead. Charles L. Hecox was educated in the common schools and is a farmer. He is a natural born machinist and has been engaged in threshing for

twenty-seven years. He also owns on his farm a mill for grinding feed and conducts quite an extensive business in that line. In politics he is a Democrat, though not an aspirant to office, preferring to live the life of an independent farmer. In 1876 he married Florence E. Wever of Nelson, daughter of Delos Wever and Hannah Bates of Nelson, and granddaughter of Rufus Wever, sr., and Amy Smith on her father's side, and of Archibald Bates, sr., and Anna Clough on her mother's side; they had two children: Albert E., born July 13, 1878, (deceased) and Caroline B., born June 14, 1884.

Haines, E. A., was born in Prussia, April 12, 1842 and came to the United States in 1854 with his parents, Anton and Genevieve Haines, who settled in the town of Herkimer, where Anton died in 1856. E. A. Haines was educated in Germany and in 1861 engaged in the grocery business, in which he still continues. In 1882 he built the block in Canastota which bears his name. In 1866 Mr. Haines married Mary Agan, who died in 1867, leaving one child who died about six months later; and later he married Mary Allen of Herkimer, who died in 1894, leaving three daughters, one yet living—Genevieve. Mr. Haines is one of the self-made men of Madison county, serving as town clerk three years and poormaster two years, and is always interested in any good public enterprise. He holds at present the office of treasurer in a number of different organizations and societies.

Hubbard, F. F., was born in the town of Sullivan, September 20, 1848. His father, Gilbert S. Hubbard, was a native of Pompey, and his father, Eli, was one of the first settlers in Onondaga county. Gilbert S. married Jane G., daughter of Rev. Charles F. Butler, and has been engaged through life in farming. He was very active in religious matters and was one of the founders of the Presbyterian church in the 11th ward in Syracuse. F. F. Hubbard was educated in Cazenovia Seminary and in 1882 established his present business in Canastota, as packer of choice canned vegetables, having in 1882 an output of 5,000 cases and in 1893 of 40,000 cases. He was also one of the charter members of the New York State Canned Goods Packers' Association, its vice-president a number of years, and president for eight years; also vice-president of the Atlantic States Canned Goods Packers' Association. He was always in attendance at all of the meetings of the different associations, and has taken a great interest in all matters pertaining to the canning business. In 1879 Mr. Hubbard married Florence E., daughter of Thomas N. Jarvis; they have three daughters: Edith, Arline and Doris. Mr. Hubbard is one of the progressive business men of his town, trustee of his village and president of the water board.

Holmes, George W., was born in the town of Georgetown, March 15, 1860, the son of Abel S. and Alzina B. (Chase) Holmes. George W. Holmes was educated in the Georgetown schools. His early life was spent upon the farm. When about twenty-one years of age he started out in life for himself. In 1889 he entered the employ of D. H. Burrell & Co., which position he now holds. He has taken active part in politics and was appointed postmaster of Nelson by President McKinley on March 17, 1898.

Howard, Adelbert H., was born on the farm where he now resides, August 18, 1858, a son of Alvin H. and Betsey (Lindsley) Howard, who had two children: Albertus F., and Adelbert H. Alvin was a son of Arad and Sarah (Smith) Howard; their children were Alvin, Edwin, Arad, Nathan, Samantha, and Lucy. Sarah (Smith) Howard was a sister of Allen Smith, a prominent citizen of the town, and hence a relative of Horace K. Smith, the present supervisor of Nelson. After Arad Howard's death, Sarah married Judah Lindsley, by whom she had two sons, Cyrenus and Franklin. Alvin, during his early life, worked at carpenter's work with his father-in-law, Simeon Lindsley, until his marriage, when he purchased the farm where Adelbert H. now lives, and followed farming the remainder of his life. He was a public spirited man and took a great interest in church and temperance work. Adelbert H. was educated in the common schools of the town of Nelson. He was associated with his father until his father's death on December 27, 1879, when he took charge of the estate. October 18, 1881, he married Ida L., daughter of Hiram P. and Annie (Rice) Hutchinson, and they have three children—Floyd, Glenn, and Ray. Mr. Howard has been active in town and county affairs and has held the office of assessor; he has been connected with educational work for many years as trustee and collector of the school. He is a member of Nelson Grange No. 615. David and Simeon Lindsley, two brothers, came from near Merrillville and settled in the northeastern part of the town of Nelson. They married two sisters, Fannie and Jerusha Merrill. Simeon's children were Adelia, Cinderilla, Jerusha, Amelia and Betsey, all now deceased. David's children were Simeon, Allen, Abijah, Loren and Wallace. Abijah and Wallace are still living.

Hughes, John Charles was born in the village of Chittenango, January 1, 1860, a son of Evan D. and Elizabeth (Evans) Hughes, who had two sons: John C., and Walter E. Evan D. came from Wales and settled in the town of Chittenango, where he was employed in a brewery for about ten years. About 1862 he moved to the town of Nelson and purchased a farm near where John C. now lives, and carried on general farming in that vicinity until his death on February 1, 1884. He took an active part in church work and was a very temperate man. John C. Hughes was educated in the town of Nelson and Cazenovia Seminary. His early life was spent with his father, with whom he was associated until his father's death. His mother died November 9, 1886, at which time John C. purchased the estate. March 12, 1887, he married Maggie, daughter of David E. and Annie Jones; they have three children. Flossie Elizabeth, Charles John, and Anita. Mr. Hughes is a public spirited man and takes an active interest in town and county affairs, especially in school and educational work. He has been connected with the schools in an official way for the past ten years; he is also a contributing and supporting member of the Welsh Congregational Church.

Hutchinson, Leroy H., was born in the town of Cazenovia, August 28, 1842, a son of Hiram P. and Annie (Rice) Hutchinson, who had four children: Leroy H., Frances, Ellen, and Ida, all natives of Madison county. Hiram P. was a son of Philo Hutchinson, whose children were Hiram P., Joseph, George, Charlotte, and Elizabeth. In early life Hiram P. followed farming and in the latter part of his life was engaged

in lumbering and milling. Leroy H. Hutchinson was educated in the schools of Nelson and when fifteen years of age started in life for himself as a farm laborer. He learned the milling and lumbering business from his father, which he now follows. He is a public spirited man and has held some of the town offices, such as constable. His father was constable for twenty-four years and deputy sheriff eighteen years; he was also active in educational work and the M. E. church

Ingalls, Albert, p. o. Peterboro, was born in Lenox, July 1, 1849, a son of Conrad, son of James, who came from Schoharie county, N. Y., to Lenox, about 1800, and here lived and died. Conrad Ingalls was born in Lenox in December, 1818, and in 1852 settled in Smithfield, where he owns 200 acres of land and follows general farming. In politics he is a Republican, and served as assessor and highway commissioner; he married Lydia Tucker, who died in November, 1865; they had three children. Albert Ingalls was reared on a farm, was educated in Peterboro Academy and has followed farming. He is a Republican and has served as highway commissioner. He married Ella McDermott of Peterboro, and they have one daughter, Gladys M. Mr. Ingalls is a member of the Morrisville Lodge, No. 658, F. & A. M.

Isaacs, I. Henry, was born February 20, 1841, a son of David and Winnefred (Jones) Isaacs, who came from Wales and settled in the town of Floyd, Oneida county, in 1833. They moved to the town of Nelson about 1851, and had ten children: Ellen, wife of Edward Jones of Rome, N. Y.; Annie, wife of Hon. T. D. Roberts of Floyd, N. Y.; Jane, wife of Joseph Jones of Utica; Margaret, wife of Thomas Winston of New York city; I. Henry; Elizabeth, wife of William George; Catherine, wife of D. K. Davis of Unadilla Forks; Mary, wife of Thomas Morris of Utica; John of New York city and David of Middle Granville. David Isaacs was a farmer all of his life with the exception of two years, when he worked in Utica in a mill stone factory. I. Henry Isaacs was educated in the Morrisville high school. He remained with his parents until sixteen years of age, when he started in life as a farm laborer. On August 8, 1861, he enlisted in Co. B, 44th Regiment (the Ellsworth Volunteers) and represented the town of Nelson. May 27, 1862, he was wounded at Hanover Court House, and again at Fredericksburgh, December 13, 1862, where he lost the second finger on his left hand; he was mustered out March 9, 1864. He was the first commander of Morrisville Post No. 548, and has held many of its offices; also a delegate to the State encampment two years and has attended seventeen State encampments. After the close of the war he returned to the town of Nelson and on January 20, 1865, married Jennett, daughter of Liberty and Lydia Cutler Hall. In 1868 he moved to Iowa and two years later to New York city, where he formed a copartnership with his brother John in the carting business. Four years later he entered the employ of the United States as a letter carrier in New York city. In 1884 he moved to Smithfield and purchased the hotel where he remained two years, then returned to the farm and six years later purchased the hotel at Morrisville, which he sold in 1897 and purchased the farm where he now lives. He held the position of deputy sheriff under Barker and Burroughs.

Johnson, William J., p. o. Solsville.—James Johnson was born in Mayfield, Mont-

gomery county, but spent a part of his young life in Herkimer county, where he was a good and successful farmer. He married, June 29, 1846, Sally Ann Lamphere, and came to Eaton, where he was also a farmer and where he died in 1894. He had two children: William J., and Romelia, the latter of whom married Henry Maynard of Eaton, and died in 1893. William J. Johnson was born September 6, 1849, and was brought up on a farm in Eaton. In 1875 he was appointed station agent at Pecksport and served in that place seven years. In June, 1833, he came to the more important station at Solsville and has since lived in that hamlet, attending strictly to his duties and enjoying the confidence both of the railroad company and of the patrons of the road. On April 8, 1882, Mr. Johnson married Ella L. Hyde, by whom he had five children: Mabel G., born March 15, 1883; W. Lisle, born January 24, 1885; Elma M., born November 7, 1889; Elva S., born November 7, 1889; and Bessie May, born May 2, 1893. Daniel Hyde, a native of Connecticut, was an early settler in Brookfield, but died in Hamilton. He was a soldier in the war of 1812 and served at Sackett's Harbor. His wife was Miss Holcomb, by whom he had five children: Eveline, Nelson, Philander, Jared and Newell. Philander Hyde has always lived in this county and has been a farmer. He married Maria Alby and had four children: Nettie, Ella L. (wife of William J. Johnson), and two others who died in infancy. Mr. Hyde's second wife was Mary, widow of Dwight Smith, by whom he had one son, Frank Hyde.

Jessup, Rev. Samuel, pastor of the Presbyterian church of Oneida since 1872, was born in Florida, Orange county, N. Y., May 23, 1833, a son of Daniel and Martha (Seeley) Jessup. He was graduated at Princeton College with the class of 1854, and for one year taught in the Academy at Mayville, Chautauqua county, N. Y. In 1858 he was graduated from the Union Theological Seminary, and the following year was ordained to the ministry. He served the Congregational Church at Berkshire, Tioga county, N. Y., one year, and for a few months the Presbyterian Church at Amity, N. Y. In 1860 he became pastor of the Presbyterian church at Dansville, N. Y., and in 1871 came to his present charge. In 1889 Mr. Jessup served as Moderator of the Synod of New York and in 1887 Hamilton College conferred upon him the honorary degree of D. D. He married in 1863, Caroline E. Pierson, daughter of Rev. George Pierson of Florida, N. Y. Of their union are two children: George P., a practicing physician of New Dorp, Staten Island; and Mary R.

Jurden, Thomas H., was born in the town of Verona, Oneida county, N. Y., December 25, 1843, a son of Thomas and Sarah A. (Jurden) Jurden. Until he was eighteen years old he assisted in the conduct of his father's farm, and his education was limited to the district schools. In 1861 he came to Verona Landing and took a position as clerk in the grocery store of E. C. Stark which he held three years. For one year following he filled a position as clerk in a hotel at Hudson City, N. J., and then returned to Verona Landing and the employ of Mr. Stark, with whom he soon formed a partnership under the firm name of E. C. Stark & Co., for the conduct of a general grocery business; they were also extensively interested in building and operating canal boats. In the spring of 1873 Mr. Stark withdrew and Mr. Jurden conducted the business alone until the spring of 1876. After a business trip of a

few months' duration to the city of Buffalo, principally to close up his canal interests, he went into the Oneida banking house of E. C. Stark & Co. as teller, a position he held until the failure of the bank in July, 1891. For some months he remained with the assignee, whom he succeeded, and was later employed at the Central Bank. When the Farmers' and Merchants' Bank was organized in June, 1892, Mr. Jurden took his present position as teller. He is well known to the entire business community, served six years as village trustee, on the Board of Education three years, and for twenty consecutive years as collector's clerk of the town of Verona. He married, December 25, 1872, Josephine L. Wettling, daughter of Martin Wettling of Verona. Three children have been born to them: Theodore H., Emily M. and Grace I.

Joy, Milton R., M. D., was born in Remsen, Oneida county, N. Y., December 7, 1861, a son of Henry L. and Mary (Paine) Joy. When he was an infant the family removed to Iliou, Herkimer county, where he attended the high school; later he attended Cazenovia Seminary and Syracuse University. He began his medical studies under Dr. H. B. Maben of Iliou, and was graduated from the Long Island College Hospital with the degree of M. D. in 1884. Following his graduation he settled in Perryville, where he practiced for seven years removing to Cazenovia in 1891. Dr. Joy has been health officer of the village for the past seven years. He is a company surgeon of the West Shore Railroad, a trustee of the high school and of Cazenovia Seminary, member of the Cazenovia Lodge of Masons and the Chapter, of Syracuse Commandery of Knights Templar, of Madison County Medical Society, Syracuse Academy of Medicine, International Association of Railroad Surgeons, and the American Medical Association. In 1886 Dr. Joy married Meta James, daughter of Theodore James of Utica. Of this union two children were born: Genevieve F. and Henry H.

Jones, Richard T., p. o. Morrisville, whose well tilled farm is admirably located between the county seat and Morrisville station, was born in Wales in August, 1822, and came to the United States when twenty-seven years old. He located in Oneida county, working at whatever he could find to do, after which he bought a farm in the northwest part of Eaton. Here he began life earnestly, and although the farm was said to be of poor quality, he labored earnestly in developing the land and not only succeeded in paying the purchase price, but also accumulated some money besides. He lived in this locality twenty years and then, in 1870, bought the Col. Leland farm east of Morrisville containing 223 acres and for which he agreed to pay \$22,300. This consideration was paid more than fifteen years ago, and in addition to the land Mr. Jones also possesses a comfortable competency. A portion of the farm, however, is now owned by John W. Jones. In Wales Mr. Jones married Sarah Williams, by whom he had nine children, three of whom died in infancy. The surviving children were Catherine, John W., Thomas, Jennie, Sarah and Nettie. His wife died in 1877 and in December, 1878, Mr. Jones married Maria Gostling, daughter of William Gostling of Morrisville.

Johnston, A. S., p. o. Peterboro, was born in Smithfield, May 27, 1827, a son of Samuel, son of Samuel Johnston, born in Ireland and who came to the United States

in 1806, settling in Smithfield soon thereafter. His wife was Sarah Anderson, born in Ireland, and died in Smithfield about 1830. He died in 1827. They had four sons and four daughters; the youngest was born in America. Samuel Johnston was born in Ireland in 1797 and died in Smithfield in 1844. His wife was Sophronia Chaffee, born in Madison county, daughter of Walter and Anna (Hyde) Chaffee, who were among the early settlers of Smithfield. A. S. Johnston was reared on a farm and educated in the common schools. He has been engaged in farming and real estate business, but for the last twenty-one years has lived retired in the village of Peterboro. January 10, 1867, he married Isabella Johnston, born March 15, 1842, a daughter of Alexander Johnston. Mr. Johnston and wife had two children: Adison and Edward, both died in infancy. Mr. Johnston was a Republican until recently and is now a Prohibitionist. He has served as highway commissioner for several years, also as assessor. Mr. and Mrs. Johnston are both interested in temperance work.

Jones, David W., was born in Wales, April 1, 1849, a son of Thomas J. and Hannah Jones, who had eight children: Annie E., David W., Esther, (wife of Evan Williams of Iowa City), James T., of Columbus, Ohio, Margaret, (wife of Samuel G. Jones), John L. of Waterville, N. Y., Mary, (wife of Rev. Harry Roberts of Iowa City), and William B., of Brooklyn, who is a teacher in an industrial school. Thomas J. and Hannah Jones came to Oneida county in 1850 with their family which consisted of Annie and David W., one year later they removed to the town of Nelson, where the remainder of the children were born. Thomas was a farm laborer until 1853, when he purchased the farm known as the Jones homestead. He was a public spirited man and took an active part in public affairs. He was one of the founders of the Welsh church and was sexton of the church and cemetery for many years. During the late rebellion he championed the northern cause in which he took an active interest. David W. Jones was educated in the common schools of the town of Nelson and Cazenovia Seminary. When about thirteen years of age he started in life for himself as a laborer and school teacher. October 12, 1876, he married Jennie, daughter of Levi and Persis (Payne) Keith; they have one child, Keith Walton Jones. In 1878 he took charge of the Keith homestead, where he has lived to the present time and follows general farming. He has been active in town and county affairs and has held the offices of inspector of elections and supervisor, and at the present time is railroad commissioner and county committeeman. He has been active in school and educational work and at the present time is superintendent of the Sunday school. He is a charter member of Nelson Grange No. 615, of which he was its first master and has also been its secretary, and also lecturer of the Madison County Pomona Grange and served as a State delegate two years. His first wife died November 23, 1886. On September 24, 1895, he was married to Ida, only daughter of Spencer and Minerva (Hamblin) Smith, who died March 27, 1897.

Keith, Frank, was born on the farm where he now resides, April 14, 1851, a son of John and Sarah (Weber) Keith. His father was born on the same farm in June, 1818, and died November 24, 1880; he was twice married; his second wife was born in 1825, and died December 6, 1861. Two daughters were born to the first wife: Caroline, born January 1, 1843, and Mary, born April 16, 1847, died in 1876. By the

second wife were born, Frank (as above), and Luella, wife of Frank Whitney; she died December 31, 1890. Frank Keith was educated in the common schools of the town of Nelson and Cazenovia Seminary. His early life was spent on the homestead with his parents. He married Antoinette, daughter of John and Sarah Coulter, and they have three children: Gertrude May, Annie Luella and Alma E. About the time of Mr. Keith's marriage he purchased a part of the homestead and follows general farming and dairying. He is interested and active in school and church work.

Knox, William, and his wife Hannah (Hamilton) Knox, were among the early settlers of the town of Nelson. They came from Bradford, Mass., in 1805, and had children named Polly, Mila, Hannab, Rachel, Alvin William, Artemissia Louisa, Charles Hamilton, Nancy Louisa, and Lucius Delos, all natives of Nelson. Charles Hamilton took a very active part in public affairs. He was railroad commissioner and was interested in all public spirited enterprises. Lucius Delos was a self-educated man and was one of the most influential in the town. He held most of the town offices and was justice of the peace for thirty years, and also justice of sessions. He was associated with his father until his father's death on April 17, 1850. On March 24, 1873, he married Helen M. Smith, daughter of Elisha and Lucy Whipple of Fenner. Mrs. Knox was formerly married to William C. Smith, by whom she had one child, Lellaene, who is now wife of Dallas Wells; they have one child, Ethel L. William C. Smith enlisted in Co. D, 114th Reg. in 1862. He returned home on a furlough and died November 22, 1863, at Fenner, from disease contracted in the army. He was the son of Robert and Mary Etta Card Smith.

Kling & Payne, p. o. Brookfield, N. Y., flour, feed, salt, grass seed and custom milling.—This firm is composed of A. Kling and W. A. Payne. Mr. Payne was born at West Eaton, N. Y., May 5, 1855. His grandfather, Abial Payne, was a pioneer of West Eaton, where he was a farmer; his wife was Eunice Grant, who bore him eight children. One of these children was Truman Payne, father of the subject of this article, who was married to Olive Damon, who bore him three sons and three daughters. For many years he conducted a saw mill and manufactured cheese boxes at West Eaton, where he died in August, 1875, aged fifty-five. W. A. Payne was educated at the West Eaton Union school, and for thirteen years was employed by Wood, Taber & Morse at Eaton. In 1891 he came to North Brookfield and purchased a half interest in the flour and feed mill of Kling & Miller. The firm conducts an extensive business, besides custom work at milling, having a feed store and warehouse at the railroad station. Mr. Payne is a Republican and has been inspector of elections; he is a member of Sanger Lodge No. 129, F. & A. M., at Waterville. On April 22, 1886, he was married to Lizzie, daughter of James and Mary (Tew) Bayliss, who were natives of England, coming to Eaton in 1845, where Mrs. Bayliss died in 1894. Mrs. Payne died September 14, 1899, aged thirty-seven years. She was highly respected in the community. Mr. Payne has one daughter, Ethel M., born January 17, 1897, and one adopted daughter, Edna Mae. They attend the Baptist church of North Brookfield.

Kinney, Calvin T., p. o. Sheds, is a fine sample of the self-made man. He has

pushed his way to the front among the enterprising, prosperous farmers of this county, while still in the prime of life, and has a valuable, well-conducted farm in the town of De Ruyter. He is a son of George T. and Mary (Davis) Kinney, and was born about a half mile south of his present home, June 28, 1855. His boyhood was spent in the district schools and having grown to manhood he early turned his attention to farming, which vocation he has since followed. On December 30, 1875, he married Ida L., daughter of Samuel and Polly M. (Holmes) Scott. They have two children: Clarence, born June 7, 1880, and Mertie, born January 28, 1886. In politics Mr. Kinney is a Republican and has held the office of highway commissioner three years. He is a member of the De Ruyter Lodge, No. 692, F. & A. M. His standing in his party and his fraternity is high, and both he and his wife are among the respected people of their town and community.

Kennedy, Mrs. Harriet, p. o. Chittenango, widow of the late Robert Kennedy, is a daughter of Daniel Walrath, concerning whose life material will be found elsewhere in this work. She was born in Chittenango, one of nine children, of whom seven yet reside in the place. Robert Kennedy, whose wife she became in 1871, was born at Canaseraga, December 6, 1835. He was during his mature years identified with the grocery trade, having spent many years in the employ of the Crouses, the grocer princes of Syracuse. When his brother, the late Judge Charles L. Kennedy, removed from Syracuse to Morrisville, Robert returned to Chittenango and opened a store on a site just above the old Yates Hotel, which he occupied not less than twenty years. He became a very influential and prominent citizen here. In politics a strong Republican, he was not desirous of office, but was an active and powerful factor in town and village affairs. For many years he was justice of the peace. In his later years he led a retired life, which was suddenly terminated by apoplexy May 6, 1893. His father, Doctor Samuel Kennedy, and his brother, the well known Judge, died from the same cause and at about the same age. He was a man greatly esteemed by all classes of people but perhaps among his many virtues, that which most calls for admiration was his unswerving fealty to his friends. His earnest convictions were the outcome of a calm judgment and while steadfast in his beliefs and conclusions, he yet held the even tenor of his way, with charity for all and malice toward none.

Keith, Ambrose, p. o. North Brookfield, N. Y., was born in Brookfield, May 8, 1827, a son of John and Sally (Mason) Keith, and grandson of John, a native of either New Hampshire or Maine, and who came to Brookfield about 1812. John (father of Ambrose) Keith was born in Maine, was a farmer, and married Sally Mason of Swansea, Mass.; their children were Betsey, Myron, Ambrose, Guilford, Abigail, Aberdeen and Harriet, of whom only Myron, Ambrose, and Harriet survive. Mr. Keith died April 9, 1865, and his wife April 11, 1851. Ambrose Keith was reared on a farm, obtained his education in the district schools and at Hamilton Academy, and for twenty winters taught school in connection with farming. In 1851 he was married to Eleanor, daughter of Nathaniel (born in Connecticut and died in Brookfield in 1871) and Clarissa (Clark) Maine, (born in Rhode Island and died in Brookfield in 1875). Their children were John, Clarissa and Frank, both deceased; John was educated in the

union school of Waterville, taught school and is now a farmer; was married to Rodelia Baldwin, who has borne him two daughters and one son; Irving and Libbie, deceased, and Nellie. Mr. Keith and his son John have 210 acres of land, have been hop growers, but are now raising sheep and dairying. He is a Republican, and has been highway commissioner two terms, assessor three years, and coroner six years.

Kelly, Dennis, p. o. Mile Strip, was born in Ireland, December 22, 1840, a son of Michael and Mary (Kinney) Kelly. They had six children as follows: Bridget, John, Dennis, Margaret, Maria, and Michael. Later in life Michael married for his second wife Jane Hayes, and they had eight children: Annie, Mary, Frank, James, Thomas, Jane, Julia, and Kate. Michael came to Madison county about 1847, and was followed about two years later by his family of children, his wife being dead. By occupation he followed farming and worked as a laborer. After his marriage with Jane Hayes he moved to Iowa, where he took up land and has since lived. Dennis was eleven years of age when he came to Madison county and started in life for himself as a laborer. When he was about twenty-two years of age he married Abbie, daughter of Jeremiah and Catherine (Dady) O'Connor. They have had these children: Jeremiah M., of Virginia; John F., a grocer of Oneida; Theresa of Oneida; Helen R., Frances M., Joseph D., Charles L., Dennis, Edward, Mary A., and three deceased, named Mary, Michael and Catherine. Soon after Dennis married he purchased a farm in the town of Cazenovia, where he remained about four years, when he moved on to a farm near Fenner Corners. Here he lived about twenty-one years, when he moved to the farm where he last resided. Mr. Kelly never aspired to political honors, but always took an active part in town and county affairs and in school and educational work. Himself and family have been active workers in the Catholic church.

Kennedy, John M., son of James Harvey and Susan H. (Dow) Kennedy, was born at Voluntown, Windham county, Conn., May 25, 1829. His father was also a native of Voluntown, and a woolen manufacturer of considerable prominence. Mr. Kennedy was educated at Lisbon, Conn. He has been principally engaged in farming but has also conducted a produce business, and for some time was associated with Mr. Angel in a market business in Oneida. He has been a resident of the village of Oneida since March, 1855, and is well known in this vicinity. He married June 17, 1851, Phoebe C. Gallup, daughter of Francis S. Gallup of Sterling, Windham county, Conn. Of this union they have five children: Horace M., John H., Susan D., wife of John C. Branner of Palo Alto, Cal.; Hattie L., wife of James M. Markham of Dayton, Ohio; and Frank G. Kennedy.

Keeler, James R., son of Alanson and Anna (Woodworth) Keeler, was born in Cortland, November 30, 1839. His father, also a native of Cortland, was always a farmer. On the paternal side Mr. Keeler descends from New England pioneer stock and on the maternal side he is of Mohawk Dutch ancestry. He has been a farmer all his active life. The family removed to Fenner when he was seventeen years old. For six years Mr. Keeler lived on what is known as the Tuttle place and then moved to his present farm of 300 acres two miles north of the village of Cazenovia. He is

considered one of the representative citizens of the town and by virtue of his long residence is well known to all. He married, in 1861, Almira, daughter of John Stevens of Sullivan. Of this union there are two daughters: Clara M., wife of Franklin Parsons, and Grace A., wife of Irving McIntyre, both of Cazenovia.

Keith, Watson D., son of Lincoln and Submit (Doolittle) Keith, was born in the town of Nelson, this county, June 26, 1824. His father, a native of Massachusetts, was one of the early settlers of Nelson and cleared the farm on which he resided until his death. He held various minor town offices and was a man well esteemed in the community. In addition to extensive general farming he was also engaged in public work, principally in contracts on the Erie Canal. Of his union with Submit Doolittle eight children were born: Levi, Selura, Lorenda, John, Jane, Lydia, Watson D. and Perry. Only two of these survive: Jane, who married Abel Bennett of Ontario county, and Watson D. Keith of Cazenovia. The latter was educated in the common schools and has always followed the occupation of farming. He came to Cazenovia to reside permanently in November, 1880. Mr. Keith first married Ellen M. Dana daughter of Federal Dana. For his second wife he married Catherine Card Holdridge.

Lamb, Calvin Augustus, son of Wilson Hayward and Lucinda (Gardner) Lamb, was born in Cazenovia, May 30, 1845. His grandfather, Dyer Lamb, was a native of Connecticut and became one of the earliest settlers of this region. He located on "Lamb Hill" and became a large and successful farmer, finally removing to the village, where he died respected by all who had known him. Wilson H. Lamb, his only son, and a representative farmer of the town of Cazenovia for many years, died in June, 1892. His only son is the subject of this notice. Calvin A. Lamb was educated in the schools of New Woodstock village and succeeded his father on the home farm. He now owns 200 acres of land and is chiefly occupied in dairy farming. In politics he is a Republican, and although widely and favorably known throughout this vicinity, has never sought nor held public office. Mr. Lamb has been twice married, first to Ellen Webber, daughter of Winthrop Webber of Cazenovia, and second to Maud Wilber, daughter of Samuel Wilber of Fenner. They have one son, Fordyce Wilson Lamb.

Lype, Norman, son of Daniel V. and Elizabeth Schuveler (Wack) Lype, was born in Mndon, Montgomery county, N. Y., November 19, 1834. When he was ten years old the family removed to Oneida where his father started a wagon shop, the first in this village. Subsequently he engaged in a dry goods business (Stoddard & Lype), and later in building and contracting, erecting many of the present buildings of this village. He died July 6, 1852. Norman Lype was educated in the Oneida public schools, and learned the carpenter's trade under his father. He followed this trade about five years and in 1856 began an apprenticeship to the tinsmithing trade, working first for Oscar Bennett; later he worked at this trade in the city of Rochester for a period of four years, and in 1878 established his present business at No. 30 Phelps street in Oneida. He was associated seventeen years with Edward Meader under the firm name of Meader & Lype. Mr. Meader retired in April, 1895, and since this

time Mr. Lype has conducted the business alone. He has served as village trustee four terms: 1875-85-90-91; and as village treasurer one term (1877). He holds membership in Oneida Lodge, No. 270, F. & A. M., and Doric Chapter, No. 193, R. A. M. Mr. Lype has been for a number of years prominent in musical circles; sang in the choir of the Baptist Church over twenty-five years; acted for some time as leader of the Oneida Band; and organized and taught many bands in this vicinity. He married, March 28, 1858, Marietta Morse, daughter of Gersham Morse of Peterboro. Of this union are three sons who are his associates in business: John H., Harvey D. and Allan R.; and one daughter, Mrs. C. J. Wells of Utica.

Loomis, Edwin Dwight, who died in Cazenovia, January 8, 1897, in the seventy-sixth year of his age, enjoyed the respect and confidence of the entire village of which he was a life-long resident. He was a son of Seba and Jerusha (Brewster) Loomis, and was born April 28, 1821, in the house one mile south of the village which was always his home. On the maternal side he was a direct descendant of William Brewster of the Mayflower. His father, a man of prominence in his time, held a commission as lieutenant in the Connecticut militia. He came into this region from Connecticut in 1818 and lived on the home farm until his death at the advanced age of ninety-three years, February 8, 1870. Of his union with Jerusha Brewster six children were born, all of whom are now deceased except Lathrop Loomis, a venerable and respected resident of Cazenovia. Edwin Dwight Loomis was always a farmer and held various minor town offices. At the age of fifteen he united with the Presbyterian Church, of which he was an honored member, holding the office of elder from 1869 until his death. In June, 1848, he married Mary J. Root, daughter of Thomas Root of Mexico, Oswego county, N. Y., who survives him.

Loomis, Silas L., son of Seba and Jerusha (Brewster) Loomis, and a venerable and respected resident of the town of Cazenovia, was born in Hebron, Conn., March 28, 1809. Most of his life has been spent in this town whither he came with his parents when a youth. Mr. Loomis was educated at Cazenovia Seminary, at which institution he was one of the first students. He has been a farmer all his life; is a Republican in politics and has long been numbered among the foremost men in this community. He has served several terms as supervisor of the town of Cazenovia, and also as inspector and commissioner of schools. For over a half a century he has been a deacon of the Cazenovia Presbyterian church. Mr. Loomis married first, in 1838, Mary Jerome, daughter of Ira Jerome of Pompey Hill. Of this union were two children: Mary, who died in infancy; and Helen, wife of Henry Hannum of Cazenovia. In 1859 he married Harriet C. Johnson, daughter of David Johnson of Clinton, Oneida county.

Loyster, J. A., editor and publisher of the Cazenovia Republican, was born in Niles, Cayuga county, N. Y., June 22, 1866, a son of L. B. and Lucy A. (Howland) Loyster. He was educated in a private school at Moravia, N. Y., and at Cazenovia Seminary, where he was graduated in the class of 1888. Mr. Loyster was for about four years associated with the firm of T. W. Thayer & Co., in the manufacture of sash, doors and blinds. He assumed the management of the Republican in 1890.

His politics are Republican. He has served as a member of the school board for the past five years.

Ledyard, George S., who died in Cazenovia, November 3, 1890, in the sixty-fifth year of his age, was one of the most prominent citizens of Madison county, and a member of one of the oldest families of the State. He was the third son of General J. D. Ledyard. His older brothers were Lincklaen and John Denise, and after their death George S. and L. Wolters succeeded to the business of the Holland Land Company. Thus, connected with one of the earliest business enterprises of this country he lived as did his father before him, a life of great usefulness and unswerving integrity. Mr. Ledyard was a native of Cazenovia and although he spent much time in travel always kept his residence in that village. No public improvement of importance was made during his lifetime with which his name was not connected, and he was foremost in every movement for the welfare of the village. Many evidences of his public spirit and private generosity are in existence. He held at different periods various village offices, the duties of which were invariably discharged with fidelity and ability. Mr. Ledyard's great business capabilities, his strict integrity, and staunch uprightness of character, and withal his gentleness and unassuming manner won for him a place in the hearts of all who knew him.

Lippitt, W. G., p. o. Hamilton, proprietor of the Park House, the leading hotel at Hamilton, N. Y., was born in this village and educated here and in the academy at Norwich. He there learned the jeweler's trade in his father's store, and pursued that business until 1894. From 1887, the date of his father's death, until 1894 he conducted the business. In the latter year he came to Hamilton as proprietor of the Park House and after reconstructing it he has since made it one of the leading up-to-date hotels in every way and in every department. In July, 1892, Mr. Lippitt married Sarah G. Thompson, and they have one daughter, Marian Grant Lippitt. Mr. Lippitt is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and a popular gentleman.

Lindsley, A. W., p. o. Stockbridge, was born in Stockbridge, October 28, 1847, a son of Aldin, and grandson of Elias Lindsley, who lived and died in Sullivan county. Aldin was born in Connecticut and came to Stockbridge about 1837, where he died in 1876; his wife was Mary Rockwell, daughter of Thomas Rockwell of Stockbridge; they had four sons and one daughter. Mrs. Lindsley died April 15, 1893. A. W. Lindsley was reared on a farm and educated in the common schools and Oneida high school. He commenced business life by working out by the month and now has fifty-eight acres of land where he lives and is one of the well-to-do farmers of Stockbridge. He has been a hop grower, and also follows dairying, but makes a specialty of small fruit and manufactures considerable maple syrup. March 6, 1878, Mr. Lindsley married Etta E. Mallery of Columbia county, and they had three children: Anson (deceased), Alma B., and Emma G. Mr. Lindsley is a Republican in politics, but not an aspirant to office. He is a member of P. of I. at Stockbridge.

Love, Charles E., p. o. Stockbridge, was born in Walworth, Wayne county, N. Y., March 16, 1859, a son of John, whose father lived and died in England. About 1850

John Love came from England to Walworth, N. Y., where he has since resided. He is a nurseryman and fruit grower. His wife was Mary Burr, born in England and came to Wayne county with her parents, Edward and Elizabeth Burr. Her father died at ninety years of age and her mother at the age of forty-eight. Charles E. Love was educated in Marion Collegiate Institute and Medina Free Academy; he was also graduated from Rochester Business College in 1881. He was a successful teacher for nine years and in 1891 engaged in the furniture and undertaking business at Stockbridge, where he has resided since 1881. He has an extensive business and is very successful. In politics he is a Republican, but not an aspirant to office. Mr. Love married Emma L. Strong, daughter of Arvine Strong; they have two children: Frank Strong, born June 16, 1895, and Marjorie Fidelia, born August 10, 1897. Mrs. Love's father was born in Connecticut, August 31, 1822, a son of Alexander, son of Alexander Strong, who lived and died in Connecticut. Mr. Strong's wife was Abigail Rice, who also died in Connecticut. Alexander Strong, jr., was born in Connecticut, April 22, 1792. In 1816 he married Lucinda Griggs, of Tolland county, Connecticut, and in 1837 came to Stockbridge and bought the farm Mr. Strong now owns and here died January 9, 1881. His wife passed away one week later, aged eighty-seven years. They had seven children, six of whom survive them. Arvine Strong was reared on the farm and educated in the common schools. In politics he is a Republican and has been inspector of election. November 29, 1866, Mr. Strong married Fidelia Belfield, born in Madison in 1837, a daughter of Isaiah and Electa (Tift) Belfield; they had two children, Emma, wife of C. E. Love and Burel A., born April 8, 1874, educated in Oneida High School, a farmer and works the home farm. He married Inis Dodge; they have one daughter, Leona M., born August 22, 1897.

La Munion, A. J., p. o. Munnsville, was born in Stockbridge, on the farm his father settled, February 28, 1846, a son of Philip, and grandson of Thomas La Munion, who was born in Vermont and came to Madison county about 1820, later settling on the farm A. J. La Munion now occupies and the farm has remained in the family ever since. Philip La Munion was first a Whig, then a Republican, and held the office of assessor and excise commissioner. He and his wife had thirteen children, seven now living. He died in March, 1898. A. J. La Munion was reared on the farm and educated in the common schools. At seventeen years of age he engaged as a clerk and after one year took up mercantile business, but his principal occupation is farming. He has charge of the homestead as executor for the estate, keeps a dairy of twenty-three cows and is also a hop grower. He is a member of Prospect Lodge, No. 484, I. O. O. F. He married Ophelia Barrett (deceased), and for his second wife married Lavina Bonney. Mr. La Munion is a Republican in politics, has been collector, highway commissioner, and at present is one of the town auditors. Mr. La Munion has been manager of the La Munion & Clark cheese factory for five years, a factory which has been in existence about thirty-four years under the same name; it was the first or the second factory built in the town.

Lewis, A. E. & Son, p. o. Hamilton.—A. E. Lewis was born in Madison, Madison county, in 1840, and educated in the schools of Madison and Hamilton. He began active business in life as a clerk, but after four years established his present clothing

business. This was in 1868, and in 1893 he associated his son, A. P. Lewis, with him in the business, forming the present firm of A. E. Lewis & Son. In 1866 Mr. Lewis married Margaret Potter, and they have one son, Albert Potter Lewis. Mr. Lewis is not a politician, but has twice been elected trustee of the village and has also served on the board of education. Mr. A. P. Lewis was educated at Hamilton and St. John's Military School, near Syracuse, N. Y. He is a prominent Mason, a member of the Blue Lodge, Chapter, and Veiled Prophets, and is also a member of the Maccabees, the I. O. O. F., and Hamilton Fire Department. He is a reputable representative of what may properly be called the younger circle of Madison county's enterprising business men. A. E. Lewis's parents were Albert and Emeline (Gifford) Lewis. Albert Lewis was born and reared in Madison county, and died April 5, 1899, over ninety-two years of age. He was a colonel in the State militia when the Chenango Canal was being built.

Langworthy, Orthello S., M. D., p. o. Hamilton, was born at West Edmeston, Otsego county, and received his literary education at Colgate Academy and Colgate University, from which he was graduated in the class of 1889. He then took a course in the University of the City of New York, Medical Department, and was graduated in 1891 with the degree of M. D. After a short partnership with Dr. Frank D. Beebe he opened his present office and has acquired a flattering practice. Dr. Langworthy is a member of the Masonic fraternity and also of the Odd Fellows. He married Josephine Richardson, who died in August, 1897, leaving one son, Orthello R. Langworthy. Dr. Langworthy's parents were Hollum and Rosina (Pope) Langworthy. The family is an old American one. Dr. Langworthy's great-grandfather settled in Madison county in 1802.

Larkin, Leroy, p. o. Brookfield, N. Y., was born in Brookfield, December 16, 1827. His great-grandfather, Kenyon Larkin, came to Brookfield about 1800, where he died. His grandfather, James Larkin, was a native of Rhode Island and his wife was Nancy Berry of the same State. His father was Richard B. Larkin, who married Lucy Reynolds, both of whom were born in Brookfield; he was a farmer and politically a Whig and Republican. His death occurred in 1882 at the age of seventy-seven years, and that of his wife in 1871 at the age of seventy. Of their seven children only three survive. Leroy Larkin was educated in the common schools and has always been a farmer. He has a farm of 300 acres, and a half interest with his brother James in another 230 acres, and keeps a dairy of forty cows with considerable young stock. He is a Republican. On March 13, 1855, he was married to Mary A., daughter of Solomon Collins (born August 18, 1796), son of Solomon (born in 1765). They had four children: S. Collins, who manages the farm; Emily L., educated in the common schools; Etta O., graduate of the Brookfield Union School in 1883 and teacher for a number of years; and Annie E., wife of George Stanton of Earlville, N. Y. Mrs. Larkin died November 4, 1869. S. Collins Larkin was married to Cora Davis, who has borne him four children—Mary T., Richard B., E. Leroy and Willie W. Leroy Larkin has a brother, James C., and a sister, Luanna, who live in Brookfield. James C. is a farmer, owning 300 acres and a half interest in 230 acres with Leroy. He was married to Mary E. Darling, who bore him two daughters: Lena T. and Vinnie M. His wife died September 3, 1882.

Loucks, Howard, p.o. Chittenango, was born on the farm where he now lives May 9, 1870. Mr. Loucks operates 150 acres devoted to general farming, but his specialty is potatoes, in which line he has an enviable record. At the World's Fair of 1893 he took medal and diploma for the best and largest yield of marketable tubers. He exhibited thirteen varieties, of which the average yield was 490 bushels per acre. He is a son of Charles Loucks of Holland Dutch ancestry. He is a young man of marked ability, above the average of those who choose agriculture as an avocation, and is assured of a prosperous future. He is a Republican and a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. August 25, 1897, he married Sarah E. Tyler, daughter of Casper Tyler of Chittenango, now superintendent of the West Hill Butter and Cheese Factory. Mrs. Loucks was born at Cedarville, in the great dairy region of Herkimer county, June 1, 1875, and was a resident of Frankfort prior to her marriage to Mr. Loucks.

Lewis, Benjamin, the ancestor in America of the Lewis family, came from Dedham, England, and settled in Wallingford, Mass., where he was one of forty freeholders to settle that historic town. In 1687 he removed to Stratford, Conn. Judson Lewis, the pioneer of one of the most respected families in this town, was the son of John, the grandson of James, and the great-grandson of Benjamin Lewis, the American colonist. Judson Lewis purchased a farm on Stratford street in Madison in 1798, but had previously lived in the town and worked on the land now owned by Le Roy Curtis. The children of Judson were Charles, Isaac, Silas, Whiting J., William, Catherine, Betsey, and perhaps one or two others whose names are now lost. William Lewis was one of the best representatives of the family in the town, and at one time owned the tract of land where Solsville is now built and kept a hotel there. He died about 1870. His wife was Atlanta Curtis, daughter of pioneer Samuel Curtis. Their children were Alonzo, Alfred, John H., Amanda, Jerome and Imogene, all of whom grew to maturity and were useful persons in some walk of life. John H. Lewis was a successful farmer, a strong Whig and Republican and an active man in town affairs. His wife was Sarah Washburn, by whom he had four children: Layton D., Ellen D., William B. and Edith I. Of these only Layton D. and William B. are now living. Layton D. lived on the old home farm until about 1870, when he started out for himself. He worked at farming six years, then came to Solsville and conducted the hotel several years. In 1892 he engaged in mercantile business and is now one of the village merchants. He was postmaster from 1894 to 1898, and unlike the other members of the Lewis family, is a Democrat in politics. His wife was Mary J., daughter of Rodney Bridge, former proprietor of the Solsville Hotel. Mr. and Mrs. Lewis have two children. William B. Lewis was born on the farm where he now lives, August 27, 1855, and has always been a farmer and hop grower, and during the last several years he has been one of the political factors of his town and always on the Republican side. He was educated in the common schools, Clinton Liberal Institute and at Eastman's Business College at Poughkeepsie. He is now trustee of his school district, was once constable, and for the last two years has been superintendent of reservoirs in one of the districts of the county. On February 12, 1880, Mr. Lewis married Sarah, daughter of Jason and Caroline (Tyler) Anson. They have three children: Imogene, John L. and Minnie.

Lynch, James C., p. o. Peterboro, was born in Eaton, Madison county, N. Y., September 1, 1819, a son of Terrence and Jane (Kern) Lynch, natives of Ireland. Terrence Lynch came to New York in 1801; he was father of eleven children, four now living. He died in 1853. James C. Lynch was educated in the common schools and came to Smithfield in 1847, where he bought the farm he now owns and has here since resided. He has 146 acres of land and follows general farming. In politics he is a Republican and served as highway commissioner for six years. April 27, 1847, he married Lucinda Marshall, by whom he had two children: Flora (deceased) and Lucinda, who lives at Pratt's Hollow. Mrs. Lynch died January 14, 1853, and on March 22, 1854, he married Maria Abbott. They had four sons: Terrence, Eddie (deceased), James and Lafayette. His second wife died August 12, 1863, and he married again February 9, 1866, Hannah M. Eddie of Fenner. Terrence Lynch was born April 19, 1855, he is a farmer in Oneida. James was born August 9, 1858, educated in the common schools and Evans Academy, is a farmer, and married Ella Danehy; they had two children, May and Eva. Mrs. Lynch died April 27, 1886. In politics Mr. Lynch is a Republican, has been highway commissioner three years and is now serving his second term. He is a member of Peterboro Lodge No. 120, I. O. O. F. Lafayette was born May 30, 1862, educated in Evans Academy and is a farmer. He married Lillie Snell, by whom he had two children Ernest and Earla. James and Lafayette have charge of the farm and keep a dairy of fifteen cows.

Morgan, Francis A., son of Augustus H. and Maria (Norton) Morgan, was born at Morrisville, this county, July 19, 1852. His father was for twenty years in charge of the old Morrisville tannery, and under him the son learned the trade of tanner and currier at which he worked for a period of eleven years. Mr. Morgan took up his present farm of 185 acres in 1879, and is known as one of the leading farmers of the town of Cazenovia. In politics he is a Democrat. He married, in 1875, Bessie C. Parslow, daughter of Peter Parslow of Pompey Hill. Of this union eight children have been born: Addie B., wife of W. I. Durfee; Mabel S., Bertha M., Clara S., Maud H., Francis P., Burr C., and Mildred Anita.

Miller, Jacob H., son of Peter and Catherine (Feterly) Miller, was born in Warren, Herkimer county, N. Y., January 1, 1841. His grandfather, also named Jacob, was the first settler of the hamlet of Miller's Mills in that county. Mr. Miller was educated in the common schools of Herkimer and Otsego counties, and at a very early age began to take care of himself; he has been the architect of his own fortunes. In 1862 he enlisted in the 121st N. Y. Volunteers and served three years, participating in the battles of South Mountain, Antietam, Chancellorsville, and Fredericksburg. In 1868 he bought the Moses Scouten farm in the town of Cazenovia, four and one-half miles north of the village. This farm is now managed by his son, William. Mr. Miller is well known in this section as a man of integrity and a representative farmer. He retired in 1898 and took up his residence in Syracuse. In politics he has been a consistent Republican, but has never sought or held public office. He married in 1866, Amanda Dayger, daughter of Valentine Dayger of German Flats, Herkimer county, N. Y. Of this union there are four children: Emma, wife of Oscar Mann of Cazenovia; Mary, William, and Nettie J.

Marshall, Charles P., was born in La Fargeville, Jefferson county, N. Y., September 12, 1861, a son of Guvera H. and Ellen Frances (Rood) Marshall. His father, a veteran of the Civil war, captain of Company G, 10th N. Y. Heavy Artillery, at that time conducted a general store in La Fargeville. Mr. Marshall was educated in the schools of his native place and at the Watertown Academy. After completing his education he followed an inherent artistic temperament by learning the wood engraving profession, together with printing. In becoming proficient he removed to New York city with the intention of pursuing his profession, but just at this time the half-tone process was invented and employment for the old process engravers became scarce. He, however, followed it with a fair success for a short time, but finally returned to the drug business, his original vocation. After a period of two years he returned to his town and began the study of photography in the Watertown studio of Arthur A. Johnson. Possessed of natural artistic ability, augmented by practical experience as an engraver, and in addition a druggist's knowledge of chemistry, it will be seen that he was well fitted to enter the photographic profession. He continued with Mr. Johnson in Watertown about two years, in the meantime having partial charge of the Cazenovia studio which was Mr. Johnson's original studio. Later he purchased this business through his brother and has since continued it. He was for a time associated with his brother, a landscape and portrait painter. An artistic temperament, combined with originality of ideas, and energetic business ability, have placed Mr. Marshall in the vanguard of American photographers, and without question he has gained a reputation national in its scope. Medals and diplomas of excellence have been bestowed upon him from enviable sources, and he has been the originator of many pleasing designs in mounts and prints which have been widely copied. His politics are Republican, but he has never held public office or been active in party work. In 1885 Mr. Marshall married Martha C. Reynolds, daughter of Charles Morris Reynolds of De Pauville, and one daughter has been born to them, Margaret Elizabeth Marshall.

Morse, George, one of the oldest merchants of Madison county, was born in Nelson, April 1, 1817, a son of Abner and Matilda (Brown) Morse. His father was a native of Vermont, a member of the old New England pioneer family of Morse, and one of the earliest settlers of the town of Nelson. His grandfather also lived in Nelson. Mr. Morse was reared on his father's farm and received the limited educational advantages afforded by the common schools of those days. At the age of seventeen he began to learn the painting trade at which he worked in Nelson and Hamilton, locating in Cazenovia in 1838. Until 1865 he followed the business of a contracting painter and in that year bought the drug stock of L. D. Colburn. This business he still continues and on the admission of his son, George H. Morse, the firm name took its present form of George Morse & Son. Mr. Morse is a Republican in politics, has served as village trustee, and is considered one of the representative citizens of the place. He married in 1847 Minerva Mann of Nelson. Of this union three children have been born: George H., Charles F., Emma A., who died in 1879.

Maine, Paul S., p. o. Perryville, was born in the town of Fenner, December 13, 1847, a son of Asa R. and Lucy (Ray) Maine. Asa R. was a son of Paul R. and Lydia

(Randall) Maine, who came from Stonington, Conn., about 1810 and by occupation followed farming. Paul S. was educated in the schools of the town of Fenner, also in Cazenovia Seminary. He was one of five children as follows: Marian A., deceased, Paul S., Frank L. of Manlius, N. Y., Nellie A., deceased, and Ida P., wife of Charles H. Dick of Jefferson county, N. Y. Mr. Maine's father died when he was fifteen years of age and he being the oldest son the charge of his father's business naturally fell on him. He worked the farm summers and at seventeen began teaching winters, continuing until he was twenty-four years of age when he was appointed school commissioner and was afterward elected for a full term. In 1876 he entered the general merchandise business at Perryville, which he has carried on to the present time with the exception of from 1883 to 1885; is postmaster at that place having held that position except from 1883 to 1889 and from 1894 to 1898 since 1876. He was one of the organizers of the Perryville Milk Association and has been its secretary and treasurer since its organization as a stock company. In 1872 Mr. Maine married Florence A., daughter of Harvey L. and Lauraett (Allen) Keeler; they have one daughter, L. Ethelyn Maine. Mr. Maine has represented his town on the board of supervisors twelve years, and was chairman of the board two years, in 1896 and 1897, which position he resigned when he was elected county clerk, the term of office commencing January 1, 1898.

Miller, Albert E., p. o. Siloam, was born in Smithfield, September 7, 1854, a son of Levi, son of John Miller, who came to Lincoln and there lived and died. Levi Miller was born in Madison county and has here since lived. He is a farmer, cheese maker and merchant, and now lives at Clockville. He married Marion M. Adams, daughter of Harry W. Adams, of Madison county, N. Y. In politics he is a Republican and has held minor offices. He and his wife are members of the M. E. church. Albert E. Miller was educated in the common schools. He is a cheese maker and has for fourteen years conducted a cheese factory at Siloam, where he makes about 100,000 pounds of cheese yearly. He is a Republican and has been collector of the town. He is a member of Prosperity Lodge, No. 434, I. O. O. F. and of the P. of I. He married Mina Cramer, daughter of William Cramer of Smithfield.

McCarthy, James, p. o. Stockbridge, was born in Oneida county, town of Vernon, N. Y., May 15, 1857. His parents were natives of Ireland and settled in Vernon, later came to Stockbridge, where his father died in November, 1898, and his mother in 1895. Mr. McCarthy was reared on a farm and educated in the common schools. He is a farmer and has 120 acres of land; is a hop grower and dairyman. He married Jennie Gregg, born May 13, 1859, a daughter of David and Delia (Linkenfelter) Gregg. Mr. Gregg was born in Stockbridge and his wife in Smithfield. He was a son of Absalom Gregg, an early settler in Stockbridge from Massachusetts, a son of John Gregg, who settled in Smithfield in 1802. To Mr and Mrs. McCarthy were born five children: Tacy, Lilly, Armour, Parnell, and Genevieve. Mr. McCarthy is a Democrat in politics, and was deputy sheriff eleven years; has been constable and inspector of election, and was appointed Columbia Guard at the World's Fair.

Morse, Silas E., is one of the oldest business men of this section, having conducted

a carriage manufactory in New Woodstock over half a century. He was born in Wallingford, Conn., in 1824, and removed to this vicinity with his father, who for many years manufactured shooks and barrels on the farm at the "Four Corners" near the old school house. Street Hall Morse had at one time been a man of considerable means, but met with reverses which led to his removal from Connecticut to Chenango county and later to this town. The family came from England, their advent to this country being about 1635. At Medfield, Mass., a monument has been erected to the seven Morse brothers who were the progenitors of most of the name in America. Silas E. Morse early developed the habits of self-reliance, industry, perseverance, and rectitude, which have followed him all his life. He learned the wagon and carriage maker's trade when a young man and for some years was a partner in the business with Ralph Bell, his wife's father. He conducted his business in New Woodstock over half a century as stated above. In politics Mr. Morse has been a Democrat and at different times has held offices of public trust. In Buchanan's administration he was postmaster at New Woodstock. For many years he served on the school board and as trustee of the cemetery association. He has long been a member of the New Woodstock Baptist church, and served the society for a long period as trustee. Of his marriage to Sarah J. Bell, one daughter was born, Hattie, wife of Richard J. Miller of De Ruyter.

Marshall, James W., son of John and Jane (Nailer) Marshall, was born near Pratt's Hollow in the town of Eaton, November 26, 1820. His father, a native of Ireland, came to this country in middle life; he was a tailor by trade and lived and died in the town of Eaton. James W. Marshall received an education confined to the district schools and was early inured to hard labor, working on a farm by the month when he was yet a youth. He has been engaged in farming all his life, and for a period of thirty-six years lived on his farm in the southern part of the town of Stockbridge, near the Eaton line. Here he served as school trustee and was a well known and esteemed citizen. In 1888 Mr. Marshall removed to Oueida where he has since resided. He married first in 1857, Susannah Tackabury, and five children were born to them, three of whom survive: Melva, wife of Dr. F. Crounce of Albany county; Fred W. and C. Burton, both of Madison county. In 1889 he married Jane Gilbert Forrester.

Morse, Walter, p. o. Eaton.—Joseph Morse came from Natick, Mass., in 1797, and took up land in the south part of Eaton, where now stands the village of that name. Here the pioneer spent his days, living the life of a farmer, and also dealing extensively in cattle and produce. He was a prominent figure in town affairs and one of the leading men of the county in his time. His wife, Eunice (Bigelow) Morse, was a noted woman in the town and raised to maturity a large family of children, who were in later years useful and prominent men and women in business and social life. In her house Dr. Kendrick was a frequent visitor and here through their discussions were taken the first steps which led to the founding of Colgate University, and it was for some time a question whether that institution should be established at Eaton village or at Hamilton. The children of Joseph and Eunice (Bigelow) Morse were Ellis; Eunice, who married Dr. Pratt and removed to Missouri; Joseph, who

started the first grist mill in Eaton on the site of the present mill; Sophia, who married George Ellis; Lucy, who married Rev. Joseph Griswold; Calvin, who died in Eaton; Alphens, who was one of the most active and energetic men in the county, and who with his brother Ellis were among the foremost business men of the region, they having built a hotel and three store buildings, and as well were instrumental in founding schools, churches and other institutions; Bigelow, who died in Fabius. Ellis Morse was born in 1789 and spent almost his entire life in this town. In addition to the interests previously noted, he founded and built the once famous Eaton Academy and was for many years its mainstay and support. Ellis Morse's first wife was Lora Ayer; their children were Jane M., of Eaton; Janette S., who married Rollin Coman; Gardner, who died in 1897; Martha A., who married Dr. W. C. Tenney, and Andrew B., who entered the Presbyterian ministry. Mr. Morse's second wife was Adeline Bagg, by whom he had these children: Adeline, wife of Amos O. Osborne; Walter of Eaton; Henry B., lieutenant-colonel 114th N. Y. Vols., and who died in 1874, then being circuit judge in Arkansas; Alfred A., who also served in the 114th Regiment and received his death wound at Cedar Creek; and Hartwell Morse, who has lived in Binghamton since 1864, and for many years has been cashier of the City National Bank. Ellis Morse died October 15, 1869. Walter Morse was born February 25, 1835, and has been a life-long resident of Eaton village. He was educated in the academy founded by his father, after which he worked six years as clerk for Butler & Burritt. On February 22, 1859, in company with A. N. Wood, he began building portable and agricultural steam engines, the concern being the third of its kind in the United States. The business had been established by Mr. Wood in 1852, and from the outset was a successful enterprise. In 1860 Loyal C. Taber came into the business and then was established the firm of Wood, Taber & Morse, one of the best-known firms in engine building in the country. It continued until 1892, when both Messrs. Wood and Taber died, whereupon Mr. Morse closed the works in the year following. When running at full capacity about seventy-five men were employed, and an engine was turned out daily. Aside from his active business life Mr. Morse has ever taken an earnest interest in all that pertained to the welfare of the town and has always been regarded as an upright, public spirited citizen. He has always been a Republican, though taking no active part in politics. He has been one of the deacons of the Eaton Congregational church since 1877. On February 3, 1862, Mr. Morse married H. Celeste, daughter of Richard M. Davis of Eaton. Their children are Ellis W. Morse, treasurer of the Binghamton Wagon Co., and Ada R., wife of O. Webster Mott of the Standard Harrow Co. of Utica.

Maxwell, John, son of James and Jane (Tait) Maxwell, was born in the town of Lindon, Cattaraugus county, N. Y., March 31, 1845. His father, a native of Edinburgh, Scotland, came to this country in 1835, and settled in Lindon upon the farm where he resided until his death. He was a well known citizen and served frequently as supervisor and in other town offices. John Maxwell received an education confined to the district schools, and assisted in the conduct of his father's farm until he was twenty-one years old. He then went to Cuba, Alleghany county, where he remained six years in the employ of S. K. Cutter, a builder, lumber dealer, and contractor, with whom he learned that business. In January, 1873, he removed to

Rochester and was engaged by the Empire Moulding Works as superintendent of the manufacture of moulding, lumber buyer, etc. He began business for himself in 1874 as a manufacturer of caskets and mouldings in the Michaels building on Mill street with store rooms on State street. After the first year he formed a partnership with C. H. Newman and James T. McManus under the firm name of Maxwell, Newman & McManus. The growth of the business was rapid, and it being found necessary to secure larger quarters, a factory in the rear of number 22 and 24 South St. Paul street was leased, the entire building above the first floor being utilized. After a short period Mr. Newman retired and was succeeded in the firm by P. J. McWeeney and Hosea Rogers, forming the firm of Maxwell, McWeeney & Co. About sixty men were employed with an average weekly output of 250 caskets and the firm continued in successful and constantly growing business until 1879. In that year a consolidation was effected with Chappel, Tuttle & Co., jobbers in undertakers' supplies at Oneida, and the plant was removed to that village, business being conducted under the firm name of Chappel, Chase, Maxwell & Co. The growth and development of the business in Oneida is elsewhere noticed. When the National Casket Company was formed in 1890, Mr. Maxwell became a director and manager of the Oneida plant. He has never held public office, with the exception of one term as village trustee, but has been actively interested in many enterprises tending to promote the welfare of the village, especially the Oneida Savings, Building, and Loan Association which he organized and served as president seven years. Mr. Maxwell married in 1867, Frances A. Harris, daughter of Thomas Harris of his native town.

Marcellus, Albert, who died in Oneida June 11, 1899, in the fifty-ninth year of his age, was one of Oneida's most prominent business men and a valued citizen. He was born in Auriesville, Montgomery county, N. Y., March 31, 1840, and passed the greater part of his boyhood days in his native village, being afforded liberal educational advantages which well fitted him for the practical business career he followed. He came to Oneida from Pittsford, Monroe county, N. Y., about thirty years ago, and in company with his father, the late Albert Marcellus, sr., constructed several miles of the Midland railroad south of Oneida. Later (in 1871-72) he took the contract of laying the two freight tracks on the Central railroad between Oneida and Canaseraga, and subsequently held large contracts with that company for construction work, which was proof that he performed his obligations faithfully and honorably. For upwards of twenty years, in addition to his other business, he conducted an extensive lumber trade in Oneida and vicinity. Mr. Marcellus was reliable and thorough in everything he undertook, and was usually successful in his enterprises. He was a man of strong convictions and could not be swerved from what he considered honorable and just, but withal was a genial man and a warm hearted friend. In politics he was a true Democrat but by no means a narrow partisan. Contrary to his expressed wishes he was elected a village trustee in 1895 and served two years. As chairman of the street committee he proved one of the most efficient and practical officers that ever acted in that capacity, and as member of several other important committees he showed no lack of zeal, ever being keenly alive to public interests. He was an esteemed member of Oneida Lodge, No. 270, F. & A. M., and of Doric Chapter, No. 193, R. A. M. Mr. Marcellus married in 1872, Miss Mary Gors of Dansville,

N. Y., who survives him. He is succeeded in business by his son, George A. Marcellus, who was born in Oneida, December 4, 1873; was graduated from Yale College with the class of 1896; and was associated with his father in business until the latter's death.

Mott, David C., p. o. Hamilton, was born at Hamilton, N. Y., and was educated in Madison University (now Colgate University). He then studied law in the office of Conklin & Throop, Utica, N. Y., for a year, attended the law department of Columbia College, N. Y., a year under Theodore Dwight, and was admitted to the bar at the General Term in Syracuse in 1860. After residing several years in St. Louis and a short time in Utica, he returned to Hamilton, where he has since resided. Mr. Mott was for years largely interested in real estate in Hamilton and built some of the substantial old blocks. He has been clerk of the village for three years, president of the village a year and a member of the board of education nine years. Mr. Mott married Mary E. Hughes, and they have two children: Joseph Addison and Caroline Jane. His parents were Joseph Addison and Caroline L. (Crocker) Mott. His grandfather, Amos Crocker, was a member of the legislature in 1820. On his mother's side Mr. Mott is a lineal descendant of John Howland, who came over in the the Mayflower. He married Elizabeth Tilley, and their daughter, Hannah Howland, married Jonathan Crocker. Their son, James Crocker, was the father of Jonathan Crocker, who was the father of David Crocker, whose son, Amos Crocker, was the grandfather of Mr. Mott. John Howland was a prominent man in the early days, came over as a man of affairs for Governor Carver, and was one of the first of the settlers to resist the invasion of the Indians.

Maxon, Samuel A., son of Lewis and Betsey (Caldwell) Maxon, was born in Verona, Oneida county, N. Y., January 11, 1841. His grandfather, Ethan Maxon, was one of the early settlers of Oneida county whither he came from Rhode Island in the year 1811. Mr. Maxon's early education was confined to the common schools, and he is mainly self educated. His first employment was as a clerk in which capacity he served several firms, having charge for a time of the store of Seeley & Armitage at Munnsville. In 1864 he enlisted in Company K, 5th N. Y. Heavy Artillery, and served until the close of the war. He was then engaged in real estate business in the State of New Jersey for a time and later went to Lawrence, Kansas, whence he came to Oneida in February, 1872. On his arrival he assumed the editorship of the Oneida Union, and in the following August purchased the paper in company with Richard M. Baker, forming the present firm of Baker & Maxon which has conducted the Union upwards of twenty-seven years. Mr. Maxon has interested himself deeply in educational matters; was one of the chief promoters of the Oneida Union School; and has served on the Board of Education for thirteen consecutive years. He is a man of much public spirit, and has always been prompt to give his time and influence in promoting worthy public enterprises. He married, June 3, 1875, Sylvia L. Stringer, daughter of William Stringer of Munnsville, and three children have been born to them: William R., S. Lynn and Bessie S. Maxon.

Moore, Sidney W., son of Eli G. and Adeline (Weaver) Moore, was born in the

town of Stockbridge, this county, October 6, 1859. His grandfather, El: Moore, was a native of Union, Conn., and removed thence to Stockbridge among the earliest settlers, driving an ox team and bringing his young wife, Rebecca (Gail) Moore, and their son, Eli G. They located at Valley Mills, near the Lenox line on the farm now owned by Mr. Moore, and which has never been deeded out of the possession of the family. Sidney W. Moore was educated in the district schools in the vicinity of his home and at Whitestown Seminary. When eighteen years old he went west but returned in two years, and for six years following remained at home. In 1883 he went to Lyons, N. Y. to engage in the drug business with Dr. C. A. Moore under the firm name of Moore & Moore. He retired from active interest in this firm in 1892, having become interested in the manufacture of silverware in Lyons. In 1893 he removed his plant to Oswego, N. Y., where he sold out the following year and came to Oneida. He at once organized the Oneida Silverware Manufacturing Company with a capital stock of \$10,000, (afterwards increased to \$50,000,) and erected the present building and plant of the company. Mr. Moore acts as president and manager of the corporation, which manufactures a full line of silver plated ware, employing upwards of seventy-five people, and is rapidly increasing its trade and output. Mr. Moore married in 1884, Nellie S. Baker, daughter of D. C. Baker of Fulton, N. Y. Of this union are two sons: Alfred D. and S. Gail.

Morgan, John, who for more than sixty years has been identified with business life in Madison village, and who during that period has always been regarded as one of the foremost men of the town, was born in Clinton, Conn., April 20, 1821, and was one of four children in the family of John and Esther (Parsons) Morgan. At the age of sixteen he started out to make his own way in life, coming to Madison, where he learned the trade of tinsmithing with Henry Hull, who knew the young man and was naturally attracted by his frank, manly demeanor. In the first year of his apprenticeship John Morgan earned \$29 and saved \$7 of the amount; when twenty-one years old he had saved \$100. His very first sixpence was earned in helping to unload hay. This was the foundation of his later success in business life, for Mr Morgan became forehanded as the result of energy, perseverance and honesty; he has always made generous use of his means for the benefit of family and friends. After his apprenticeship was ended Mr. Morgan worked three years as "boss" in Mr. Hull's shop and for the next three years was his partner in business. After Mr. Hull's death Mr. Morgan continued alone for a time, but later was associated with his sons, to whom he eventually sold out his interest and devoted himself to farming and caring for his other property. He is still an active man, notwithstanding his seventy-eight years of life and in Madison no man is more highly respected than he. He has always taken an earnest interest in the welfare of the town, is an active Republican, though never seeking political honors. He has been a member of the M. E. church more than forty years, and has held the positions of trustee and class leader. Of his means he has generously contributed to the support of the church and to other worthy causes. Mr. Morgan has been thrice married; his first wife was Pamela J. Merchant, who died soon after marriage; his second wife was Phoebe Hazard, daughter of Paul and Lucretia Hazard. She died four years after marriage. His third wife was Lucretia Hazard,

sister to his second wife. Three children were born of the last marriage: Leverett J., Harry and Albert.

Moody, Adelbert, p. o. Peterboro, was born in Smithfield, February 12, 1823, a son of David and Sabrina (Chauncey) Moody. His father was born in Massachusetts in 1771 and came to Oneida county, N. Y., early and finally to Smithfield, where he died in 1846. He was a farmer; in politics a Whig. His wife was born in Massachusetts in 1781, and they had three children, Adelbert the only one now living. Adelbert Moody was educated in the common schools. He has been a great reader and is well informed. He owns eighty acres of land, a part of the old homestead, and follows dairying and farming. He is a Republican in politics, but not an aspirant to office.

Miller, Levi, jr., p. o. Peterboro, was born in Lenox, Madison county, N. Y., July 28, 1848, a son of Levi Miller. He was educated in the common schools and learned the trade of cheese making with his father, which he has followed during his married life, with the exception of three years spent at farming. He was in Fenner one year, four years at Putnam factory, four years at the Mile Strip, three years at Peterboro, and then located where he now lives and built a cheese factory, which he has operated eleven years. He has been very successful, having a yearly output of 100,000 pounds, which is handled mostly by Hunter, Walton & Co. of New York. Mr. Miller was married January 31, 1871, to Jennie Wright, born at Siloam, June 13, 1850, a daughter of Isaac J. Wright, and they have one adopted son, Alfred S., a son of Morris E. Wright, a brother of Mrs. Miller. In politics Mr. Miller is a Republican since Cleveland's administration, previous to which time he was a Democrat. He has served as constable; is a member of Smithfield Lodge No. 120, I. O. O. F. and has been chaplain of the lodge since it was started. He and wife are members of the M. E. church, and Mrs. Miller has been president of the Epworth League.

Marquisee, Lewis, p. o. Peterboro, was born on the farm he now owns, October 26, 1842, a son of Timothy and Lydia Goff (widow of Gaylord Mattison) Marquisee. His father left home at twelve years of age and came to Smithfield in 1837 from Bouckville, Madison county, where he learned the trade of scale making. He followed farming and blacksmithing, also scale making. In politics he was a Republican and held office of highway commissioner for many years. He died March 15, 1887, aged eighty-seven years, and his wife died April 22, 1892, aged eighty-nine years. Lewis Marquisee was educated in the common schools and follows farming. He owns eighty acres where he lives and 126 acres near Peterboro, following dairying and general farming. March 12, 1861, Mr. Marquisee married Martha A. Woodworth, daughter of Ephraim and granddaughter of Ephraim Woodworth, one of the early settlers of Smithfield. Mr. and Mrs. Marquisee had two children: Celia A., wife of Elmer Cramer, a farmer of Smithfield. They have three children: Cora M., Lewis E. and Hazel A. Mr. Marquisee is a Republican and has been justice of the peace about twenty years, which office he now holds.

Northrup, Joel, was born on the farm he owns, June 7, 1824, a son of Stephen and grandson of Stephen Northrup, who spent his last days in Lenox, and died in 1840; his wife was Rhoda Benedict, who died in Lenox in 1841, and they had a family of ten children. Stephen Northrup, jr., was born in Nassau, Rensselaer county, February 15, 1782, came to Lenox in 1820 and bought the farm Joel now owns, where he died May 3, 1859. His wife was Sallie Benedict, born in Sherburne in 1790, by whom he had nine children, three of whom are now living. Joel Northrup was educated in the common school, is a farmer and has thirty-five acres of land. July 1, 1858, he married Sara Hatmaker, born in Sullivan; Madison county, N. Y., October 29, 1819, a daughter of George and Margaret (Shute) Hatmaker, early settlers of Sullivan. Mr. and Mrs. Northrup had one daughter, Anna E., born July 28, 1859, educated in the common schools, and married, in 1880, C. B. Waterbury, a farmer of Lenox; they had the following children: Estella, Newel J., S. Esther, Eugene C., Bertha, Joel, Herbert and Howard. In politics Mr. Northrup is a Republican, and he and his wife are members of the Presbyterian Church, of which he has been an elder for some years; Mr. Northrup is also society clerk of the church.

Near, William S., p. o. Canastota, was born in Lenox, N. Y., December 13, 1862, a son of Timothy and grandson of Jasper Near, one of the early settlers of the town. Timothy Near was born in Lincoln, May 9, 1828, educated at Syracuse, and for many years was a teacher. In politics he was a Democrat and was assessor nine years. March 11, 1856, he married Lucretia Baum, who died June 1, 1874; they had six children, three now living. Mr. Near was a member of Canastota Lodge No. 231, F. & A. M. At the time of his death, December 29, 1890, he owned 125 acres of land. William S. Near was reared on a farm and educated in Canastota Academy. He owns the homestead and carries on general farming. September 29, 1886, Mr. Near married Elizabeth D., daughter of George Loucks, and they have one daughter, Winifred S., born October 30, 1897. George Loucks was a son of Abram, son of John, who lived and died in Schoharie county, and came to Oneida in a very early day, where he died. His wife was Elizabeth Ten Eyck, born in Schoharie county and died in Oneida county. George was educated at Oneida Castle, came to Lenox in 1868 and bought seventy-two acres where he now lives. In politics he is a Democrat, but not an aspirant to public office. He married Solinda Ritter, by whom he had three children: Arthur G. (deceased), Milton A. and Elizabeth D.

Near, J. De Forest, p. o. Canastota, was born in the town of Lenox, Madison county, July 21, 1858. His father was Timothy Near, a farmer, and at one time engaged in the grocery business at Canastota. He died aged sixty-two years in 1891. De Forest Near is engaged in the cultivation of hay, grain, onions and dairying, and is recognized as a citizen of sterling worth. He was bereft of his father and of his wife in the same year, 1891. She was before marriage, Minnie E. Bettinger. She left two sons, Arthur and Harlow Near. In 1893 Mr. Near married his present wife, Louisa Hill, daughter of a well-known family of Perryville, and they have one daughter, Minnie, now three years of age.

Northrup, Irving J., p. o. Chittenango, grocer at Chittenango Landing, is an El-

miran by birth (December 28, 1850), and a son of Jerome B. Northrup. The latter was a native of Montgomery county and died there in 1885, aged fifty-five years. In the civil war he served in Co. E, 122d Regt. N. Y. S. Volunteers, 6th Corps. The business now conducted by Irving J. Northrup since 1887, was established by Jacob Walker in 1872. Mr. Northrup deals largely in fine groceries, making a specialty of canal supplies. In 1885 he married Marie, daughter of his predecessor in business, Jacob Walker, and has one daughter, Anna M. Northrup. Mr. Walker died in 1893 aged eighty. Mr. Northrup is a Republican in politics and a most genial and popular citizen.

Nichols, Orville A., p. o. Mile Strip, was born at Mile Strip, May 13, 1841, a son of Rufus H. and Tacey (Culver) Nichols, who had six children named Diederick R., Frances M., Riley Newton (deceased), Riley, Samuel C., and Orville A. By occupation Rufus H. followed farming, with the exception of six years, when he was at Peterboro and worked as a miller. Rufus H. was a son of Samuel and Catharine (Hess) Nichols. They had two children: Rufus H. and Catherine, wife of Samuel Frisbee. Orville A. Nichols was educated in the town of Fenner and in Peterboro Academy. His early life was spent on the farm with his father, with whom he has been associated in business many years. When about twenty-five years of age he married Lovisette Jenette, daughter of Nathan Lamb, and they have two children: Fred F., and Florence M., wife of Herbert A. Bristol, and one deceased, Claude. Samuel Nichols, sr., was in the Revolutionary war and was wounded in the right leg at the battle of Monmouth. His first wife was Hannah Resgus, who was Samuel, jr.'s mother. He later married Sybil Baldwin and she was a widow of David Crauson. August 19, 1862, he enlisted in Co. B, 157th Regiment and was wounded at the battle of Chancellorsville in the right forearm and was discharged for disability in October, 1863. He is a member of Reese Post, G. A. R., No. 34, of Canastota. He has always taken an active part in town affairs, has been justice of the peace for twenty years, and also collector. He has always taken a great interest in the school of which he has been trustee many terms and was its trustee when the school house was rebuilt. He is a contributing and supporting member of churches.

Newton, Alfred J., p. o. Hamilton, was born in Canada, but was brought to the United States by his parents, Byron F., and Margurite (Wahn) Newton, when an infant. They settled at Hamilton, N. Y., and this has been Mr. Newton's home since. He was educated here and then began the active duties of life as a clerk, in which capacity he passed eleven years. On January 20, 1897, he opened his grocery store in Hamilton, which has been a successful business venture from the first. Mr. Newton's enterprise and honorable business methods stamp him as one of the representative young business men of Madison county. He is a member of the Order of Odd Fellows, both subordinate lodge and encampment, and also of the Masonic fraternity.

Nixdorf, William G., who has served on the village board of trustees eight years, was born in Oncida, March 26, 1861. His father, Herman C. Nixdorf, a native of Germany, came to this country when a young man, and settled first in Rome, thence

removing to Oswego, and in 1861 to Oneida where he resided until his death. For many years he conducted a business on James street in Oneida as a shoemaker and dealer. William G. Nixdorf was educated in the public schools of Oneida and has always been engaged in the grocery and liquor business in this town. He erected the building where he has conducted his business for the past sixteen years in 1882. Mr. Nixdorf has served as a village trustee eight years, and as sewer commissioner two years (1896-97). He is a member of Eumenia Lodge of Odd Fellows. In 1891 he married Charlotte Bieseigel and of their union are five children: Catherine M., A. J. Herman, Nellie M., Karl W., and William B.

Niles, R. Olmstead, son of S. Russell and Sophia M. (Drake) Niles, was born in the town of Lebanon, this county, January 20, 1835. His father, also born in Lebanon, died in Cazenovia in the sixty-eighth year of his age. He was a man of strong character, strict integrity, and is highly respected in this community. He was a son of Isaac Niles, a native of Massachusetts and one of the earliest settlers of the town of Madison, whence he removed to Lebanon. R. Olmstead Niles was educated in the common schools and has followed the occupation of farming all his life. He owns a farm of 100 acres one mile south of Cazenovia village on the west road to New Woodstock and has given much attention to the breeding of fine cattle. In politics Mr. Niles is a Prohibitionist; he is a member of the Cazenovia Baptist church. In 1863 he married Mary E. Kingsley, daughter of A. Z. Kingsley of Lebanon; three children have been born to them: Charles O., engaged in farming; R. Avery, who conducts a furnishing goods business in Cazenovia; and May A. Niles, music teacher.

Nourse, J. Harvey, was born in Cazenovia, in the place which has always been his home, February 9 1831, a son of Solomon and Savilla (Case) Nourse. His grandfather, Joel Nourse, was an early settler of the town of Fenner, and a man of prominence in his time. His father was born in Fenner, just across the line from the farm, June 8, 1806, and died May 30, 1877. Of his union with Savilla Case were four children: Loren C., who died January 29, 1840; Angeline L., wife of Joseph J. L. Baker of Chittenango; J. Harvey, and Clinton K. of Otselic, Chenango county. J. Harvey Nourse was educated in the common schools and at Cazenovia Seminary. He has followed the occupation of farming all his life. In politics Mr. Nourse is a Republican and he has served his town with fidelity in many offices of public trust; as assessor one year to fill a vacancy; highway commissioner six years; supervisor four successive years; and as justice of the peace eight years. Mr. Nourse married March 15, 1860, Carrie J. Elmore, daughter of Horace Elmore of Fenner; they have one daughter, Nellie F. Nourse.

O'Brien, Thomas, was born in Ireland in 1837, and came to this country with his parents when ten years old. They settled in Cazenovia where his father resided until his death in 1870, gaining the respect and confidence of all his fellow citizens. Mr. O'Brien was educated in the common schools of Cazenovia, and at an early age entered the woolen mill there, owned by R. Jackson. This mill afterwards came into the possession of Henry Ten Eyck for whom he worked until it was destroyed

by fire. In 1853 he went to Utica where he had charge of the carding department in a woolen mill for a period of five years. At the end of this period he removed to Pittsfield, Mass., where he held a similar position about two years. In 1858 he returned to Madison county, and in 1864 in company with Charles Stewart purchased the woolen mill at Eaton which they conducted about eight years. At the end of that time Mr. O'Brien settled permanently in the village of Oneida, and for twenty-five years was engaged in buying and shipping wool. In 1892 he became a member of the firm of Stewart Barton & Co. In politics Mr. O'Brien has been a consistent Democrat; he has served as village trustee three years, as assessor two years, and is now a member and president of the sewer board. He married, in 1862, Margaret McLaughlin, a daughter of Patrick McLaughlin of Holland Patent, N. Y.

Owens, William W., p. o. De Ruyter, proprietor of the well known hotel that bears his name in the village of De Ruyter, is a native of Broome county, born in Deposit, December 2, 1858. He is a son of Spender and Lavina (Peters) Owens. His parents removed to Massachusetts when he was quite young and where he attended the public schools. Later they returned to New York State and settled in Oneida county, where William and his father were engaged in the tannery business for a period of twenty years. In April, 1891, Mr. Owens removed to De Ruyter and succeeded Lee Stebbins in the hotel business, in which he has since been engaged. In September, 1881, Mr. Owens married Julia, daughter of Alman and Ann (Carlisle) Beckwith, and they have one son, Wesley, born May 25, 1883. Mr. Owens has prospered in his new business, his genial, courteous manners and straightforward business methods serving not only to retain the old patrons, but winning him many new ones.

Potter, George H., was born in Lodi, California, May 17, 1864, a son of George M. and Lucinda (Rhodes) Potter. His father was a "forty-niner," a native of the State of Connecticut. Mr. Potter was educated in the public schools of the village of Phoenix, Oswego county, N. Y. His first employment was as clerk in a men's furnishing goods store; subsequently he was employed as a clerk in a grocery store; and later as postal clerk in the Phoenix post-office. He came to Oneida in 1896, and purchased the grocery and variety business of R. A. Stowell which he has since successfully conducted. Mr. Potter married, in 1889, Miss Mary Keller, and of this union is one daughter, Ola M. Potter.

Phipps, David H., who died in Oneida, April 7, 1889, in the ninety-second year of his age, was born in Connecticut, October 7, 1807, but came to this State at an early age, and in 1861 to Oneida where he resided until his death. Mr. Phipps was a man of integrity and not easily swerved from what he believed to be right. He was a good neighbor and a genial, kind hearted friend who is missed by a wide circle of acquaintances. Mr. Phipps married, December 19, 1831, Eliza H. Brown, whom he survived some years.

Pfaff, Otto, M. D., son of Jacob and Anna Katherine (Pfaff) Pfaff, was born in Croghan, Lewis county, N. Y., January 9, 1864. His parents were both natives of Germany, came to this country in 1851 and settled in Lewis county. Dr. Pfaff was

educated in the Carthage (Jefferson county) Union Free School, and began the study of medicine in the University of the City of New York, Medical Department, taking the M. D. degree in 1888. He at once began practice, locating in Turin, Lewis county, where he remained three years, and thence removed to Oneida in 1891 to begin his present practice. Dr. Pfaff served for some time as president of the Lewis County Medical Society; is a member of the American Medical Association; Oneida Lodge, No. 270, F. & A. M.; the Independent Order of Odd Fellows; and the Knights of Pythias. In politics he has been an active Democrat and is now serving as village trustee. He married in 1891, Adella T. Williams, daughter of William R. Williams of Oneida.

Parsons, Cyrus, for many years vice-president of the National Bank of Cazenovia, was a native of Massachusetts and removed when a youth to this vicinity with his parents. The family were among the early settlers of this town, and Mr. Parsons possessed an inexhaustible fund of anecdotes of life in the settlement at that time. His parents were poor and as a boy he worked a greater part of his time for the neighboring farmers, finding little opportunity to acquire an education, but amply remedying this defect in after life. In 1843 he bought what was known as the Milton Humphrey farm just outside of Cazenovia village, on the Nelson road. Here he resided until his death, being engaged in general farming and also for many years in the Cazenovia Bank, in the capacity of vice-president. He was always a Whig and Republican, but never held public office with the exception of an appointment as deputy sheriff. In this community where he resided from boyhood he was universally esteemed as a useful citizen, and a man of the strictest integrity and love of justice. He always enjoyed a wide friendship and even in his advanced age kept well in touch with the life of the community. Mr. Parson married, in February, 1834, Harriet M. Witherbury, and five children were born to them, only two of whom now survive: Edward B., and Charles C. both of Cazenovia. He died in March, 1898, having reached his ninety-third year.

Pratt, Charles E., son of Edward J. and Harriet (Partridge) Pratt, was born in Fayetteville, Onondaga county, N. Y., December 24, 1853. His father, Edward J. Pratt, was born on the old homestead at Pratt's Falls purchased by Daniel Pratt and still in the possession of the family. During the greater part of his active life he was engaged in the hotel business, and at different times conducted the Grove House in Fayetteville, Pompey House at Pompey Hill, Oran House at Oran, and the Cazenovia House at Cazenovia. The family had originally settled in Connecticut, and Daniel Pratt removed from that State to the site of the present settlement of Pratt's Falls in 1796. He built a saw and grist mill and became one of the influential men of the region. He is recorded as having been a pensioner of the war of 1812. Charles E. Pratt was educated in Fayetteville and Auburn, and spent three years in and near Lincoln, Neb. Following this period he became station agent of the Chenango Valley Railroad at Oran, and later was connected with the old Remington Hotel in Syracuse, then owned by the Syracuse University. He came to Cazenovia in 1877 to take a position as clerk in the Cazenovia House, then conducted by Perry Crandall, with whom he remained until the latter's death in 1884. At this time he

assumed the management of the Cazenovia House, being associated with his father until 1894, since which time he has conducted the business alone; his hostelry is one of the landmarks of Cazenovia and has always had a fair share of patronage. In politics Mr. Pratt has been a Democrat and has served in both the town and county committees for upwards of ten years. He has been a member of the school board two years and of the sewer commission since the inauguration of the system. He was a charter member of Cazenovia Lodge, of the A. O. U. W., and for a number of years a member of Ledyard Hose of the old Volunteer Fire Department. He married, in 1881, Pearl Clarke, daughter of Lewis Clarke, and their children are Edward L., Homer D., Lena and Eugene B.

Perkins, Gardner H., a respected resident of Cazenovia village and inventor of the "Perkins Patent Perfect Truss Wire Fence," was born in Cazenovia two and one-half miles south of the village, February 23, 1841, a son of Stillman Perkins and Delana Squier, born March 8, 1800, died July 6, 1878. The family were among the earliest settlers of this region, coming from Massachusetts, and is of New England pioneer stock. Stillman Perkins reared a family of nine children, eight of whom lived to maturity. He was born July 7, 1796, and died in 1863, honored and respected by all who had known him. Gardner H. Perkins was educated at Cazenovia Seminary and has been principally engaged in farming. He has been a prolific inventor and is the patentee of a hay knife named the "Diamond"; a combined fork hook; a pulverizer and reversible harrow; and the Perkins Patent Perfect Truss Wire Fence. The last named patent is a valuable one and the wonder is that a fence of so much merit and evident superiority has not already come into more general use. Many property owners in this vicinity have erected sections of the fence and as all are enthusiastic in their endorsement of its superior points and stable qualities, it is believed that the time is not far distant when Mr. Perkins's fence will have a wide sale. Its double truss form makes it non-sagging, economizes posts, enhances its beauty, and makes gates in keeping with the fence. The invention has three merits: first, it successfully repels all stock; second, it is rapidly made without any special tools and therefore costs much less to build than other fences; third, it can be easily taken down and put up in another place and is readily repaired. Without doubt Mr. Perkins will eventually be successful in securing a large market for his patent, as he has more fence in his immediate vicinity than all other patent fences combined. He has never held public office of any kind, being no aspirant in that direction. He married September 23, 1868, Lucretia S. Niles, daughter of Russell Niles of the town of Lebanon.

Perry, *nee* Anna H. Wells, p. o. Chittenango, N. Y., born March 6, 1825, eldest daughter of Ozias and Mary (Kennedy) Wells, a prominent family in years gone by. Both the Wells and Kennedy families came from New England. The Wells family trace their descent back to Elder John White, who came from England and landed in Boston on ship "Lyon," September 16, 1632. They are also closely related to the well-known Thurston and Green families, so prominent in Revolutionary days. December 24, 1848, Anna H. Wells married St. George Talbot Perry. He was the fourth in direct line to bear the name. His mother was Amanda Herkimer, grand-

daughter of Capt. George Herkimer, who fought with his brother, Gen. Nicholas Herkimer, in the noted battle of Oriskany. The Perrys came from England and settled in Rhode Island some time in the year 1600. To George T. and Anna H. Perry were born three children—Hattie Sims, now the wife of Hon. R. C. Briggs, resident of Rome, N. Y.; Georgia Talbot, now the wife of Charles S. Button of Chittenango; Edward Sims, named in honor of good old Deacon Sims whose wife was cousin of Mrs. Perry, and in whose family much of her childhood was spent, he died January 31, 1864, aged four years. Mr. Perry in early life was associated in business with the late Alfred Bellamy in Chittenango. For over twenty years he was engaged in business in New York city where his abilities commanded the highest salaries. He was a conspicuous example of a self-made man and won the respect and friendship of a very large circle of friends. In politics he was a steadfast Republican. He was an active member of Strong Place Baptist Church, Brooklyn, N. Y. His death occurred November 15, 1865. Since then Mrs. Perry has made her home in Chittenango.

Peet, Mrs. Mary A., p. o. Bouckville—Moses Phelps came from Charlestown, Mass., about 1800, and settled on land in Madison now occupied by Benjamin Phelps. There he lived and died in 1854. His farm was small and Mr. Phelps combined shoemaking with farming, but he died comparatively poor. His children were Ruth, Isaac, Elias Smith, Ambrose, Angelme, Plincy, Olive, Polly Ann and Andrew J. Ambrose Phelps, who is remembered as one of the largest and most successful farmers of the county, was born August 9, 1801. In his early farming life he was associated with his brother, Elias S., but about 1830 he bought out the brother's interest and conducted the business alone until 1874, when he came to live in Bouckville, where he died February 10, 1880. His wife was Sally Edgarton, whom he married in 1831, and by whom he had five children, Benjamin E., Allascha M., Mary A. (who married E. L. Peet), Anah M. and William J. Elsie M. Leonard was a daughter by adoption of Ambrose Phelps and wife. Edwin L. Peet was born in Pratt's Hollow in 1833 and spent his young life in that vicinity. Edwin and his brother came to Bouckville and bought a lumber mill and box factory owned and operated by Elisha Root, and engaged in an extensive and profitable business under the name of Peet Brothers. The firm was in business several years, beginning about 1858, and a comfortable fortune rewarded their efforts. Later on Edwin L. Peet retired and enjoyed the fruits of early industry until his death April 22, 1892. They also operated a large cider mill in connection with their other mill, making a choice brand of cider, cider brandy and cider vinegar. Mr. Peet's first wife was Angerose Brigham, by whom he had two children: Frank and Winifred. His second wife was Mary A. Phelps, whom he married March 16, 1872. Rose Mary Peet was the child by this marriage.

Preston, George, was born in Seneca county, N. Y., September 7, 1841. His father, John Preston, was a native of Yorkshire, England, and came to the United States in 1836. He married Elizabeth Swales, and through life was engaged in farming and milling; he died in 1880. George Preston was educated in the common schools, and learned the milling trade of his father. In 1865 he established a business for him-

self in Sodus, Wayne county, N. Y.; in 1878 he went to Belleville, Ont., in 1888 to Oswego, and in 1890 came to Canastota and purchased the Eagle Mills and is making a specialty of high grade flour. In 1870 Mr. Preston married Annie E., daughter of Stephen G. Weaver. Mr. Preston is one of the self-made men of Madison county, taking an active interest in school and church matters, and is recognized as a man of conservative character and sterling integrity, who has ever advanced the best interest of his town and town's people.

Perry, Eugene M., p. o. Georgetown.—Prominent among the successful business men of the village of Georgetown none is more conspicuous than Eugene M. Perry. He is a native of Madison county, born in Georgetown, July 11, 1845, the only son of Charles L. and Charlotte C. (Niles) Perry. His father was born in Fabius, Onondaga county, and his grandfather, John Perry, a native of New England, was one of the early settlers of Fabius. Charles L., father of Eugene M., spent his boyhood on the farm and later learned the harness-making trade in Pompey, after which he carried on a business for himself in Georgetown and later in De Ruyter. He also kept a public house while a resident of De Ruyter. From there he removed to Hamilton and kept the Park Hotel for two years, when he returned to Georgetown and opened and conducted a harness shop, in which he was engaged a number of years. He afterward returned to De Ruyter, where he died in May, 1887, from the effects of a kick from a horse. He married Charlotte C. Niles, a native of Lebanon, and daughter of Luther and Chloe C. (Gray) Niles, who were pioneers of that town. They had two children. Chloe Adellah (Mrs. T. A. Wilson) of Hamilton, and Eugene M. Until nineteen years of age Eugene M. Perry lived at home, attending school and assisting his father in his shop. The war of the Rebellion was now in progress and young Eugene, animated by patriotic ardor and enthusiasm, enlisted in the Oneida Cavalry, his regiment being stationed for a time at City Point, Va. This was in August, 1864, and in the spring of 1865 they marched to Richmond, and thence to Washington. The following May he was honorably discharged and returned home. He then entered his father's shop where he worked until 1870, and in 1871 opened a harness-making shop on his own account, which he successfully conducted until December, 1893. Having been elected sheriff of the county the month previous he, in January, removed to Morrisville to assume the duties of his office. On January 19, 1871, he married Achsah A., daughter of Edwin R., and Mary J. (Sherril) Niles. They have one child, a son, Harold R., born September 24, 1882, who is now attending the Georgetown Union Free School. On January 1, 1897, Mr. Perry returned to Georgetown and resumed his harness business, in which he has since been successfully engaged. He is in the full prime of manhood, active, energetic and of unmistakable business ability; he is a man of genial and pleasing manner and the highest personal integrity. Politically he is a Republican and has held the office of town collector, constable, clerk and supervisor. He was a member of the Republican county committee three years, elected supervisor in 1892, and re-elected in 1893, serving on the committees on equalization, sheriff's and jailer's accounts, apportionments and loans, etc. He was a charter member of Cautious Lodge, No. 726; F. & A. M., and its master for two years. He is also a member of Carey W. Miner Post, No. 624, G. A. R., was officer of the day for two years, after

which he was elected to the office of senior vice-commander, after which he was elected to the office of commander. Mr. Perry takes an active interest in all matters pertaining to the advancement of education, and was one of the prime movers in the establishment of the Georgetown Union Free School, and has since been elected one of the board of trustees. Of Mr. Perry, who was born and reared in Georgetown, it should be further said that his record as a county and town official has always been of the highest character.

Price, George H., p. o. Sheds.—New York State is probably the leading State in the Union in hop culture, and Madison, moreover, one of its most productive counties. Prominent among the most successful hop growers of this county none is more conspicuous than George H. Price. He is a son of William E. and Jane (Colier) Price, and was born in the town of Otselic, Chenango county, N. Y., January 17, 1856. The rudimentary education of the district school was all that he was able to obtain, but he made the best use of his limited opportunities and at least laid a substantial foundation for the fund of information which he has since acquired by experience and observation. He assisted his father in the farm work until he was married, when he started out for himself. He married, March 6, 1878, Anna Maxson, who died in October, 1881. There were born to them two children: Lena, born February 5, 1879, and Eva, born September 8, 1880. On July 3, 1882, Mr. Price married Rebecca, daughter of Thomas and Ann (Evans) Jones, who has borne him three children: Jennie A., born February 3, 1883; Nina M., born April 27, 1887; and Florence, born February 27, 1889. Mr. and Mrs. Price are members of the M. E. church. In politics he is a Republican, but is not an office seeker. An upright, honorable, conscientious man, he has the confidence and esteem of his fellow citizens, irrespective of creed or party.

Rouse, H. J., justice of the peace, was born in Cazenovia, July 31, 1856, the oldest son of George L. and Jane (Corwin) Rouse. He was educated at Cazenovia Seminary and for a number of years was engaged in the wholesale dry goods business in New York city. In 1888 he returned to Cazenovia to assist in the management of his father's business interests, and since the latter's death has been manager for the Cazenovia Coal & Lumber Co.

Rouse, George L., who died in Cazenovia October 5, 1889, was one of Cazenovia's foremost citizens and business men, a member of the old firm of Hobbie & Rouse. For many years he was one of the most prominent men of the village; a trustee for a long period of the seminary to which he gave, not only faithful service as trustee, but material aid in times of need; a member of the board of education for many years; and the representative of this district in the State Legislature for one term. He also held at various times village offices, but in his later years became displeased with the current political methods and refused to accept office of any kind. In his business life he was all that could be desired, and the firm of Hobbie & Rouse attained considerable success and popularity throughout the entire region. He was a faithful citizen, full of public spirit and possessed of qualities which endeared him to all. After his death the trustees of the seminary and the village paid him merited

tributes, for his usefulness to both had been great. He was a consistent christian, a member of the Baptist church. Of his union with Jane Corwin three sons were born. H. J. and E. C. Rouse, both in business in Cazenovia, and George H. Rouse, (deceased).

Rich, James W., p. o. Peterboro, was born in Smithfield, May 25, 1849, a son of Reuben, and grandson of Reuben Rich, born in Connecticut, October 5, 1779, who came to Smithfield when a young man and there died in 1854; his wife was Lucinda Ford, born March 17, 1781. Mr. Rich's father, Reuben Rich, was born in Smithfield, November 12, 1805, and was a farmer. He married Charlotte Coeman, daughter of Samuel Coeman, by whom he had five children, four now living. Mr Rich died in August, 1883, and his wife July 4, 1862. James W. Rich was reared on a farm, was educated in the common schools and has been engaged in farming, hop growing and dairying, having a farm of 116 acres. In politics Mr. Rich is a Republican and has served as highway commissioner. September 19, 1877, he married Abbie, daughter of Monroe, and granddaughter of Giles Harrington, an early settler in Lenox. Mr. and Mrs. Rich had two children: Ximena L., born November 24, 1883, and Stewart C., born December 13, 1886.

Richardson, A. E., p. o. Eaton.—Lemuel Richardson was born in Keene, N. H., August 22, 1771, and emigrated to New York previous to the opening of the present century in company with his four brothers, Benjamin, Eri, Asa, and Eldad. They settled in Nelson and were pioneers in that town. All were young and unmarried men and were descendants of Samuel Richardson who came to America from Kent, England, in 1630, in Gov. Winthrop's historic company, landing at Salem, Mass., and thence removing to Charlestown. The brothers who settled in Nelson were five generations from the American colonizer. Lemuel and Eldad settled on the lot on which they ever afterward lived; Lemuel became forehanded and died August 7, 1832. His wife was Cynthia Buck, and these children were born to them: Laura, Julia, Louisa, Mary, Lucinda, Harriet, Ira and Albert F. The latter of these children married Lucetta Colson and died October 13, 1856; his life was spent in Nelson. His only child was Albert Eugene Richardson, one of the best known citizens of Eaton and for many years connected with the once noted engine works of that village. He was born June 8, 1848, and passed his young life on a farm. His father died when Albert E. was eight years old, upon which the family came to Eaton and afterward lived in the village. Albert was educated in the union school and also at Waterville Academy, after which he was employed as clerk in a drug store and also worked on a farm at \$4 per month. When seventeen he began work for Wood, Tabor & Morse at seventy-five cents per day, doing chores and boy's work about the shops, but his industry and aptness were rewarded by promotion through various grades of mechanical work until 1874, when he was made superintendent of the entire mechanical department and was an important factor in the company's success, having during three years become a practical and skilled engine builder and also a draftsman of considerable ability. The works were closed in 1893 and in the following year he was President Cleveland's appointee as postmaster at Eaton village, holding office until April 15, 1898. Mr. Richardson has always been a Democrat.

firm though consistent, but never intruding with his views upon unwilling listeners. For twenty years he was a trustee of his school district; was one of the advocates of the present union school system and since its inauguration has been president of the board of education. Both he and his family are members of the Baptist church. On April 5, 1871, Mr. Richardson married Emeline Ophelia, daughter of Rev. M. L. Bennett. They have one son, Linnwood A. Richardson. Benjamin Richardson, the pioneer, married Dolly Olcott, and lived and died in Nelson. His children were Ira, Eri, Nelson, Benjamin, Barzilla, William, Dolly, James and Savilla. Asa, the pioneer, married Roxana Morse, their children were Roena, Cromwell, Arabella, Angeline, Chancellor, Jane, Roxana, Hiram, and Emeline. Eri, the pioneer, married Polly Brown; their children were Eri, Polly, Alvin, Edward, Eldad, Benjamin, Hiram, Cynthia, Miranda and John. Eldad, the pioneer, married, first, Lydia Fisk, and had one child. His second wife was Happy Brown, by whom he had Ira, Rhoda, Levi, George and Johanna.

Rowlands, J. W., p. o. Hamilton, was born in the town of Eaton, Madison county, N. Y., a son of William O. and Mary (Richards) Rowlands, natives of Wales, who came to America in June, 1842. J. W. Rowlands was educated in the district schools and Utica Business College. He then followed farming for ten years, after which he was a cattle dealer for two years, then embarking in the furniture and undertaking business, of which he has made a marked success. He carried on the business alone for a time and then in partnership with W. E. Brown for seven years. After this partnership was dissolved the firm of Rowlands & Beal was formed, the junior partner being George Beal. Mr. Rowlands is a member of both the Masonic fraternity and the order of Odd Fellows. In 1867 he married Elizabeth C. Van Heusen.

Roberts, De Witt Clinton, p. o. Peterboro, was born on the farm where he now resides, June 3, 1842, a son of Hiram and Thankful (Humphrey) Roberts. They had seven children: Susanna H. (deceased); Lucretia L. (deceased), who married Corporal Stephen L. Smith, who was killed at the siege of Knoxville, Tenn., and was a member of the 8th Michigan Regiment of Infantry in the war of 1861-65; George W. (deceased); Irving L., Jay H., Lorain A., and De Witt C. Hiram Roberts was a native of the town of Fenner and born on the farm where De Witt C. now lives; he was a son of Amasa and Keturah (Lindsey) Roberts. Their children were Jesse, born October 9, 1788, died June 24, 1852; Alvory, born December 1, 1790, died February 14, 1849; Susanna, born November 3, 1792, died January 19, 1855; Alice, born February 6, 1795, died June 1, 1869; Amasa, jr., born December 5, 1796, died April 2, 1849; Hiram, born August 31, 1798, died June 20, 1874; and Jared, born February 8, 1804, died April 15, 1885. Amasa, senior, moved from Bristol, Hartford county, Conn., with his three oldest children and settled at Brothertown, N. Y., between 1792 and 1795, and shortly after moved to Madison county, where he died in 1810, at fifty-two years of age. Alvory was in the war of 1812 and was located at Sackets Harbor. Jay H. enlisted in 1861 in the 12th N. Y. Regiment, but was discharged in a short time on account of ill health. De Witt C. Roberts was a member of the State National Guards. He was educated in the schools of the town of Fenner and Cazenovia Seminary. He was associated with his father in business until his father's

death, when he purchased the estate from the heirs, where he now resides and follows general farming. He has been actively interested in town and county affairs and has been assessor of his town three years; has always been active in promoting education and has been clerk of the school board for about twenty years.

Rightmyer, Dennison R., p. o. Munnsville, was born in Herkimer county, N. Y., in 1832, a son of John D., and grandson of David C. Rightmyer, a native of Schoharie county, who came to Herkimer county in 1800. The family is of Holland descent and were among the first settlers of Albany. John D. was a farmer by occupation and died in Little Falls in 1861; his wife was Nancy Staring. Dennison R. Rightmyer received a limited education and at twelve years of age started in life for himself. He was on the canal for several years and also spent several years in New York city. In 1868 he located in Onondaga county and engaged in hotel work in the town of Manlius, at Fayetteville and Kirkville. In 1875 he came to Munnsville and bought the American Hotel which is now known as Hotel Rightmyer. Mr. Rightmyer married Louisa Hall, who died August 24, 1898. Mr. Rightmyer is a member of Oneida Lodge, No. 270, F. & A. M. and Oneida Chapter R. A. M.; also of Prosperity Lodge No. 484, I. O. O. F., being a charter member. In politics he is independent, but not an aspirant to office. Mr. Rightmyer's father was supervisor of Manheim, Herkimer county, and a justice about thirty years. His great-grandfather was a captain in the Revolutionary war.

Rogers, J. F., p. o. Hamilton, was born in Chenango county, N. Y., a son of Joseph F. and Catherine (Pickett) Rogers. His grandfather, Joseph S. Rogers, was a native of Connecticut. Mr. Rogers was educated in the district schools and at Oxford Academy. He was reared on a farm and pursued that vocation until December 1, 1884, when he located in Hamilton and entered the employ of Bartle & Beal, remaining with them five years. He was subsequently associated with his brother in the meat business for two years, and on August 1, 1893, he embarked in the bakery business. He now conducts the only bakery and ice cream parlor in Hamilton. Mr. Rogers is a member of the A. O. U. W. and the Select Knights. He married Lois M. Miner, and they have one daughter, Bertha M.

Robbins, Herman D., son of Dexter and Hannah (Robbins) Robbins, was born near Durhamville, this county, November 19, 1858. His father was a native of Dunsstable, Mass., and his grandfather was one of the earliest settlers of this region, whither he removed from Springfield, Mass., in 1838; he cleared part of a farm of sixty acres, and afterward purchased forty acres of the Hulbert farm, making his holdings about one hundred acres. Of the union of Dexter Robbins and Hannah Robbins two children were born. Ella, who married in April, 1887, Fred Metz of Minoa; she died August 3, 1889, leaving one child, Eldred Robbins Metz, and the subject of this notice. Herman D. Robbins was educated at the Cherry street school in Oneida and later graduated from the Utica Business College. During his life he has been engaged in the occupation of farming, and now owns and occupies the farm purchased by his grandfather in 1838 and which has often been called the "banner farm" of that section. In politics he has been a consistent Democrat and

has served in minor town offices. He married, in 1883, Martha Belle Olcott, a daughter of Gardon Olcott of Durhamville. Five children have been born of this union: Florence Bertha, Herman Dexter, Harriet Frances, Hulbert Olcott and Sarah Belle.

Reidy, John, p. o. Morrisville.—David Reidy was a native of County Kerry, Ireland, and came to the United States in 1837, settling at Eaton village, where he was a cattle buyer for Alpheus Morse & Brother. After about five or six years he moved to Morrisville and was connected with the Tillinghast tannery seventeen years. Later on he was sexton of the village cemetery and also worked a small farm; he died in the village October 19, 1882, and is remembered as an industrious, upright citizen. His wife was Mary Yoar of Cazenovia. Their children were John, William H., David S., Patrick H., Mary, Thomas F., Catherine Y. and Alice M. John Reidy was born in Eaton, March 18, 1855. He was educated in the Morrisville Union School, after which he learned the harness maker's trade with Edward Barnard. In 1877 he began business for himself as one of the firm of Stevenson & Reidy, but four years later Mr. Reidy succeeded the firm. He has since conducted the business with a fair degree of success and in 1895 erected the Reidy Block, the largest and most pretentious business building in the village. In political life Mr. Reidy has not been a passive factor, and while he is a member of the minority party in the county and town where he has been the candidate of his party for public office, he has invariably run ahead of his ticket. On December 9, 1893, he was appointed postmaster of Morrisville and served until July 1, 1898. On October 21, 1880 Mr. Reidy married Lilla S., daughter of Joseph Tooke, and they have one child.

Riddell, Mrs. E. L., p. o. Chittenango, is the widow of the late William Wallace Riddell, who was born and died in that village and spent most of his life there. Mr. Riddell was a man of sterling worth, quiet and unassuming. His business was farming and he was successful in acquiring a competence and left a pleasant home to the companion of his mature years. While he was politically a strong partisan, yet to him men and measures were always more than party. In every way he was an honorable and respected citizen. His death occurred April 11, 1888, at sixty-seven years of age. Mrs. Riddell was before her marriage Elizabeth L. Ellis, daughter of Ira and Mercy Ellis of Athol, Mass. Mrs. Ellis was the sister of Hon. Timothy Jenkins of Oneida Castle, N. Y. She has always resided in Chittenango since her marriage to Mr. Riddell in 1880.

Root, Solomon, was one of the pioneers of Madison, having come from Connecticut with one Coolidge, at a very early day and made a settlement at Bouckville. He was also the pioneer of the hop industry in the town and in all respects an earnest, worthy developer. He died in the town. His children were Lyman, Hiram (who died in the army during the war of 1861-65), Solomon, jr., Susan (who married Henry Lewis), Mary (who married Rev. Mr. Peck), and Ann (who married Rev. Thomas H. Pearue). Solomon Root was the founder of the M. E. church in Bouckville and in allusion to him the first house of worship was known as "Root's Chapel." He was also prominent in all public affairs and one of the foremost men of the town for many

years. Lyman Root, son of the pioneer, was an early village merchant and built the store now occupied by his son. He was in trade about twenty years and had several partners. His first wife was Miss Putnam, who bore him no children; his second wife was Phoebe Gernsey, by whom he had three children: Frances (now Mrs. A. J. Cushman), George H., and one who died in infancy. Lyman Root died in 1855. George H. Root was born May 18, 1850, and acquired his early education in Hamilton Union School. He obtained a mercantile education as clerk for Lane & Higgins, R. B. Lane and J. S. Lucas. He then spent four years in Wisconsin, returning to Madison in 1875, and in the next year formed a mercantile partnership with A. J. Cushman that continued until 1893, when Mr. Root became sole proprietor. He is a strong Republican, active in town and village affairs, but seeks no political office. He was a member of the board of education eight years and is now its treasurer. For many years he has been a member of the M. E. church. On January 26, 1876, Mr. Root married Eda, daughter of Benjamin King of Chenango county. They have two sons: Charles and Walter, both students in Syracuse University. Justus Root, brother to Solomon, was also an early settler near Bonckville and lived and died in that vicinity. His wife was Sally Griswold; their children was Justus, jr., Aurora, Daniel, Josiah, Lucinda. Lurancy, Reuben and George, nearly all of whom emigrated to other localities and settled.

Richards, Wellington R., was born in the town of Nelson, August 7, 1855, a son of William and Margaret (Roberts) Richards, who had ten children as follows: Edward (who died in infancy); Nelson E., Wellington R., Edwin W., Newton D., Milton H., W. Lincoln, Everet B., Margaret E., and John G. Mr. Richards's grandfather, Edward Richards, emigrated to Oneida county from Wales in 1840. William and Margaret moved from Oneida county and settled near the eastern Welsh Church about 1854. By occupation he followed farming, and speculated in farm produce, making a specialty of dairy products. He was the owner of seven creameries in Madison county; also interested in commission business with F. W. Moore of Syracuse, and ran a general store at Nelson. Mr. Richards was active in town affairs, being assessor of Nelson many years. Wellington R. Richards was educated in the common schools of the town of Nelson and Cazenovia Seminary. He was associated with his father until his father's death on June 19, 1894. In 1889 he formed a co-partnership with his father in general merchandise business at Nelson, which continued until his father's death, since which time he has carried on the business alone. Mr. Richards is the executor of his father's estate, which consists of a large amount of property. Mr. Richards is a member of the Welsh Congregational church, and interested in school and educational work. In his early life when associated with his father, he was his bookkeeper and head manager of his creamery business.

Reeve, Jonas L., was born in the town of Nelson, August 14, 1828, a son of James and Malinda (Lovejoy) Reeve, who had three children: Remsey, Jonas L., and Silas A., all born in the town of Nelson. Mr. Reeve's early life was spent on the farm with his father. He was educated in the Temple school, and also attended at Morrisville. When twenty-one years of age he married Maranda, daughter of Abner Lovejoy and Maranda (Reeve) Lovejoy; they have one child, Minnie, who was educated

at Erieville, and De Ruyter. Mr. Reeve is a farmer and builder. James was a son of Silas and Phoebe, who came from Long Island. Silas's father was one of three brothers who came from England and during the Revolutionary war were residents of Long Island. Silas's children were Keturah, born November 25, 1792, died May 29, 1830; Huldah, born August 26, 1795, died September 15, 1796; James born September 14, 1797, died January 4, 1856; Harriet, born November 1, 1799, died September 12, 1879; Herman, born January 8, 1802, died June 1, 1848; Maria, born June 25, 1804, died September 11, 1855; Maranda, born April 12, 1806, died November 21, 1830; Mary, born June 12, 1808, died June 1, 1838; and Sally, born May 1, 1813, died November 16, 1877. Silas by trade was a wheelwright and cabinet maker, which trade he taught his sons. He was also interested in farming. He was one of the early settlers of the town of Nelsou. He was also prominent in church circles, and was a deacon in the Baptist church in this place a good many years, until his death, which occurred September 28, 1851.

Richardson, Sidney J., p. o. Sheds, the oldest son of Austin and Laura (Dailey) Richardson, was born at Whitehall, Washington county N. Y., October 11, 1832. His father was a native of the Green Mountain State and settled in Washington county in 1831. When Sidney J. was but four years of age his parents removed to Cattaraugus county, where his boyhood was spent in school and having acquired a good education at the early age of sixteen, he was engaged as a teacher, which occupation he followed until his enlistment in Co. C, 130th N. Y. Vol. Infantry, which was afterward the 1st N. Y. Dragoons. He enlisted as a private in August, 1862, and in September, 1863, was appointed bugler and served in that capacity until his discharge on June 30, 1865. At the close of the war he went to St. Louis, Mich., and engaged in the insurance business, where he remained for a time, then removed to Nebraska, and took up farming. After ten years residence in the west he returned to New York State and was engaged in farming in Madison county until June 15, 1891, when he was appointed agent for the Elmira, Cortland & Northern R. R. (now the Lehigh Valley) at Sheds, where he has since been employed. Mr. Richardson is also agent for the U. S. Express Company and manager for the Western Union Telegraph Company. In January, 1866, he married Sarah Van Dyke, who bore him one daughter, Anna (now Mrs. Edwin Harris). Mrs. Richardson died in May, 1869, and in July, 1872, he married Arline, daughter of George and Eliza (Lamb) Soule, and they had four children: Fred, L. Mae, Minnie and Francis (deceased). Mr. Richardson is a member of W. E. Hunt Post, No. 376, G. A. R., and affiliates with the Republican party, the principles of which he warmly advocates and supports.

Root, Samuel, who died in Cazenovia, August 22, 1891, in the seventy-first year of his age, was for many years a substantial farmer and leading business man of the town of Cazenovia. He was born in 1820 in the town of Fenner, a son of Edward and Hannah (Turner) Root. He was a member of an old New England family, representatives of which were among the first settlers of this region. His grandmother, Nancy Turner, was the second white woman to come to Cazenovia. Mr. Root was educated in the schools of Fenner and at Cazenovia Seminary. He was engaged in farming all his life, and also interested in other business enter-

prises and was one of the pioneer cheese manufacturers in the county. In politics he was a strong Republican, but could never be induced to accept public office. He married Miss Sarah Comstock, daughter of Zephaniah Comstock, and four children were born to them: Charles Z. (deceased), Anna Averill, wife of Dr. J. F. Clays of Binghamton, N. Y.; Martha, and Sarah Grace (deceased).

Roberts, Thomas R., was born in Fenner, a son of Amasa, son of Amasa Roberts, a native of Connecticut, who came to Madison county at an early day and here died. His wife was Keturah Roberts. Amasa Roberts, jr., was born in Connecticut and spent his last days in Fenner, where he died in 1849. His wife was Phoebe Reynolds, daughter of Thomas Reynolds, who came from Connecticut to Lenox; she died in 1880. Thomas R. Roberts was reared on a farm and educated in the common schools. He is a farmer and owns the old Palmer homestead. In 1885 he married Amorette, daughter of George and Julia (Forte) Reynolds. Mr. and Mrs. Roberts have had four children: Julia, educated at Peterboro and Canastota, died in 1886; Clarence, educated in the common schools and Peterboro Academy; Alice, educated in Peterboro and Canastota and died in 1889, and Nellie J., educated in Canastota, married in 1887. Esquire Faulkner of Fenner, and has one daughter, Lena N. Mr. Faulkner was educated at Cazenovia, is a farmer and Republican, and has been constable for several years.

Salisbury, George W., postmaster of Cazenovia, was born in Otselic, Chenango county, N. Y., March 1, 1843, a son of Horace and Wealthy (Wells) Salisbury. When he was an infant the family removed to Nelson, near the village of Erieville, where he was educated, later attending the Cazenovia Seminary and Elgin Academy at Elgin, Ill. Much of his time in early life was employed in school teaching. In 1864 he enlisted from Elgin, Ill., in Company A, 144th Illinois Volunteers, and served until honorably discharged at Camp Frye, Chicago. He was a non-commissioned officer, but during his service was detailed at different times to act in every company office. After receiving his discharge he returned to Earlville and married Mary Ann Wells, a daughter of Clarke Wells of that place. For a time he taught the Erieville school and was also engaged in farming. In 1869, he, with Peter R. Duffy, bought the Erieville cheese factory, and conducted it until 1871, under the firm name of Duffy & Salisbury. In 1871 he purchased his father-in-law's farm, but rented it the same year and went into the insurance business, having been offered a position as traveling agent by C. W. Hatch of Cazenovia. Later he was employed by the insurance firm of Carpenter & Mallory for a short time, and in 1877 opened an agency of his own, covering Erieville and vicinity. In 1882 he began an insurance business in Cazenovia, which he still continues. In politics Mr. Salisbury has been a Democrat, and has frequently served on the Democratic county committee. He was a justice of the peace eight years. In 1896 he was appointed by President Cleveland postmaster of the village of Cazenovia. He holds membership in Knowlton Post, No. 160, G. A. R.; and in Cazenovia Lodge of Masons, Chapter, Council, Commandery and Veiled Prophets. Of his union with Mary A. Wells two sons were born: Homer W. and C. Birney Salisbury.

Smith, Horace K., was born in the northern part of the town of Nelson, March 6, 1857, a son of S. Allen and Mary Ann (Hotchkis) Smith, who had six children: Irving S., Esther Ann (deceased), wife of W. J. Knox; J. Emory, Ward W., Horace Kellogg and Charles A., all born on the Smith homestead. S. Allen Smith was a son of Aristabulus and Experience (Kellogg) Smith, who moved to the town of Nelson soon after they were married and settled on the old Smith homestead; their children were Mary 1st, Marella, Delia, Aristabulus, Horace, Whiting, S. Allen, Mary 2d, and Experience. By occupation Aristabulus followed farming. S. Allen was in early life a Methodist minister, confining his church work to Madison and Onondaga counties; in the latter part of his life he followed farming. Horace K. Smith was educated in the common schools of the town of Nelson, in what is known as the Togg Hill district and in Cazenovia seminary. His early life was spent on the farm with his parents. When a young man he commenced teaching school, and when twenty-four years of age, on May 11, 1881, married Elizabeth, daughter of Merritt D. and Frances (Weaver) Lyon; they have two children: Mary F. and Merritt A. Soon after his marriage he purchased the farm where he has since lived. Mr. Smith has always taken an active interest in town affairs, and when twenty-one years of age was elected inspector. In 1888 he was elected supervisor of the town of Nelson, which position he has held continuously to the present time, and is now chairman of the board. In 1897 and 1898 he held a position as assistant superintendent of documents in the capitol at Albany, and in 1899 was a Senate door-keeper. He is a supporting and contributing member of the Nelson M. E. church. Merritt D. Lyon was a son of Ebenezer, who was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, enlisting from the State of Connecticut. Mr. Smith's wife is a member of the Daughters of the Revolution, Owahghena Chapter of Cazenovia, N. Y. Mr. Smith is a member of Grange Lodge No. 615, of Nelson, also Cazenovia A. F. & A. M. No. 616 and Morrisville I. O. O. F. He is a charter member of the Grange, both in the county and subordinate lodge and has also been president of the Patron's Fire Relief Association since its organization.

Stillman, Arthur J., p. o. Brookfield, the leading merchant of Brookfield, was born in this place February 25, 1841, a son of Ethan and grandson of Nathan Stillman, who came from Rhode Island to Brookfield at an early day. Ethan Stillman was born in Brookfield, N. Y., learned the trade of cabinet making and after a few years engaged in the tin and hardware business, from which he retired several years before his death. Arthur J. Stillman was educated in the Brookfield academy and clerked in Brookfield several years, then started in business for himself, and after three years sold out and went to New York, working in a wholesale notion store. In 1869 he returned to Brookfield and engaged in the grocery business, and located in his present store about 1874. Mr. Stillman married Marie A. Clarke, daughter of R. Leroy and Angeline (Crandall) Clarke; they have one daughter, Mattie A., wife of Charles A. Tefft, and they also have one daughter, Vera Adell. Mr. Stillman and wife attend the Baptist Church. In politics he is a Republican; was supervisor in 1884, 1890 and 1893, and for seven years was clerk of the board of education. Mr. Stillman's mother was Clarissa, daughter of Eli S. Bailey, who came from Plainfield, Conn., to the town of Brookfield in 1808. He was a physician and Seventh

Day Baptist minister. He also owned a large farm in Brookfield and was an Abolitionist. R. Leroy Clarke was born in Brookfield, a son of Hosea B. Clarke, son of Capt. Samuel Clarke of Revolutionary fame. The wife of Hosea B. Clarke was Lura, daughter of Oliver Babcock, one of the pioneers who came from Massachusetts.

Sheldon, William P., p. o. Hamilton, was a native of Oneida county, and a successful farmer and dealer in farm lands. In 1854 he bought and occupied a farm in Madison, on Howe's Hill. Ten or twelve years later he came to the Center and a little later located on Tyler street. His last years of life were passed in Hamilton, where he died. His wife was Mary A. Beebe, by whom he had ten children, six of whom are now living; they were Asa P., Augusta, William P., jr., Ida, Edwin B., Charles (formerly a professor in Colgate and who died a few years ago), Alice, Ada, W. Scott (of Co. D, 9th Regt., U. S. A.) and John J. Mr. Sheldon died June 5, 1881, and his wife June 30, 1890. William P. Sheldon was born May 16, 1849, and has lived in Madison since he was four years old. He came to his present farm near Hamilton in 1878, and in 1886 purchased the milk route previously owned by Charles Osborn. In Republican politics he takes an earnest interest and has held several town offices. He is a member of Hamilton Lodge No. 120, F. & A. M., of Cyrus Chapter R. A. M., of Tuscarora Lodge I. O. O. F., and of the A. O. U. W., all of Hamilton. On August 9, 1870, Mr. Sheldon married Alice Hamlin. They have no children.

Smith, Joseph, p. o. Mannsville, was born in Oneida, N. Y., February 17, 1845, a son of George and grandson of George Smith, born in England and who came to Oneida about 1820; his wife was Elizabeth Smith, and they had a family of five sons. Mr. Smith's father was a farmer, and a tailor by trade in England; his wife was Martha Cliff, and they had five sons and three daughters. Mrs. Smith died in 1880. Joseph Smith was reared on the farm and educated in the common schools. He has made his own property and is one of the well-to-do farmers of Stockbridge, having 106 acres of land and a dairy of twenty-one cows; he is also engaged in hop raising. In politics he is independent and has been assessor three years. The family attend the Methodist Episcopal Church and his grandfather preached some in early life. Mr. Smith married Emogene Spaulding, and they have had four children: Martha, Samuel, Fannie L. and Joseph.

Scott, Loren R., p. o. Unadilla Forks, was born in Brookfield, November 24, 1846, a son of Giles, son of Marvin Scott, who came from New England to Brookfield at an early day. He had eleven brothers and sisters and several came to Brookfield, and the vicinity where Mr. Scott lives was known as Scott street; his wife was Julie, daughter of Joel Ives, one of the earlier settlers of Bridgewater. The father of Marvin Scott was Amos, 2d, who spent his last days in Brookfield. His father, Amos Scott, 1st, died in Brookfield and was buried in Bridgewater. Six children were born to Marvin and Julia (Ives) Scott. Giles Scott was born in Brookfield, October 13, 1818, and here lived and died. He was one of the leading farmers of the town; was first a Democrat and after the organization of the Republican party joined that

side and was once assessor and a captain of militia. His wife was Elizabeth Babcock, daughter of Martin Babcock, one of the early settlers of Bridgewater, coming from New England in an ox cart. They had two sons: W. I. of Bridgewater and Loren R. Mr. Scott died in 1892, aged seventy-four years, and his wife died in July, 1892. Loren R. Scott was reared on a farm, educated in the common schools and Clinton Liberal Institute and has always been a farmer; he is one of the leading agriculturists in Unadilla valley and follows dairying and hop growing. He is a Republican in politics, but not an aspirant to office. November 23, 1870, Mr. Scott married Clara Ferris, and they have had six children: Giles F., born November 17, 1871, educated in the common schools and Clinton Liberal Institute; Fred L., born September 14, 1877, educated in Clinton Liberal Institute, graduated from Fairfield Military Academy and enlisted in Co. D, 1st Florida Regiment in the Spanish war; Charles T., born July 26, 1881, at home; Earl B., born August 20, 1884, at home; Irving N., born April 26, 1887; and Elizabeth, born August 8, 1892. Mr. and Mrs. Scott are members of the Universalist Church of Bridgewater. Mrs. Scott graduated from Clinton Institute in 1868 and followed teaching a short time.

Snell, Morey, p. o. Valley Mills, was born in Stockbridge, April 19, 1841, a son of George, son of Joseph Snell, who came from Herkimer county to Stockbridge about 1818 and here died; his wife was Elizabeth Snell, who also died in Stockbridge. George Snell was born in Herkimer county and came to Stockbridge when a boy, where he died at the age of thirty-six years. His wife was Betsey Stam, born in Herkimer county, a daughter of Joseph Stam, who came to Stockbridge about 1818. Morey Snell was reared on a farm and educated in the common schools. He is a farmer and has 140 acres of land and follows hop growing and dairying. In politics he is a Democrat and has been highway commissioner for three years. He married Louisa Childs of Nelson, and they have two children. Emory E., born in 1873, educated in the common schools and Utica Business College, married Lillie Parker; and Eva L., born in 1884. The family attend the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which Mrs. Snell is a member.

Stafford, Henry M., was born in Fenner, August 20, 1839, a son of John, son of David, born in Connecticut, and was one of the pioneers of Fenner. John Stafford was born July 27, 1800; he married Malissa Hutchinson, and they had four sons and four daughters. He died April 26, 1878, and his wife July 2, 1874. Henry M. Stafford was educated in Cazenovia. He was a carpenter until 1878, when he bought the farm he now owns of ninety-five acres of land. He makes a specialty of onion raising. In politics he is a Republican, was town clerk for five years, collector one year, and has now held the office of assessor four years in succession. He is a member of Perryville Lodge No. 690, I. O. O. F. May 8, 1867 he married Louisa M. Davis of Fenner; they had three children; Eddie E., born March 13, 1868, and died September 25, 1869; Smith H., born August 13, 1869, educated at Chittenango union free school and academy; and Fred F., born June 24, 1874, educated in Cazenovia high school. Smith H. Stafford is a farmer, with a farm of fifty-five acres; he married, October 17, 1895, Louisa D. Inman of Fenner, and they have one son, Louis E. He is a Republican in politics and a member of the A. O. U. W. Fred F. is employed

in the Cazenovia sash, door and blind factory, and is a member of Perryville Lodge No. 690, I. O. O. F. Mrs. Henry M. Stafford died in 1877 and in 1879 Mr. Stafford married Alice Selleck of Lincoln, by whom he has had three sons—William S., born April 16, 1880; Frank J., born December 6, 1882; and Milton D., born May 2, 1889.

The Stisser Family—Dr. John H. C. Stisser was born in Brunswick, Germany, in 1745, and came to America in 1775, and some years afterward performed efficient service in the revolutionary war as a surgeon. In one of the skirmishes of the war, he was, with two other comrades, taken prisoner. His two friends were killed, and only his medical ability, which he had occasion to prove, saved him from sharing their fate. For six weeks he was a prisoner, watched night and day and subjected to many indignities; but, fortunately, finding his guard very drunk one night, he stole away, and once again reached the camp of his friends. He came with his family to Madison county in 1820, and was one of the earliest settlers of this region. Of his children the last, Solomon Stisser, died in Orleans county in 1888, at a very old age. Dr. John H. C. died at the house of his son, John, on Cole Hill, at the age of ninety six. His wife died in 1828 in her eightieth year. It is related that Dr. John Stisser had come to this country to fight with the Germans, but being captured at the battle of Saratoga, he took the oath of allegiance. After his marriage, and previous to his removal to Madison county, he settled near what is now the village of Amsterdam where at one time he owned about three hundred acres of land. His youngest son, named John Stisser, was born near Amsterdam March 21, 1801, and married in 1825, at Lenox Furnace, Delilah Buyea of Lenox. He rented a little log house on Cole Hill and engaged in the business of burning coal for the furnace company; his earlier years were full of toil and privation, but by thrift and industry he acquired a competency and one time was the owner of 800 acres of land in this vicinity. He became a man of prominence, and held various positions of public trust, serving as road commissioner three terms of three years each, and as assessor nine years; he was also the founder of what is still called the Stisser school district. He removed to the farm where his son John Stisser now resides in 1852, and built the house there where he resided until his death which occurred April 7, 1881, at the age of eighty. His wife died July 20, 1885, in the eighty-second year of her age. Of their children, only three are now living; Maria, wife of John Davis, who is a farmer in the town of Oneida, John, who resides on the old homestead; and Augustus, who resides on his farm near Wampsville. Augustus, the oldest living son, has been a resident farmer in Wampsville, over a quarter of a century. He was born on Cole Hill in 1826, and reared on a farm, early learning to help in the farm work, and receiving a good education in the district school. He remained with his parents until his marriage, January 12, 1853, to Miss Asenath Clement of Stockbridge, this county, a daughter of Lewis and Dorothea (Vedder) Clement. Lewis Clement was a farmer in Stockbridge where he died in the seventy-fifth year of his age, and his wife six years later, in 1884, at the age of eighty-one. Mr. and Mrs. Stisser have seven children, namely: Charles A., of Tacoma; Lewis J., who resides at home; Ellen M., wife of Franklin Pine, a farmer in Oneida county; Albert E., who resides at home; Andrew J., a farmer in the town of Lenox; William H., who resides at home; Adelia wife of Robert Tuft, a farmer in this town. Mr. Stisser has been in politics a consistent

Democrat, but has never sought or held public office. He is large farmer, and owns several farms in this vicinity; he has made a specialty of stock raising and dairying. He is well known throughout the county, and as a citizen is highly respected and esteemed. John Stisser was born on Cole Hill September 12, 1835, and obtained his education in the old Stisser school district, later attending the polytechnic school at Chittenango. After leaving this institution he remained on the home farm two years, and then went west, locating finally in Milwaukee, Wis., where he was employed as a traveling agent by a wholesale dry goods firm. He returned east in March, 1864, soon afterward married and has ever since resided on the home farm. By virtue of his long residence Mr. Stisser is well known in this vicinity and throughout Madison county. He is a Democrat in politics but has never held public office. He is a member of Oneida Lodge, No. 270, F. & A. M.; Doric Chapter, No. 196, R. A. M.; and of Eumonia Lodge of Odd Fellows. He married in 1864, Minerva P. Gridley, a daughter of Warren Gridley, of Clinton, N. Y. Two children have been born to them: Delia Orila, who married Frank E. Conley of Utica, and has one daughter, Mildred; and Warren J., who married Lena, daughter of D. L. Davis of Munnsville, and has three sons: Clarence, Wesley, and Frank. Warren J. Stisser conducts the home farm.

Stewart, John G., who died at his farm on Fairview street near the village of Oneida, April 13, 1897, in the sixty-fifth year of his age, was a native and lifelong resident of Madison county. He was born near the village of Peterboro and all his life was engaged in farming. His father, George Stewart, was a native of Scotland, and undoubtedly a descendant of the noble Scottish family of Stuart. He came to this country in early life and located near Peterboro, where he was one of the earliest settlers. Here he bought and cleared a farm, and became a man of considerable prominence in his time, frequently holding positions of public trust. Some sixty years ago he removed from Peterboro to the present Stewart farm which he bought and cleared. John G. Stewart was educated in the district schools of the vicinity and, as above stated, never engaged in any other occupation but farming in which he was very successful. He was well known throughout Madison county and gained an enviable reputation as a man of the strictest integrity, dying honored and respected by all who had known him. He married in 1864, Eleanor Butterfield, daughter of Samuel Butterfield of Oneida county, and two children were born to them: George Lester, and Elizabeth M. George Lester Stewart was born on the home farm October 7, 1865, and was educated at the Rome deaf mute institution. He has, like his father, always been engaged in farming, and now conducts the home farm. Mr. Stewart married October 7, 1896, Hester J. Koraback, whose home was in Brockport, N. Y. Two daughters have been born to them, Edith Amy, and Elizabeth H. Stewart.

Sherman, William C., who died in Cazenovia, September 25, 1898, in the seventieth year of his age, was one of the prominent citizens of that village, and a man well known and respected throughout the whole county. He was born December 15, 1828, in a house but a few rods from the one where he died, spending the early and later days of his life on the same farm. Mr. Sherman was typical of the solid, sub-

stantial, intelligent farming community in which he lived. He was conscientious to the last degree, a good business man, and possessed of unerring good judgment and executive ability. For twenty-four years he served his town in some office within the gift of the people. For eight successive years he was supervisor and during all that time he enjoyed to the fullest extent the confidence of his townsmen and the esteem of his fellow members of the board. It was a matter of sincere regret when on account of impaired health he declined to serve the town longer. There was no resident of the town of Cazenovia who had more friends, or who was more highly and universally esteemed than Mr. Sherman. He lived his entire life in the community and no one can point to a single act not compatible with the life of a Christian man. In 1860 Mr. Sherman married Miss Maria Goodrich, who survives him.

Stone, John E., son of Erasmns and Helen Ten Eyck (Schnyier) Stone, was born in Salina, Onondaga county, N. Y., November 16, 1833. His father was in early life a contractor, and later a merchant in Syracuse; he moved his family to Oneida in 1840, and kept the Railroad House until 1844. Subsequently he established himself in the drug and grocery trade in Oneida, and also was extensively engaged in supplying wood to the New York Central railroad company. He established the post-office in Oneida and was the first postmaster; he also served as justice of the peace, and was a man of importance in his time. He died in November, 1878, in the seventy-ninth year of his age. John E. Stone was educated in the public schools, and at the old Oneida Academy. When twenty years old he engaged in the business of supplying the Central railroad with wood for engines, and ties, an enterprise in which he continued successfully seven years, supplying partially the stations at Chittenango, Canaseraga and Oneida. Following this period he was for two years engaged in the manufacture of lumber in the northern part of Madison county where he had acquired considerable woodland. Mr. Stone had a large amount of real estate in the county, and his deals in real estate have been extensive. He purchased the block on Madison street where his store is now located in 1865, and the following year began the dry goods business which he has ever since continued. By the admission of his son, Willard E. Stone, in 1889, the firm name took its present form of John E. Stone & Co. Mr. Stone is one of the oldest business men in the village, and a valued citizen. He has avoided all public office, having given all his time and attention to the development of his business. In 1860 he married Henrietta F. Harden, and three children have been born to them: Willard E., Charles M., and Mrs. W. G. Hill.

Sawyer, Ambrose E., was born in Watertown, Jefferson county, N. Y., August 16, 1838, a son of Rev. Elisha Sawyer, a Baptist clergyman, and Clarissa (Baker) Sawyer. He was educated in the public schools and at the Parma Institute, Parma, N. Y. For some years he followed the profession of teaching, and subsequently became engaged in business in both eastern and western New York. He served two years in the 13th N. Y. Volunteers during the Civil war; was taken sick in Virginia and sent to the hospital where he suffered a severe attack of typhoid fever. In 1875 he was elected school commissioner of Jefferson county, which office he held six years. In 1879 he formed one of a syndicate of five in purchasing Round Island in the St.

Lawrence Rizer and in forming what is known as Round Island Park. This company was incorporated with a capital stock of \$50,000, and Mr. Sawyer became its secretary, continuing until 1888, when he, with his associates, sold their holdings to New York capitalists. With L. V. Rathbun, he purchased the Oneida flouring mills in 1888. The mill was then in poor condition, the equipment being antiquated and practically useless. They at once introduced the most modern machinery and made other improvements in the property, with the result that this plant is now one of the most perfect in Central New York, and the business one of the important enterprises of Madison county. In March, 1893, the Rathbun-Sawyer Company was incorporated with a capital stock of \$50,000. Mr. Sawyer serves as vice-president, treasurer, and local manager, giving his entire time to the business. Mr. Sawyer is well known to the business community as a man of ability and integrity. He has been for many years an official member of the Baptist church, and is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic. He married Frances E. Cox, of Byron, Genesee county, and two children were born to them. Both his wife and children are now deceased. In the spring of 1899, he married Miss Alice Lincoln Decker, daughter of A. L. Decker of Brooklyn, N. Y.

Scheifele, George L., was born in Verona, Oneida county, N. Y., February 1, 1865, son of John and Elizabeth (Uhl) Scheifele. His parents, who were both natives of Germany, came to this country in the early fifties and settled first in Oneida, thence removing to the town of Verona. Mr. Scheifele was educated in the Oneida public schools, and for a period of three years was employed as clerk in the grocery store of Douglass & Cowles. In the fall of 1887 he began the grocery business for himself, forming a partnership with Adam Neir under the firm name of Neir & Scheifele which continued about eighteen months. Mr. Scheifele then sold his interest and associated in a similar business with F. B. Petrie, (Scheifele & Petrie). Mr. Petrie retired from this firm in 1894, and since that time Mr. Scheifele has continued the business alone. He has been at his present location eleven years. Mr. Scheifele has served two years as village trustee, 1896-97; he is a member of the K. O. T. M. and of Eumenia Lodge of Odd Fellows. He married, October 14, 1892, Mary E. Wilbur, daughter of Samuel Wilbur of Fenner. Of this union are two children: Mildred and Harry.

Scott, Henry, son of Samuel and Rosina Scott, was born in Cazenovia, June 25, 1828. His father came from Ireland when a young man and worked for John Lincklaen until he bought a farm in the town of Nelson, where he lived one summer, then bought the farm on which Henry now lives, and died there May 15, 1876. His children were Willis, Helen, John, Charles, Walter, and Cyrus (deceased), Henry, Jonathan, Lucinda of Cazenovia and Andrew of Minnesota. Henry Scott was educated in the district schools and has always followed farming, having a farm of 130 acres three miles south of Cazenovia village on which he was born. In politics Mr. Scott is a Democrat and well known in this vicinity as a man of strict integrity. On September 19, 1871, he married Poxelina Slocum, who died March 6, 1897.

Stebbins, John, son of Hon. Charles and Eunice (Masters) Stebbins, was born in

Cazenovia, October 20, 1825, and resided there all his life. He was a lineal descendant of Rowland Stebbins, who came from Ipswich, England, in 1634, and settled in Springfield, Mass., later removing to Northampton. The family, it will thus be seen, were of old Puritan stock; many representatives were prominent in the earlier Indian wars and in the wars of the Revolution and of 1812. John Stebbins's father was one of the earlier residents of this vicinity, whither he had removed from Massachusetts in 1810. He entered the law office of Hon. Perry G. Childs and was admitted to the bar in 1813. On the maternal side John Stebbins came of remote English ancestry. His maternal grandfather, Hon. Josiah Masters, was a prominent citizen of Schaghticoke, Rensselaer county, and held several positions of public trust, serving as county judge, member of assembly, and congressman. Mr. Stebbins was educated in his native town and at the Bartlett collegiate institution, Poughkeepsie. For many years he engaged in the manufacture of woolen goods and also gave some attention to farming. He was for a time president and superintendent of the Chittenango Turnpike Company and later superintendent of the Cazenovia and Canastota railroad. He was for a number of terms a trustee and also president of the village of Cazenovia; served the town as supervisor in 1858, 1859, 1882, and 1883 and from 1878 to 1881, and from 1884 to 1890 was assistant State superintendent of public works, having under his direct supervision the middle division of the Erie Canal extending from the west side of Oneida county to Wayne county, and including the Oswego, Cayuga, Seneca, and Black River Canals. Mr. Stebbins married, in 1860, Katharine Fairchild, daughter of Sidney T. Fairchild, and they had two daughters: Katharine, wife of J. H. Ten Eyck Burr, and Helen Lucy, wife of Arthur W. Kennard of Boston, Mass. Mr. Stebbins died at Boston, Mass., April 29, 1892, in the sixty-seventh year of his age.

Fairchild, Sidney T., who died in Cazenovia, February 16, 1889, in the eighty-first year of his age, was for many years a leading member of the New York bar. He was born in Norwich, Chenango county, N. Y., November 15, 1808, a son of John F. and Flavia (Merrill) Fairchild. He was educated at Cazenovia Seminary and at Hamilton and Union Colleges, graduating from the latter in 1829. He began his legal work with Childs & Stebbins of Cazenovia, and later studied under Joshua A. Spencer at Utica, where he was admitted to the bar in 1831, and began practice in association with E. P. Hurlbut. In 1835 he returned to Cazenovia and formed a law partnership with Charles Stebbins. Both gained a reputation as corporation lawyers and in 1858 Mr. Fairchild became general attorney of the New York Central railroad company, having his office at Albany. He was also a director, secretary and treasurer of the Third Great Western Turnpike Company. During the last twenty-five years of its existence he was a director of the Madison County Bank, trustee for many years of the Union Trust Company of New York, and president for a time of the Cazenovia and Canastota railroad company. Mr. Fairchild's politics were Democratic, and he was a valued worker in the party, the friend and adviser of Cleveland, Cassidy, Hoffman, Richmond, Seymour, and Tilden. Notwithstanding all of this he never sought political preferment and never held a public office except that of clerk and president of his village. In this brief notice we could not give adequate mention of his personal character. He was a man of modest and unassuming tastes

and without a spark of personal vanity. It is enough to say that he is remembered in Cazenovia as a man of absolute integrity and justice. Mr. Fairchild married, in 1834, Helen Childs, second daughter of Hon. Perry G. Childs. Three children were born to them: Katharine, who married John Stebbins of Cazenovia; Charles S., late secretary of the United States treasury; and Sophia, who married Rev. T. G. Jackson.

Shute, George S., was born in Chittenango, February 24, 1842, a son of Stephen and Caroline (Parmlee) Shute. The family is of New England stock, Stephen Shute, having been a native of Bridgeport, Madison county, where several generations of the family lived and died. At the time of his death Stephen Shute, a cultured and earnest educator, was an instructor in Cazenovia Seminary. On the maternal side Mr. Shute descends from Moses Parmlee, remembered as one of the leading business men of his time in this region and Chittenango. Mr. Shute was educated at the Chittenango polytechnic institute and Cazenovia district schools. In 1859 he commenced to drive the stage from Cazenovia to the New York Central railroad at Chittenango, a distance of twelve miles. Three stages made this trip daily, the first mail leaving Cazenovia at 5:30 A. M., and the last arriving at 8:00 P. M. This line was owned by Keller & Hubbard and he drove a stage on it until the latter part of 1860, when he went on the line from Cazenovia to Syracuse, where he remained until 1865, H. J. Mowry proprietor. He then drove a stage to Chittenango until the railroad was built, and then went into the employ of O. W. Sage, for whom he worked several years. November 18, 1876, Mr. Shute established his present stage line and baggage transfer in Cazenovia village, and has now conducted it for a period of over twenty-two years. By virtue of his life-long employment in this vocation he has become well known to both residents of and visitors to Cazenovia, and has many friends. He married Harriet Rogers, a daughter of John Rogers, and a member of a family of early settlers near Chittenango. Four sons and one daughter have been born to them. He still has one of the old fashioned Concord coaches in his possession such as were used in the early days.

Sheldon, E. B., p. o. Hamilton, was born near Madison village, Madison county, N. Y., December 18, 1855, a son of William P., and Adeline (Beebe) Sheldon, and has lived in Hamilton since his boyhood. He was educated here and afterwards spent four years in the west. Returning to Hamilton at the age of twenty-one years, he embarked in the grocery business, which he has since successfully conducted and has to-day the leading grocery establishment in Hamilton and vicinity. He is also builder and owner of the fine opera block, which he erected after the fire of 1895. Mr. Sheldon is a member of the Masonic fraternity, of the Odd Fellows, and of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. He is one of the progressive, enterprising men to whom Hamilton owes its beauty and prosperity. He married Katie Piotrow, of Hamilton, and they have two children: Frederica and Victor.

Smith, Adon N., p. o. Hamilton, one of the enterprising business men of Hamilton, was born in that village and educated in the public schools of that place and New York. He began the active business of life as a clerk, in which capacity he

passed seven years, when he embarked in the grocery business in I. Milton and conducted it three years. He then ran a mill and feed business seven years, when he established his present hardware house, the leading one in Hamilton. Mr. Smith has long been an important factor in the business and public life of Hamilton. He was trustee of the village eight years and has been president of the school board nine years. He is also vice-president of the National Hamilton Bank and has occupied that position since 1892. He is a prominent Mason, a member of the Blue Lodge, Chapter, Council, Norwich Commandery, Knights Templar, Ziyara Temple, Mystic Shrine and Veiled Prophets. Mr. Smith married Ella J. Tompkins; their children are Adon, Philip T., Alice I., Herbert I., and Le Roy F. Mr. Smith's parents were J. D. F. and Martha (Snow) Smith. His grandmother was a daughter of Rufus King, whose name is familiar in connection with both the Revolutionary war and King Philip's war.

Southworth, O. W., p. o. Brookfield, N. Y., was born in Otsego county, N. Y., July 28, 1843, a son of Horace Southworth. He obtained his education in Leonardsville, N. Y. His chief occupation has been the manufacture of revolving horseshoes. He resides on a farm of forty acres near the village of Brookfield; he also owns a farm of 175 acres, on which perhaps is the best barn in the town; he is also engaged in the sale of wall paper. He is a Prohibitionist, and firm in his advocacy of temperance principles. On July 2, 1882, Mr. Southworth was married to Bertha Hill; they have had three children: Wallace H., born September 23, 1883; Wiot C., born August 23, 1885, died in 1895; and Eva May, born December 20, 1894. Mrs. Southworth is a member of the M. E. church, which the members of the family attend.

Stanbro, William, p. o. Brookfield, N. Y., was born in that place, July 24, 1865. He is a grandson of Peleg Stanbro (born in Stonington, Conn., March 28, 1790,) who came to Brookfield when a young man, was married to Rhoda Collins, a native of Rhode Island (born August 19, 1798, died December 21, 1849), and lived in Brookfield till his death, March 2, 1888. William Stanbro, son of Peleg and father of William, the subject of this sketch, was born in Brookfield, October 15, 1829. He was one of the leading farmers of the town, cultivating 416 acres of land. He was a prominent member of the Republican party in his town, serving as assessor twelve years, supervisor seven years, justice of the peace four years, and many years on the Republican county committee. He was a member of Brookfield Lodge No. 632, I. O. O. F. In 1852 he was married to Phoebe, daughter of Hoxie Collins, who bore him six children: Elmer, J. Duane, and Jennie, (all deceased,) William, Frank, and Jay (deceased). Mrs. Stanbro died in 1872, and he was married to Esther Palmiter; he died June 16, 1898. William Stanbro, jr., was educated in Brookfield union school, taught school four winters, was a cheese maker three seasons, and is now engaged in farming, living on the homestead and keeping about fifty head of cattle. He is a Republican, has represented his town in county conventions and at present is a justice of the peace. In 1886 he was married to Maud Poppleton of Brookfield; of their union there are three children, Leon E., Jennie E. and William Hallard.

Southworth, Oscar L., M. D., p. o. Leonardsville, N. Y., was born at Edmeston.

Otsego county. N. Y., July 21, 1839, a son of Horace and Sophronia (Crumb) Southworth. He is a representative of the fifth generation from the original Southworths who emigrated from England to Plymouth, Mass., in 1628. Joseph Southworth, grandfather of the Doctor, was a soldier in the Revolutionary War, and died in Edmeston. Horace Southworth, father of the Doctor, was born April 30, 1809. He was a prominent temperance man, a Whig, and later an Abolitionist; was a Captain in the Militia; and cast his first Presidential vote for William Henry Harrison. He was an excellent mechanic, and was engaged in the extensive manufacture and sale of farming implements. He was married to Sophronia, daughter of Joseph Crumb, one of the first settlers of Plainfield, N. Y. Their children were Horace, jr., Lucy A. (both deceased), Susan L., Oscar Lemuel, and Orville W. Dr. O. L. Southworth received his primary education at South Trenton Academy, after which he worked on a farm for his father one year and was engaged as clerk in a store at Leonardsville for several years, paying over the principal part of his wages for that time for the support of his parents. At the age of twenty-three he began the study of medicine with D. Chauncey Perkins, of Columbus, N. Y.; and in 1866 was graduated from the Philadelphia University of Medicine and Surgery, since which time he has been in active practice at Leonardsville, and has been eminently successful. In 1867 he became a member of the Eclectic Medical Society and later served as its vice-president. He is a Mason, a Republican, is president of the Board of Education of Leonardsville Union School, and served as Supervisor of Plainfield, Otsego county, in 1885 and 1886. October 2, 1862, Dr. Southworth was married to Isiphire J., daughter of Dr. Chauncey Perkins. They have one son, Horace C., who, after graduating from Leonardsville School, entered the Medical Department of the University New York City; at the end of two years failing health compelled him to forego his studies, but after recovering his health, resumed his studies, and graduated at the Medical Department of the University of Chicago. He is also a registered pharmacist, of admitted ability, and a member of the N. Y. State Pharmaceutical Association. At present he is meeting with success in the manufacture and sale of Dr. Southworth's Remedies, and in treating cases by correspondence. He was married to Maud Burdick, and they have one daughter, Mertie Lee.

Stoddard, S. J., p. o. Merrillville, was born in Lenox, Madison county, October 30, 1847, a son of Preston M., and grandson of Mitchell Stoddard, a native of England, born June 30, 1792. Preston M. Stoddard was born in Madison county, May 1, 1815. He was a carpenter by trade, and a farmer. He married Diantha Strong, born May 16, 1820, in Connecticut, a daughter of Alexander Strong, mentioned in this work. Mr. and Mrs. Stoddard had twelve children: Anna L., born January 1, 1843, died September 25, 1851; Mitchell P., born December 25, 1844, died April 7, 1899; Thaddeus A., born February 25, 1846, was a soldier in the Civil war; Schuyler J. (as above); William D., born February 12, 1849, died November 1, 1874; Albert W., born May 1, 1850; Emma L., born October 3, 1851, married E. O. Moore of Sidney; Alvin, born August 1, 1853, died in infancy; Clara A., born March 23, 1855, died July 12, 1872; Joseph D., born September 23, 1856; Edward, born June 28, 1858, and Hattie M., born March 8, 1860, wife of De Forest Rutman of Syracuse. Mr. Stoddard died February 24, 1875, and his wife October 29, 1888. Schuyler J. Stod-

dard was educated in the common schools and is a farmer. He owns 146 acres where he lives and forty-four in the town of Oneida. December 22, 1874, he married Ellen A., daughter of Emerson Stone. Mrs. Stoddard was educated in Oneida Seminary and taught for four years; she is a writer for the Oneida Union. They had three children: Nora D., born March 23, 1876, educated at Peterboro Academy, and taught school five years, and on December 22, 1898, married Frank Moon; Grove S., born October 27, 1878, at home; and Harry D., born May 11, 1882. Mr. Stoddard is an ardent Democrat and has been assessor of Lincoln one year, being one of the first of the town, and was highway commissioner one term. Mrs. Stoddard's grandfather, Joseph Stone, came from Hadley, Mass., and was one of the pioneers of the town of Lincoln. He married Wealthy Bennett and they had six children, of whom four are now living. Both were members of the M. E. church and spent their last days in Lincoln. Emerson Stone was born in Lincoln, and carried on farming; at the time of his death he was owner of 266 acres of land, having accumulated his own property. In politics he was a Republican. In 1846 he married Diana Ward, born in Massachusetts, a daughter of Haden and Chloe (Ward), natives of Massachusetts, and who were early settlers of Lincoln. He was a leader in the M. E. church for many years. Emerson Stone and wife had four children: Edwin, born in November, 1817, died in infancy; Dwight, born November 26, 1849; Ellen, born March 22, 1853; and Elnora, born November 17, 1857, and died at the age of ten. Mr. Stone died May 21, 1891, and his wife December 10, 1883.

Sabine, A. M., p. o. West Eaton.—Ethan Sabine was one of the early settlers in Lebanon, to which town he came from the East. He was a farmer and worthy citizen; he died in 1830. His children were Phoebe, Ezra, Chester, Stephen and Alonzo Sabine. Ezra was born January 4, 1806, and died July 17, 1871. His wife was Harriet Wadsworth, by whom he had seven children: Henry E., Sullivan, Austin M., Harriet E., Phoebe C., Caroline A., and Ann O. Sabine, all of whom except one grew to maturity and raised families, but of whom only Austin M. lives in this county. He was born in Lebanon, July 10, 1833, and came to live in Eaton in 1854. In 1859 he bought the Miles farm of eighty acres on which he has since lived. On April 6, 1856, he married Elgirtha Wilcox, by whom he has four children living: George W., Lena M., Gertie E., and Austin M. Sabine, jr. George W. married Cora M. Suits; Lena M. married George Sternberg; Gertie E. married Frank E. Tooker. Isaiah Wilcox, one of the early settlers in this region, was born in Rhode Island. He married Amanda Darrow and in 1853 settled in Eaton where both afterward lived and died. Their children were Ethel B., Morris, Elgirtha, Lester H., and Mary F.

Stebbins, H. L., p. o. Hamilton.—Gilbert Stebbins was born in Wilbraham, Mass., March 11, 1769, and was one of the pioneers in Madison, as the history of that town shows, though the exact year of his settlement is not now recalled. He had two children: Betsey and William. The latter married Nancy Murdock; their children were Rufus L., Betsey H., William E., Nelson G., and Hamilton M. Rufus Stebbins married Sarah M. Woodard, July 11, 1827, and both spent their early married life on the old Stebbins home farm. Later on they removed to Hamilton, where Mr. Stebbins was a cabinet maker and undertaker, as well as farmer. He died December 18,

1891, and is remembered as being a generous and public spirited man; a prominent Mason and worthy citizen. His only child was Horace L. Stebbins, born May 28, 1850, a prosperous farmer in Eaton. His wife was Ella C. Ackley, by whom he has two children: William A., and Alice M.

Sherman, William C., p. o. West Eaton.—Knowles Sherman was born in New Lebanon, Columbia county, and about, or soon after 1820 settled in Nelson, west of Erieville. He was then a young man and well equipped with determination to open and develop a new farm. In this he was successful, but died when only thirty-seven years old. His wife was Amanda, daughter of Cyrus Finney of Eaton. Their children were William C., Elias, Seth, Henry G., Eunice, and one other who died in infancy. After the death of Mr. Sherman his widow remarried and went west and the only member of this old and respected family now living in this county is William C. Sherman of West Eaton. He was born in Nelson, September 7, 1824, and has always been a farmer. At the age of twenty-three he went to Chenango county and began his life work there. On January 12, 1848, he married Amanda Leonard, daughter of Abial Leonard of Lebanon. Of this marriage two children have been born: Theresa, who married Edwin Stanton, and Addie, who married Clarence Brown. Mr. Sherman began life with small means and by industry and frugality gained a comfortable property. In Eaton he is a highly respected and worthy citizen. Abial Leonard came to this county from Mayfield, N. Y., in 1836, and worked in several places before settling in Georgetown. He later on lived at Lebanon Center and died there about ten years ago. He was a blacksmith by trade and an honest industrious man. By his first marriage he had one son, Joseph; his second wife was Lois Hall, by whom his children were Amanda (Mrs. William C. Sherman), Adeline (Mrs. William Morris), Oresta (Mrs. Elias Sherman), Emeline (Mrs. Russell Sherman), and Mary (Mrs. Devillo Robinson, and later Mrs. Sidney Dart).

Stafford, Norman, was born in the town of Fenner, February 10, 1840. His father, Joseph Stafford, jr., was also born in the town of Fenner, where his father, Joseph Stafford, settled in 1815. Joseph Stafford, jr., married Cornelia, daughter of Stephen Hill, and through life was engaged in farming; he died in 1846. Norman Stafford was educated in Peterboro and Cazenovia, entering into partnership with his father and brother in farming and dealing in stock. In 1873 he formed a partnership with W. H. Patten for the manufacture of horse rakes at Clockville, having an output of 300 rakes and employing ten men in that year, and in 1898 an output of 8,000 and employing 100 men, the firm now being located in Oneida, where their business is one of the leading industries of Madison county. In 1873 Mr. Stafford married Nettie, daughter of William Smith, who died in 1878; later he married Jennie, daughter of George Bull. Mr. Stafford is one of the progressive men of Madison county, taking an intelligent interest in educational and religious institutions. He was a member of the board of education for nine years, of the water board eight years, president of the village in 1898 and 1899 and vice-president of the State Bank.

Sadler, George S., was born in Ingham Mills, August 31, 1845. His father, Samuel Sadler, was a native of England and came to the United States, settling in the town

of Elmira with his parents. Later he moved to Herkimer and in 1844 purchased Ingham Mills and was one of the pioneer millers of the Mohawk valley. He married Lavinia, daughter of John F. Bellinger. George S. Sadler was educated in the common schools and the Little Falls Academy. In 1872 he became interested in railroad building and was engaged with the Lehigh Valley road for twenty-five years. In 1868 Mr. Sadler married Melissa C., daughter of Ephraim Claus. Mr. Sadler was one of the progressive business men of Madison county, serving as president of the village, water commissioner eight years and was elected supervisor in 1898.

Stroud, Hon. R. W., was born at Canastota, town of Lenox, Madison county, N. Y., February 13, 1842, where his father and grandfather were early settlers. He was educated in Canastota and McGrawville, and was prepared for civil engineer under the personal supervision of Hon. John B. Jervis, an eminent and widely known member of the profession, whom he succeeded as chief engineer of the Canastota and Cazenovia Railroad. Two years before the completion of the Chenango Valley road he accepted the position of chief engineer, and in 1872 was nominated and elected canal commissioner. In 1872 he married Ella, daughter of Gen. B. F. Bruce. He died in Syracuse December 2, 1875. Mr. Stroud's strong individuality, and energy, with superior judgment, were characteristics which contributed largely to the rare qualifications which made his comparatively young life unusually successful. His acquaintance was broad especially among public men and his genial nature and fidelity to friends made him universally popular.

Sikes, John H., p. o. Canastota, was born in Waterville, Oneida county, N. Y., October 26, 1801, a son of Daniel and grandson of Judge Reuben Sikes of Somers, Conn.; his brother, J. Warren Sikes, started the first stage in the United States. Daniel Sikes was born in Somers, Conn., removed to Waterville Oneida county, and in 1811 to Lenox where he lived and died. John H. Sikes came to Lenox when ten years old and died there March 25, 1889; his wife was Ruth Darby of Tolland, Conn. Mr. Sikes was a farmer and brick maker; he and his wife had three children: Reuben C. of Stockbridge; Ellen L., wife of Merton Smith of Syracuse, and Nancy L., wife of McCleary Lockhart who was born in Albany county, May 31, 1840, a son of William and Sarah (McCleary) Lockhart, and came to Madison county in 1843, and later to Lenox, where he died in 1886, and his wife May 16, 1877. To Mr. and Mrs. Lockhart were born three children: Ella K., Ernest W., and Louis M.

Stephens, Albert G., was born in Durhamville, December 6, 1844. His father, Dewitt C. Stephens, was born in Stephenville, Albany county, in 1810, which town was named after Archibald Stephens. Dewitt C. married Sarah, daughter of Thomas Conkling. He came to Durhamville in 1826, where he built the glass works, a twenty-five mile section on the Erie Railroad, and a section of the Erie Canal, through the Montezuma marshes. He was member of Assembly and supervisor of his town. In 1865 he moved to Oneida, where he died in 1889. Albert G. Stephens was educated in Cazenovia Seminary, and entered upon the glass trade in Constantia, taking charge of the works and purchasing one-half of the

plant, which he operated until 1876. In 1877, with his brother Clinton he purchased his father's property of 700 acres. In 1870 he married Mary A., daughter of John R. Mitchell; their children are Dewitt C., Mrs. D. G. Chrisman, and Irma. Mr. Stephens is one of the progressive business men of Madison county, taking an intelligent interest in school and church matters, and has ever advanced the best interests of his town and townspeople.

Souter, John W., was born in the town of Sullivan, December 13, 1865. His father, William Souter, was a native of Johnstown, and his father, Isaac, of Germany. Isaac first settled in Johnstown and came to Canastota in 1802, where he was engaged in the jewelry business. His son William followed him in the business, and was one of the first to build a boat on the old canal; he was engaged in canal transportation up to 1880. He married Matilda, daughter of Leonard Whitney; he died January 2, 1894. John W. Souter was educated in the common schools and at Chittenango. He engaged in the produce business at Clockville in 1886, and in 1892 came to Canastota, where at the present time he is one of the largest shippers in New York State of hay, grain, potatoes, apples, onions and other produce. In 1885 Mr. Souter married Martha, daughter of E. A. Bridge, and they have one daughter, Myrtle. Mr. Souter is one of the progressive business men of Madison county, served as trustee of the village two terms, and merits and receives the respect of the community.

Stimson, John E., was born in Caughdenoy, N. Y., October 4, 1854. His father, John F. Stimson, was a native of Chittenango, N. Y., born in 1822, and his father, Jonathan, was a native of Scotland and came to the town of Canastota, settling at Quality Hill, when a boy, being one of the first white people to come to the Mohawk valley, and one of the first settlers in Madison county; he died in 1833, in his 94th year. John F. Stimson married Nancy, daughter of Elder Deacon. John E. Stimson was educated in the common schools, and engaged in dealing in hay and grain and canal transportation. In 1871 he married Lydia A., daughter of Christopher Van Slyke, and they have two sons, William H. and Reuben L. Mr. Stimson is one of the self-made men of Madison county, serving as deputy sheriff and chief of the police force twenty years and deputy U. S. marshal for eight years.

Sherwood, J. T., was born at Oneida Lake, February 14, 1855. His father, Joseph Sherwood, was a native of England and came to the United States in 1850, settling in Madison county; he married Ann Rhodes, and through life was engaged in dealing in live stock; he died in 1862. J. T. Sherwood was educated at Oneida Valley and was engaged in canal transportation. In 1892 he established his coal business, handling 2,000 tons per year. In 1875 Mr. Sherwood married Flora A., daughter of Harrison Allen, and they have one daughter, Grace, aged fifteen. Mr. Sherwood is one of the self-made men of Madison county, and has served as street commissioner, trustee and poormaster of his town.

Stanton, Albert C., p. o. Georgetown.—William A. Stanton's genealogy of the Stanton family in America, to which we are indebted for the following particulars, shows Albert C. Stanton to be a descendant, in the eighth generation, of Thomas

Stanton, the emigrant ancestor, who came to this country in 1635 on the merchant-man Bonaventura, being then twenty years of age. He first located in Virginia, but the records show that in 1636 he was serving as a magistrate in Boston. He served through the Pequot War, acting as an Indian interpreter. He married Ann, eldest daughter of Dr. Thomas and Dorothy Lord. The exact date is not known, but it was between the years 1638 and 1639. They had ten children, one of whom was Capt. John, the subject's lineal ancestor. He was born in Hartford, Conn., in 1641, and married Hannah Thompson in 1664. February 18, 1675, he was commissioned captain of one of the four Connecticut regiments in King Philip's War. There were six children born of this union: Joseph, son of Capt. John, was born June 22 1668, married Margaret, daughter of Nathaniel and Hannah (Denison) Chesebro. They had nine children. Lient. Joseph Stanton, seventh child, was born May 1, 1712, married Ann Wheeler of Stonington, Conn., November 6, 1735, and died March 14, 1773. Their issue was eleven children. Joseph, born May 31, 1739, married Hannah Chesebro, April 22, 1767, and died in 1832. Amos, son of Joseph, was born in Groton, Conn., June 10, 1773, married Sabra Palmer of Edmeston, N. Y., December 13, 1795. Amos C., father of the subject, was born in Otselic, N. Y., May 7, 1798. He married and by his first wife had children, Samuel and Sally. He married second, Azubah Duncan in February, 1818. To this union were born two children: Harrison M., and Albert C., the latter being born in Otselic, July 30, 1835. He was educated in the district schools and when he was twelve years old his father died and he with his mother removed to Georgetown. He was thrown on his own resources and served an apprenticeship at the carpenter's trade, which he afterward followed until 1867, when he retired from active work. On January 29, 1853, he married Susan Brown of Georgetown. She was born March 30, 1837, a daughter of John and Emily (Hawks) Brown. They have two children: Mary E. (who married Harvey E. Priest), and died November 3, 1884, and Minna B. (now Mrs. Charles E. Thompson). Mr. Stanton is a prominent member of Cautious Lodge No. 726, A. F. & A. M. He has a pleasant home in the village of Georgetown. He has been a most successful business man and has accumulated a handsome competency wholly by his own energy and industry, and enjoys the confidence and esteem of all those who know him and especially those who have had business dealings with him. Politically he supports the principles of the Republican party. He has held the office of justice of the peace for eighteen years and town clerk for ten years. Mr. Stanton has been faithful to every trust confided to his care, and the citizens recognize in him one to whom they may safely confide the highest public interests.

Stoddard, Albert A., p. o. Georgetown, was born in the town of Otselic, Chenango county, N. Y., March 9, 1828. He is a descendant in the eighth generation of John Stoddard, who is known to have been a large landholder in Wethersfield, Conn., as early as 1639. The line of descendants is as follows: (1) John, (2) John, (3) John, (4) Moses, who was one of the petitioners for the incorporation of Newington as a separate ecclesiastical society, (5) Aaron, who served in the Revolutionary war, and was captured by the British, and died a prisoner; he was born in Litchfield, July 15, 1739; (6) David, born in Litchfield, Conn., November 15, 1773; in 1803 came to New York with his family, bringing his household effects in a covered wagon drawn by

oxen, and his wife, Dorcas Kent Stoddard, rode horseback, carrying her youngest child in her arms. They were the second family that settled in what is now the town of Otselic, Chenango county; (7) Harmon, father of the subject of the sketch, born in Litchfield, Conn., June 27, 1797, and was but six years of age when he came to this State with his parents. He married Clarissa Maria Brown, who was born in Stephentown, Rensselaer county, and they had eight children: Albert A., Clarissa Maria, Cordelia, Sarah, Mary L., Noyes W., Elvira M., and Dever. Albert A. was educated at the common schools of his district, afterward at De Ruyter Institute, and at seventeen commenced teaching in a neighboring district, receiving eleven dollars per month and board. He was thus engaged until March 11, 1851, when he married Julia A., daughter of William P. and Betsey (Bartlett) Hare. A year later he engaged in farming and kept a public house in Otselic on the farm on which his grandfather first settled. Mr. Stoddard was successfully engaged in farming until 1870, when he retired and removed to the village of Georgetown, where he has since resided. Mr. and Mrs. Stoddard have an only child, a son, J. Floyd, a successful merchant in Georgetown. Politically he is a Democrat. At the age of twenty one years Mr. Stoddard was elected superintendent of common schools of the town of Otselic for a term of two years, and was re-elected for the two succeeding terms. He was elected supervisor of the same town in the spring of 1860, defeating the popular young Republican, David B. Parce by twenty-three majority; he was re-elected in 1861 by an increased majority, although the town was largely Republican at that time. He refused a renomination in 1862. He served as chairman of the railroad commissioners of the town of Otselic, and as such signed the coupons of the railroad bonds of that town. He represented Georgetown two years as a member of the Madison county board of supervisors. He was elected justice of the peace in 1873, but refused to qualify. Under each of President Cleveland's terms he held the office of postmaster of Georgetown. Fraternally he is a member of Cautious Lodge No. 736, F. & A. M., and was its first master. An upright, honorable and conscientious man he has the esteem and good-will of all who know him

Stoddard, J. Floyd, p. 6. Georgetown, a public-spirited and useful citizen of Madison county, an enterprising merchant of the village of Georgetown, is the only son and child of Albert A. and Julia A. (Hare) Stoddard, was born in the town of Otselic, Chenango county, N. Y., July 24, 1857. His education was begun in the district schools of his native town and in 1870, he removed with his parents to Georgetown, where he attended the public schools. He afterward took a year's course at the Utica high school, and subsequently at the Cazenovia seminary. After finishing his schooling he engaged in the flour and feed business in Georgetown, which business he conducted two years. He then sold his business and removed to Otselic on his father's farm, where he was engaged in agricultural pursuits three years; but not being satisfied with that vocation he returned to Georgetown and in 1884 established what is now the leading mercantile house in Georgetown. In 1890, in company with Arthur E. Drake, he bought another stock of goods belonging to W. A. Hare and the two were consolidated. The firm of Stoddard & Drake carried on business until April 5, 1895, when Mr. Stoddard succeeded the firm and has since conducted the business alone. Mr. Stoddard is a good business man and his prosperity is largely

due to his own industry and thrift. He is held in high esteem by a large circle of social and business acquaintances. On February 15, 1877, he married Nettie A., youngest daughter of Epaphroditus and Susan (Conant) Whitmore. They have two children: Lonelle M., born May 2, 1880, and W. Marie, born June 22, 1893. Mr. Stoddard has been shown the high appreciation in which he is held by his townsmen, by being elected to the office of justice of the peace three terms, justice of sessions two terms, and three years inspector of election. He is now serving his third year as secretary of the Board of Education in this village. Fraternally he is a member of Cautious Lodge, No. 726, F. & A. M., and the Mystic Order of Veiled Prophets, Hamilton, N. Y. In every department of life Mr. Stoddard has ably filled the station in which he has been placed, and is regarded by his townspeople as a thoroughly honorable and upright man.

Smith, Ira E., belongs to a family originally from Holland, who were settled in the eastern part of this State at an early period of its history. His immediate progenitors lived in Chatham, Columbia, county, N. Y., and afterward removed to De Ruyter and then to Lincklaen, Chenango county, where he was born August 29, 1855. His grandfather, Henry Smith, was born in Chatham and died at the ripe old age of ninety-one years. He married Margaret —, who was also born in Chatham, and they had nine children, one of whom was Richard P., father of Ira E. Richard P. Smith was born August 16, 1806, in Chatham, and died October 6, 1883, at Lincklaen. He married Eliza, daughter of Luther and Elizabeth (Wagner) Justice, December 31, 1835. She was born November 28, 1817, and died July 3, 1892. To this union were born ten children: Mary J. (Mrs. W. S. Haskell); Pheba M., (widow of Albert Baldwin); Philip N., who married Ellen Williams; Spencer (deceased); Byron B., who married Emmer Williams; Marcia E., married William Dana; Nelson A. (deceased); Eunice L. (deceased); Frank A., who married Ida Wells; Ira E., and Kitty A. (widow of Samuel G. Keim). Ira E. Smith received a good education in the common schools and remained at home on his father's farm until December 6, 1886, when he removed to De Ruyter and engaged in the furniture and undertaking business, which he still carries on with unusual success. On October 2, 1889, he married Blanche M., daughter of Frank D., and Nancy (Augell) Wire. Mr. Smith in politics is a sound Republican and has held the office of town clerk two terms. Fraternally he is a member of De Ruyter Lodge, No. 692, F. & A. M. He is a trustee of the village corporation, one of the originators of the village water works, and a stockholder in the village gas plant. Mr. Smith is a man of good business qualifications and of industrious and thrifty habits. He is popular among his townspeople and is well known as a wide-awake, enterprising merchant, looking not only to his own interests, but to the advancement and progress of his town.

Spear, Mrs. Annie Augusta, a resident of the village of De Ruyter, and widow of the late Lyman F. Spear, and was born in Cayuga, N. Y., October 4, 1848. Her grandfather, David Reynolds, was a native of Rhode Island, who with his wife, Susan (Bentley) Reynolds, came to New York State at an early date. Mrs. Spear is a daughter of the Rev. Schuyler and Amanda A. (Johnston) Reynolds. When she was a child of thirteen she went to live with the family of Joseph Stafford, and on

November 24, 1865, at the age of twenty, married Leroy P., a son of Joseph and Polly A. (Jones) Stafford. He was for many years a dealer in horses, grain, produce, etc., and died May 21, 1891. On November 19, 1892, she married Lyman F. Spear, who was for a number of years or up to the time of his death, a successful harness dealer in the village of De Ruyter. Mr. Spear was a prominent member of De Ruyter Lodge, F. & A. M., the A. O. U. W., and the fire department. His death occurred in August, 1897. Mrs. Spear is a lady possessed of all true womanly virtues and one of those that prefers the quiet of home life to the empty honors and exacting demands of social life. She is an active member of the Congregational church, has a wide circle of friends in her town and county, and the good will and esteem of all.

Scoville, J. Edward, is a native of Pompey, N. Y., where he was born January 17, 1860. His father was Charles Edwin Scoville, a contractor on the Syracuse, Binghamton & New York Railroad, and latterly a farmer. The Scoville genealogy is traceable to Sir Arthur Scoville of the fourteenth century, in England. The first American ancestor was James Scoville, who settled in Pompey, Onondaga county, at an early date. J. E. Scoville spent his boyhood in Manlius, N. Y., where his father had purchased what is known as the Scoville homestead in 1864, and is now occupied by a brother, Addison E. Scoville. His mother was Mary Putnam Gould, a lineal descendant on her maternal side of the famous Gen. Israel Putnam, and a daughter of one of the pioneers of the county of Onondaga. Mr. Scoville early showed a marked genius for the mechanical arts and for adventure. He came to Canaseraga in 1888 and operated a general milling business, having previously been engaged in the same line at Chittenango and elsewhere. In 1895 he installed a telephone line from mill to mill, now grown into a large system, having lines to Lakeport, Bridgeport and to Syracuse, in all no less than sixteen long distance lines. In July, 1897, he went into the Klondike region and established a telephone exchange at Dawson, the first one in that territory, and the most northerly exchange in the world. He is now general manager of the Yukon telegraph and telephone company, also owning several undeveloped gold claims. After a winter within the Arctic circle Mr. Scoville was suddenly recalled by the illness of his wife, who died here August 4, 1898. She was Eva, daughter of Horace Wheeler of Fayetteville, and left two children.

Smith, Lucian B., son of William and Lovina (Conglin) Smith, was born in the town of Taylor, Cortland county, N. Y., June 10, 1844. His father, who was a tanner and currier by trade, was a native of Chatham, Mass., and one of the early settlers in Cortland county. Of his union with Lovina Conglin eleven children were born, of whom seven survive. Maria, wife of James Allen of New Woodstock; Emeline, wife of William Petrie of Cuyler, Cortland county; Harriet, widow of Dr. L. Greene of Taylor, Cortland county; Willis, of Chenango county; Gerrett, of Ellenville, Ulster county, and Lucian B. Smith. The latter was educated at De Ruyter academy and has always followed the occupation of farming. He located on his present farm of 200 acres near New Woodstock village in 1875. A Republican in politics, Mr. Smith is one of the representative men of the town of Cazenovia. He has served the town as highway commissioner three years, and while a resident

of the town of Luncklaen, Chenango county, served as assessor three years. He is a member of De Ruyter Lodge, F. & A. M. Mr. Smith married Eunice A. Barber, daughter of George Barber of Cazenovia. They have one son, William H. Smith, a resident of New Woodstock village.

Smith, Charles Edward, p. o. Hamilton, was born at Mobile, Ala. At fifteen years of age he left the South and was educated at the Troy Polytechnic School. When the war of the rebellion broke out he went with the Confederate army as a lieutenant of engineers and served through the entire war. After the war he located in New York and resided there until 1889, when he settled in Hamilton. Mr. Smith is a prominent Mason, being a member of the Blue Lodge, Chapter, Council, and Commandery and of the Veiled Prophets. His parents were Charles and Martha B. (Todd) Smith. His great-great-grandfather was in the French and Indian wars, and Capt. Abijah Smith was a soldier in the Revolutionary war.

Thompson, Luther Brownell, son of Jervis J., and Jane (Brownell) Thompson, was born in Cazenovia, November 21, 1833. He was educated in the district schools and has always been a farmer, cultivating seventy-five acres. Mr. Thompson enjoys a large measure of the respect and esteem of his fellow townsmen and as a citizen is actively interested in all measures designed to promote the welfare of the town. He is a Democrat in politics but never held public office. He married, in 1861, Joanna A. Wagner, daughter of Aaron Wagner of Cazenovia. Of this union four children were born: Jennie E., wife of Norton S. Hall of Norwich; Hattie E., wife of Herman Woodworth of Cornwall-on-the-Hudson; Fannie E. and Cora A. Thompson.

Truax, James, was born in Albany, N. Y., in 1804, and when a boy came to reside on the farm of Gerrit Smith, at Peterboro, where he remained until 1832. In that year he purchased a farm in Peterboro and conducted it until 1843, when he removed to Cazenovia and for about five years lived in what was known as the Krumbahr cottage, having the care of General Ledyard's farm. Then for twenty years he owned and occupied the farm on the east shore of the lake which became known as the Truax farm. In 1867 he retired, owing to advancing age, and took up his residence in Cazenovia village, where he became known to almost every resident as a genial and kindly gentleman. After his death Rev. Lyman Eddy, who had known him well, pronounced the following eulogy of him: "I should do violence to my own feelings were I to let this opportunity pass without offering a grateful tribute to his memory, in view of the evidence which many years' residence opposite my own dwelling have furnished of his sterling integrity in his business transactions, the excellence of his character as a peace maker, as a sympathizer and helper in affliction, and as an unostentatious good-doer in behalf of the needy. More than once have I seen him quietly, I had almost said stealthily, ministering to the suffering and feeding the hungry, and when doubtless he was unaware that any eye, save that of the Infinite one, was witness to his kindness." Mr. Truax married, in 1832, Lovina Cleveland, daughter of Nehemiah Cleveland of Peterboro, who belonged to an ancient English family and numbered Sir Guy Cleveland among his ancestors. Of their union three children were born. Mrs. M. L. Ingersoll of Ilion, N. Y., James C.

Truax of Iion, and Florence B. Truax of Cazenovia Mr. and Mrs. Truax were the first family in Cazenovia to receive into their home people in search of the quiet of country life. Their farm by the lake was beautiful for situation and natural charms and many guests found a welcome there. Thus they were the practical founders of Cazenovia as a summer residence village.

Thompson, Gideon, son of Jervis J. and Jane (Brownell) Thompson, was born in Cazenovia, March 8, 1832. The family is of Dutch and Scotch origin and Gideon Thompson's grandfather, also named Gideon, was a life-long resident and highly respected citizen of the town of Beekman, Dutchess county, N. Y. Here Jervis J. Thompson was born and when he was a young man came into Cazenovia to locate on a farm of 140 acres in the Belmont district which had been acquired by his father. He died August 2, 1879, in the eighty-second year of his age. Of his union with Jane Brownell seven children were born: Dewitt C. (deceased); George W. (deceased); Caroline, widow of J. Tucker; Gideon, Luther B., A. J., and Jane A. (deceased). Gideon Thompson was educated in the district schools of this town and has always followed the occupation of farming. In politics he is a Democrat. He is one of the representative men of this section and enjoys an enviable reputation as a man of strict integrity. Mr. Thompson married, in 1872, Mary Stockham, daughter of John Stockham, a native of Fabius, N. Y.

Tillotson Family, The.—Abraham Tillotson was a native of Connecticut and in the year 1795 came into Madison county with a team and covered wagon, bringing his family. Their first night within the limits of the town of Cazenovia was passed in an unoccupied log house in the Perkins district, and on the following day, having inquired for a farm which included a brick yard, they were directed to Pompey Hollow and there located on what became the home farm. Here Abraham Tillotson made most of the brick used for chimneys in this region and also those used in the construction of the Lincklaen House. He became a man of considerable local prominence and died honored and respected, September 23, 1819. About the year 1816 his son Ephraim (who was a youth of nine years when the family settled here), purchased a large farm on the west side of the lake now known as the Burr Wendell farm, and became a large and successful cattle dealer and farmer. After many years of hard work he retired and for a period of twenty years resided in Cazenovia village. He married Lodema Cows and three children were born to them, only one of whom now survives: Jabez C. Tillotson, a venerable and respected resident of Cazenovia. The latter was born July 11, 1812, and on the west side of the lake where Burr Wendell now lives and lived there with his father for twenty-one years. He worked the place on shares for three years and was married for the first time to Samantha Childs of Cazenovia, N. Y., in 1836. About this time he bought the farm near the head of the lake now owned by Sylvester Norton, on which he lived for twenty-four years. In 1860 he left the farm and has since been a resident of Cazenovia village. Mr. Tillotson has held many offices of public trust and has always faithfully discharged his duties. He was elected town assessor in 1844, and was retained in that capacity for twenty-three years, until 1867. In that year he was appointed revenue assessor and served as such twelve years. In 1872 he was elected

loan commissioner, serving as such twenty years, but was relieved of the duties of that office through the kindness of Governor Flower in 1892. He was elected trustee of the Seminary in 1870 continuing in that office twenty years, and was trustee of the Methodist church and chairman of the executive committee at the time the present church edifice was constructed. Mr. Tillotson has also had a large experience in the settlement of estates and assignments. In 1876 he was appointed receiver of the Cazenovia Bank, under bonds of \$200,000, and successfully conducted the work of adjusting its affairs. Few men live to attain the years and prominence which have been accorded to Mr. Tillotson. Ephraim Tillotson married for his second wife Rachel Wadsworth; seven children were born of the union, only two of whom are now living: Mrs. Orange Atwell, and A. W. Tillotson, both now residing in Cazenovia. Leslie B. Tillotson, son of Ephraim B. and Harriet (Allen) Tillotson, was born in De Ruyter in 1841. In that town his father served as assessor and poor-master for over thirty years. Mr. Tillotson was educated at Cazenovia Seminary and Poughkeepsie Business College. For a period of fifteen years he was successfully engaged in the dry goods trade in Cazenovia and for the past eight years in the coal business (Tillotson & Howson). Mr. Tillotson is a member of Cazenovia Lodge, F. & A. M., and Manlius Chapter R. A. M. He has served as railroad commissioner for the town and on the board of cemetery commissioners for several years; has also filled the offices of trustee, secretary, and treasurer for many years and is at present a trustee of the Baptist church. He married Alice N., daughter of Alexander Nichols of Cazenovia, and four children have been born to them: Florence A., wife of O. E. Webster of Mt. Vernon, N. Y.; Harriet N., wife of E. J. Dimmick of Chicago, Ill.; Arthur L. and Laura N. of Cazenovia

Tripp, Melvin, p. o. Hamilton, was born on the border of Madison county and has been a life long resident thereof. At the age of sixteen he began to learn the cabinet making trade and after completing his apprenticeship he came to Hamilton and pursued a liberal course of studies in both the academy and university. Subsequently he embarked in the grocery business and continued therein twenty-five years in Hamilton. He was afterwards in the furniture business for five years. Mr. Tripp has always taken a great interest in the welfare of Hamilton and has acted a prominent part in both business and public affairs. He has been trustee of the village eight years, village treasurer twenty years, town clerk two years, and supervisor of the town sixteen years. He is an ardent Republican and has for many years sat in the councils of his party and been delegate to many county and congressional conventions. He is one of the men who have been the builders of Hamilton, both before and after the disastrous fire in 1895. He erected the first opera house here, known as Tripp's Hall, which went down in the aforementioned fire, and many fine dwellings besides his brick block, burned down and rebuilt. He has been one of the commissioners on the water and light plant since its organization and was treasurer of the board for many years. Mr. Tripp married Hattie E. Holmes, a native of Hamilton, N. Y. His parents were Jonathan and Euphemia (Van Dyke) Tripp. His grandfather Israel Tripp, was a native of New England, of Scotch descent and his grandfather Van Dyke was of Holland extraction. Mr. Tripp was one of the originators and promoters of Woodlawn cemetery, of which Hamilton is justly proud,

for few places of its size have such an attractive necropolis, and acting both as secretary and treasurer of the association he has expended a great deal of time and work to the cemetery.

Tooke, James N., p. o. Pratt's Hollow.—Michael Tooke was one of the early settlers in the northeast part of Eaton, to which locality he came in 1809, from Arklow, Ireland, as one of the colony of Protestant Irish families, who about that time settled in this county, and who were afterward among its best citizens. In the family of pioneer Tooke were several children who afterward became prominent persons in business and social life. Among them were John, who entered the ministry and removed to Canada; Esther, who married George Kern; Mary, who married George Philpot; Frank, who lived and died in Eaton; Joseph, who settled in Canada; and Michael and James, both of whom settled in Madison county. Michael Tooke, son of the pioneer, was born May 11, 1793, and when twenty-five years old was connected and united with the M. E. church. In 1819 he was an authorized local preacher and was regularly licensed to preach June 18, 1821; was ordained deacon June 14, 1829, and elder August 25, 1840. He was always active in church work, and an instrument of great good in the community. His useful career terminated in death December 30, 1870. In 1822 he married Sarah Tackabury, by whom his children were Rachel, who married John Stringer; Michael of Eaton; Nathaniel of Clinton; Francis, who entered the M. E. ministry; Sarah, who married Henry Burns; Wesley F., who entered the M. E. ministry; John D. of Chittenango Falls; James N. of Eaton; Mary Jane, who married Rev. Solomon McGinniss; Summerfield of Illinois. James N. Tooke was born January 23, 1837, on the farm where he now lives and has always lived. After the pioneer died his son Michael bought the farm and at the death of the latter James bought the interests of the other heirs. He is a farmer, thrifty and successful and enjoys a large acquaintance in this part of the county. He is a young, yet prominent Odd Fellow and is deeply interested in lodge work. On July 14, 1859, Mr. Tooke married Helen Margaret, daughter of William Stevenson of Sherburne. They had three children: Chandler of Syracuse; Arthur of Eaton; and Helen Iona, who died in infancy.

Tallett, Morell E., p. o. De Ruyter, dealer in coal, lime, brick and produce, is a son of John and Julia Tallett, and was born in Otselic, Chenango county, N. Y., April 10, 1858. His education was received in the common schools and the De Ruyter Institute. Having successfully passed a teacher's examination he taught school for a number of terms, and then entered the employ of the Ontario & Western railroad as station agent at Otselic; while there he learned telegraphy. He was also engaged in the produce and grain business during this time. In March, 1879, he removed to De Ruyter and became agent for the U. I. & E. railroad, afterward the E. C. & N., and now the Lehigh Valley, where he has since resided. Mr. Tallett has had large experience in business and through strictly honorable methods and close attention to the wants of the community, has built up a trade that is creditable to his ability and sagacity and which constitutes a fair share of that which naturally comes to the pleasant and thriving village of De Ruyter. On March 4, 1873, he married Nellie A., daughter of Alden and Rhoda (Dunbar) Mason. During their residence

in Otselic, Mrs. Tallett also learned telegraphy and she is now manager for the Western Union Telegraph Co. at this place. Mr. and Mrs. Tallett have no children. They reside in their beautiful home at De Ruyter, surrounded by a host of friends and are deservedly esteemed. Mr. Tallett is a member of De Ruyter Lodge, No. 659, F. & A. M., Cortland Chapter and Knights Templar. He takes a prominent rank among the business men of the county and with his estimable wife, who is the embodiment of womanly virtue and housewifely qualities, leads a happy and contented life.

Tuttle, Irving, was born on the farm he owns, February 5, 1844, a son of Cornelius and Anna (Buyea) Tuttle. Cornelius Tuttle was born in Lincoln and there lived and died. He was a farmer, also owned a plaster mill at Lenox, N. Y. His wife was a daughter of Conrad Buyea, one of the early settlers of Madison. Mrs. Tuttle died in 1891, aged eighty-nine years. Irving Tuttle was reared on a farm and educated in the common schools and Eastman's business college at Poughkeepsie, N. Y. He conducts a farm of 120 acres, also owns the plaster mill, where he does an extensive business. He has a hop yard of three acres and a dairy of sixteen cows, also raised considerable for the McKinley canning factory. In 1875, Mr. Tuttle married Harriet Wemple, daughter of A. A. Wemple of Wampsville, N. Y.; they had one son, Willis I. Mrs. Tuttle died October 17, 1878, and in 1893 he married Alpheretta Thornton of Lenox. Mr. Tuttle is a Democrat in politics and has been collector. He is a member of Oneida Lodge, No. 270, F. & A. M.

Tuttle, Abraham, p. o. Clockville, was born in Lenox, March 5, 1820, a son of Abram, grandson of Gehiel Tuttle, of French extraction, and who in a very early day came to Lenox and here lived until his death in 1824. Abram Tuttle was born in Connecticut and died at Lenox at the age of forty-six years; he married Betsey Keller, born in Montgomery county, and who died in 1871. Abraham Tuttle was educated in the common schools. He taught school for several years, but his principal occupation has been farming, in which he has been very successful. At present he owns 587 acres of land and follows dairying and mixed farming and is a large hop grower. In 1841 Mr. Tuttle married Armenia Snyder, by whom was born three children, J. Otis, Stillman, and Jeanette. His second wife was Jane Clock, by whom he had one son, De Forest Tuttle. Mr. Tuttle was a Democrat in politics, but since Cleveland's first administration has been a Republican, and has been justice eight years and assessor nine years. In 1862 he raised Co. G of the 157th regiment N. Y. V., and served honorably as its captain.

Timmerman, Silas, p. o. Clockville, was born in Herkimer county, N. Y., October 9, 1835, a son of Levi and Margaret (Burkdorff) Timmerman. In 1854 Levi Timmerman came to Madison county, and bought the farm Silas now owns; later he moved to Clarkson, Monroe county, where he died April 11, 1889, and his wife died in Lincoln, March 23, 1860. Silas Timmerman was reared on a farm and educated in the common schools. He has a farm of 188 acres and follows dairying, keeping about twenty cows, and also mixed farming. In 1879 he built a large barn, 120x86. March 19, 1857, he married Sarah J. Betsinger, and they had four children. Ella A., wife of

Jasper Thorn; Alice, wife of Thomas M. Gordon; Levi, who married Phœbe Allen of Nebraska; and Frank, who lives in Onondaga county, N. Y. In politics Mr. Timmerman is a Democrat, and was chairman of the board when the town of Lincoln was formed.

Tift, W. A., p. o. Pratt's Hollow.—Jonathan Tift was the pioneer head of a family of enterprising descendants who came from Connecticut many years ago and settled in Sangerfield, whence they moved to Madison county. Among the children of the pioneer were Amaziah, who is remembered as one of the best farmers of Eaton; Joseph, who was accidentally killed about twenty-five years ago; Electa, who married Isaiah Bellfield and lived in Stockbridge; Lorenzo, who died in Rome; Lydia, who now lives in Waterville. Amaziah Tift came to Eaton about 1838, but from early childhood had made his own way in life. In this town he bought the Asa Clark farm, which he cleared up and improved. His wife was Martha Pierce, daughter of one of the pioneers of Oneida county, by whom he had three children: William A., who now lives in comfortable retirement on the old farm in Eaton, and James A. of the famous "Black Horse Cavalry," who was killed in the year 1861-65; and one other child who died in infancy. Amaziah Tift's wife died comparatively early and their children were reared by "Aunt Eunice" Pierce, a woman of splendid qualities and excellent capacity.

Tucker, Mrs. Eliva B., p. o. Hamilton.—Adoniram Tucker was born in Cherry Valley, N. Y., and came to Madison county when only sixteen years old, having then only the clothes he wore and a few shillings in his pocket. He located in Hamilton and hired out to work on a farm at \$50 per year. He learned shoemaking and worked at the trade several years, previous to 1840, when he and Mr. Pool opened a shop in Hamilton village and continued in business many years. In 1873 he bought the Col. Herman Howe farm in Madison and lived there until the time of his death in 1894. In many respects Adoniram Tucker was a noble man, one of his generous traits being his ever ready hand to help a poor and less unfortunate fellow being. He had little early education, but learned much by observation and association with men of education. As a result of economy and industry he gained a competency. In 1838 he married Mary L. Pool, but never had children. His wife died in 1860, and in 1867 he married Eliva B., daughter of Samuel and Almira Thompson, of Hamilton. No children were born of this marriage. In 1853, Mr. Tucker adopted Elizabeth Hooker, who has since been a member of his family. He was a strong Abolitionist and later on a Republican of much influence. He was reared under Presbyterian influences, but an incident changed his views and he became a Universalist. He once said: "I always aimed to get something to ease me through life and now I am contented." So he died comfortable and contented. Samuel Thompson was one of the sons of Samuel Thompson, sr., a New Englander and a pioneer in Hamilton. The younger Samuel married Almira Tinkham, and had three children: Samuel A., Eliva B., and Charles P. Thompson.

Taylor, Dr. William, was born in the town of Nelson, January 18, 1839. His father, William Taylor, was a native of Fenner, where his father, Thomas Taylor,

settled in 1803; he married Alpha, daughter of William Ballou, and through life was a farmer. William Taylor married Betsey, daughter of Samuel Putney, who was a farmer and lumberman in the town of Nelson; he died in 1869, the result of an accident. Dr. William Taylor was educated at Fenner and Peterboro. He attended lectures at the University of Buffalo and was graduated from the medical department of the University of New York in March, 1862. He was appointed assistant surgeon of the 23d N. Y. Infantry and was mustered out in 1863 with the regiment. He was then commissioned in the 80th Regiment, N. Y. Infantry, was mustered out in 1866, and returned to Madison county locating in Pompey in 1867 and in Stockbridge in 1869, where he remained until 1873. He then came to Canastota and engaged in general medical and surgical practice. In 1864 Dr. Taylor married Jennie, daughter of Alexander McGregor, who died in 1866, and in 1869 he married Sarah, daughter of John N. Brewster; their children are William B. E., and Marguerite H. Dr. Taylor is one of the progressive men of his town, was coroner nine years, member of the pension examining board from 1889 to 1894, and reappointed in 1897; member of the board of education twelve years and of Reese Post, No. 49, G. A. R., the first established in Madison county, and which he materially aided in organizing. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias, of the State medical society, and Central New York and Madison county medical societies.

Ufford, Joel, was born in Vermont, December 9, 1823, and came to the town of Lenox in 1824 with his father, Joel Ufford, who bought his farm of Peter Smith. In 1848 Mr. Ufford married Huldah Marble, and their children are George, Curtis, Emma, and Mrs. Mrs. Ella Shea. Mr. Ufford is one of the pioneer settlers of Madison county, and has served as assessor. He is a progressive and respected citizen.

Watts, John R., was born in the county of Kent, England, September 13, 1829, a son of John and Mary (Watts) Watts. When twenty years old he came to this country arriving in New York, September 4, 1850, and in Cazenovia four days later. For a period of four years he worked at the book binding trade under the firm of Mills, Crandall & Mosley. At the end of that time he went West, working at the book binding trade in Madison, Wis.; Janesville, Wis.; and Chicago, Ill. He returned east in 1857, was in a hotel in Chittenango about two years, and in 1860 located in Cazenovia in painting business. In the fall of 1862 Mr. Watts went to the defense of his adopted country, enlisting in Company K, commanded by Seneca Lake, of the 114th N. Y. Vols., and serving three years. For a period of over ten years Mr. Watts was in the grocery trade in Cazenovia and during this time had as partners at various periods, R. K. Blair, Eber D. Peet, and Peter P. Cobb. In politics Mr. Watts has been a consistent Republican; has served the village as fire warden three years and took the census of the Second election district in 1890. He is a member of Cazenovia Lodge No. 616, F. & A. M., of which he was treasurer fifteen years; and Manlius Chapter, R. A. M. For many years he has been a vestryman and is now treasurer of St. Peter's Episcopal church. In January, 1890, Mr. Watts, in company with William Watkins, purchased the old concert hall called the "Cazenove," which they conducted until the building was burned in 1895. He is now secretary and treasurer of the Cazenovia Hall Association. Mr. Watts married in 1860, Mary Jane Powell

Cobb, and of this union is one son, Willis E. Watts, a practicing dentist in Lyons, France.

Watkins, William, came to Cazenovia March, 1863, and entered the general store of Hobbie, Rouse & Clark as clerk. He remained with them until October, 1866, when he became a member of the firm of Chappell, Watkins & Co., publishers, book-sellers and stationers. Two years later he bought the other partners' interests, and has conducted the business successfully ever since, and thousands of students all over the country remember Watkins's bookstore with pleasure, as it always has been a center of student life. Mr. Watkins has taken a just pride in his business and aimed to elevate it to the dignity of a profession. He is widely known among the publishers of the country, and respected for his prompt and honorable methods. He has been a trustee of Cazenovia Seminary many years, and always sought to advance its interests. He has been treasurer of the public school over twenty years, and been treasurer and director of several important corporations, and been found competent and faithful in all. Mr. Watkins is a member of St. Peter's Episcopal church, and has long been a member of its vestry. He was born at Elmira, N. Y., March 24, 1842. At the age of thirteen he became a clerk in the general store of Booth, Watkins & Munson, and has been in active business life ever since. Mr. Watkins, while never seeking political honors, has served the village as trustee, president and water commissioner, and has represented his party both at county and State conventions. Mr. Watkins is president of the Masonic Veterans' Association of Central New York and a charter member of Cazenovia Lodge.

Winchell, Wallace M., son of Luman and Mary (Wood) Winchell, was born in the house which has always been his home, September 19, 1833. His father, who was born in this town near New Woodstock, was a man of prominence in his time and held the rank of captain in the militia. He died in July, 1883. John (grandfather) Winchell was a soldier of the war of 1812 and died from exposure endured in the service. He was a native of Connecticut and one of the earliest settlers of this town. Wallace M. Winchell was educated in the common schools and has always been a farmer. He succeeded to the homestead farm of 240 acres in 1858. In politics he is a Democrat. He has been twice married, first in 1865 to Francis Ingalls, daughter of Joseph Ingalls of Lenox; his second wife was Arletta Woodcock, daughter of John Woodcock of Fenner. Of this union are two children: Floyd and Flossie Winchell.

Wells, Edward G., son of Lester G. and Sarah (Watson) Wells, born October 10, 1857, is a native and lifelong resident of the village of Cazenovia, where he has been in the furniture and undertaking business many years; succeeding his father who began trade in 1842. He was educated in the Ellis private school and Cazenovia Seminary, and by virtue of the nature of his business and long residence is well known throughout the vicinity. He married, September 20, 1883, Clara, daughter of Robert Hammond of Osceola, Tioga county, Pa.; and two children have been born of this union: Margaret S. and Lester G. Few business men have obtained a better name in this community than did Lester G. Wells. He was born in Phelps,

Ontario county, N. Y., May 5, 1817; being the son of Silas and Emily (Royce) Wells; and died in Cazenovia in the seventy-second year of his age (November, 1889). His father was a tailor by trade and lived in Norwich, N. Y., Phelps, N. Y., and later in Cazenovia, where both he and his wife were buried. The family were poor and Lester G. Wells received only a limited education, much of his boyhood being spent in the employ of farmers in this vicinity. He was finally apprenticed to Benjamin T. Clark under whom he learned the cabinet making trade and to whose business he eventually succeeded, taking into the business his sons Dwight W. and Edward G., as they reached maturity. Mr. Wells was a man of excellent business qualifications and most exemplary character. The Cazenovia Republican gives him the following tribute in an obituary: "He was what might be termed a strong man. Firm in his convictions of right and wrong he swerved neither to the right or left; honorable in all his dealings; a thorough disciplinarian; a true Christian gentleman—this was his character and by these he won the confidence, respect and esteem of his fellowmen. Of a naturally affectionate disposition his love for children was marked; it was seldom his large wagon passed through our streets without containing a number of happy childish faces. By these and all others who knew him this worthy man will be sadly missed." Mr. Wells married June 3, 1846, Sarah Watson (who died December 15, 1898), daughter of David Watson of Hamilton. Five children were born to them: Silas Dwight and Mary V., who died in infancy; Dwight Watson, who died in 1887; Edward G., and Mrs. Alfred C. Stoddard of Camden, N. Y. The Wells family is of New England pioneer stock and had its origin in this country in the vicinity of New London, Conn. Records are in existence which show that members of the family served in the Continental army during the war of the Revolution.

Weaver Bros., p. o. Valley Mills.—This firm is composed of Jacob J. and Harmon Weaver, sons of Jacob J., who was born in Albany county, N. Y., in 1801, and came to Stockbridge about 1840 and settled the farm the Weaver Bros. now own, and here died July 29, 1875. His wife was Louisa, daughter of Zachariah Weaver, an early settler of Vernon. Mr. and Mrs. Weaver had eleven children, of whom eight are now living. Jacob J. Weaver, jr., was born in Stockbridge, March 13, 1855, was educated in the common schools, and on February 8, 1888, married Ida Lampson, daughter of Ira M. and Julia A. (Miller) Lampson, who came from Utica to Oneida, N. Y. Harmon Weaver was born January 1, 1852, and was educated in the common schools. He married Maria Veeder and they have three children: Ella, Mary and Willie. The Weaver Bros. have 180 acres of land and follow hop growing and dairying.

White, C. C., p. o. Stockbridge, one of the most successful business men of Stockbridge, was born in that town, November 19, 1834, a son of Henry and Hettie (Bennett) White, natives of Oswego county, N. Y. In 1834 they came to Stockbridge, where he died in 1847, aged fifty-two years, and his wife died at the age of sixty-one. Mr. White's grandfather was Zadoc White, who lived and died in New York State. C. C. White was educated in the common schools and began life as a cabinet maker and undertaker, which business he followed very successfully thirty-nine years. He was very popular and his business extended over considerable territory. Not being

able to endure the work he sold out in 1891 and in 1896 engaged in the hardware business. Mr. White is an ardent Democrat and has been assessor five years. He is a member of Prosperity Lodge No. 484, I. O. O. F. He has been twice married; first, to Eliza Cramer, by whom he had two children: Mary A. and Theodore. His second wife was Lucy C. Bishop, by whom one child has been born to them, Alma B. Mr. White owns a farm of 168 acres of land, besides his property in Stockbridge. He started in a poor boy, but by attending strictly to business has become one of the well-to-do men of his town.

West, Gen. W. M., p. o. Hamilton, was born at Hamilton, N. Y., November 13, 1858, and was educated at the parish school of St. Thomas Episcopal Church, the public school and Colgate University. He entered the National Hamilton Bank as office boy and has filled all positions therein up to president, which office he has held since 1894; he was cashier previously for several years. General West's history forms a vital part of the recent history of Hamilton. He has always taken a hearty and intelligent interest in the welfare and progress of the place, and after the disastrous fire no one was more active than he in building up the beautiful Hamilton of to-day. He has for some years been treasurer of Colgate University and is naturally a strong friend of his *alma mater*. He has also served as president of the board of water and light commissioners since its organization. In politics General West is a Democrat and was quartermaster-general of the State of New York on the staff of Governor Flower. In 1882 General West married Alice Gray, and they have one son, David Belford West. Mr. West's parents were David Belford and Eliza (Mott) West. David Belford West was a prominent man in Hamilton, and was president of the National Hamilton Bank many years; he died in 1894. Few men of General West's age have attained such prominence and success in so many different lines; a banker of high standing, a distinctively successful quartermaster-general, an able business man, the treasurer of a great university, and a politician who has represented his party at prominent conventions and presided at their counsels.

Walrath, George, p. o. Chittenango, belonging to one of the most prominent and well-known families of Chittenango, and a son of the late Daniel Walrath, mentioned elsewhere in this work, was born in this village July 26, 1842. He has always lived in the town of his birth, except for a residence of two years at Bay City, Mich., where he was engaged in the grocery business; this was in 1869 and 1870. February 2, 1869, he was united in marriage to Sarah Comstock, daughter of John Comstock. Mr. Walrath is a Democrat in politics, and was president of the village for six years. He is not now engaged in any business. For a number of years he was associated with his brother, Peter Walrath, in the foundry, and was at one time engaged in carriage building, etc.

Woodbury, John N., merchant and farmer, living in the village of Peterboro, born in Peterboro November 5, 1838, son of Noah Woodbury. Noah Woodbury, father of our subject, was born in Leverett, Mass., in 1805 and came to the town of Smithfield when a young man and settled in Peterboro where he died in 1880. His wife was Betsey Robertson who was born in Fenner, Madison county in 1810 and died in

Peterboro in 1874. They left four children: Mary J., wife of Charles H. Ostrander; John N., Margaret L., and Helen Place of Buffalo, N. Y. John N. was educated in the common schools and Peterboro Academy; commenced business in Peterboro in 1859 with William C. Ives and has continued in the business to the present time, excepting three years while acting as county clerk. On June 14, 1864, Mr. Woodbury married Ann J. Morison, of the town of Lenox, Madison county, and they have three children: Will G., of Council Bluffs, Iowa; Grace M., wife of H. W. Ingalls; Edith L., wife of Harry Ingalls. Mrs. Woodbury's parents were Alexander and Margaret Robertson Morison. Her father was born on board vessel at Sandy Hook in 1806 and died in the town of Lenox in 1852. Her mother born in Fenner, N. Y., in 1815, died in Lenox in 1880; all were of Scotch parentage. Mr. Woodbury has been a Republican since the organization of the party; was town clerk of his town four years, justice of the peace eight years, county clerk three years, and has been a trustee of Evans Academy twenty years.

Wright, De Estin, p. o. Siloam, was born in Smithfield, May 18, 1845, a son of Isaac J., son of Gideon Wright, who came from Massachusetts to Madison county at an early day and here died; his wife was Lydia Shipman, who died in Smithfield. Isaac J. was born in Smithfield, May 28, 1813; died July 13, 1886. He was a carpenter by trade; his wife was Fannie Parks of Smithfield, born April 29, 1814, and died April 17, 1888. Her father, Barnabas Parks, was one of the first settlers of Smithfield. Mr. and Mrs. Wright had nine children, eight now living. De Estin Wright was educated in the common schools, is engaged in farming and is also a carpenter by trade. In 1893 he married Fannie E. Apker, born in Wisconsin, a daughter of Henry P., and Betsey E. Apker, and they have two children: Henry J., born February 10, 1894, and Harold D., born September 5, 1895. In politics Mr. Wright is a Republican and has been justice of the peace seven years, which office he now holds; he has been notary public eight years.

Wilson, John H., was born in Canastota, September 29, 1856. His father, Theodore A. Wilson, was a native of Windsor, and came to Madison county in 1847, settling in the town of Lenox. He married Elvira F., daughter of Capt. Daniel Lewis, who was superintendent for years on the Erie Canal, and superintendent of the Utica and Syracuse railroad. Theodore A. Wilson was identified with mercantile circles and in the later years of life in farming; he was prominent in the history of the M. E. church, of which he was trustee and treasurer, and was interested in its Sunday school; he died October 14, 1898. John H. Wilson was educated in Canastota and Rochester. In 1882 he married Julia E., daughter of Cyrus Clark Williams, a native of Cooperstown; they have one son, Clark. Mr. Wilson is one of the progressive men of his town, taking an active interest in school and church matters, and has served as trustee of the M. E. church. He has aimed to promote the best interests of his town and is a respected citizen.

White, Charles M., M. D., p. o. Georgetown, a widely known citizen of Georgetown, held in much respect for professional skill and for the active interest he has taken in matters pertaining to the public good, is a son of Elijah and Betsey (Madi-

son) White, born in the town of Nelson, Madison county, N. Y., September 15, 1829. While his remote ancestors were of German-English descent, his parents were born in Massachusetts. Dr. White's boyhood was spent in school and his father's blacksmith shop, which trade he learned and followed for some time. On January 1, 1850, he married Wealthy L., daughter of Leander Edgerton. Not long after his marriage he began to read medicine and later entered the office of Dr. John Heffron, and in 1862 began the practice of his profession in company with Dr. Hiram Scranton, with whom he was associated eight years. In 1870 this copartnership was dissolved, since which time Dr. White has been engaged in practice alone. He is a member of the Central New York Medical Society; he is no aspirant for political office, finding in the delights of his home life and the duties of his practice more pleasure than in the turmoil of civic affairs. Mr. and Mrs. White have had four children: Charles R., Anna V. (deceased), Emma F. (Mrs. Simon Duell), and Eva (deceased). Dr. White has never been a professed member of any church, but is broad-minded, liberal, and just toward all creeds. He and his wife have had many friends and admirers and both occupy a place among the best society of Madison county. Mrs. White died March 19, 1899.

Wood, Fred R., p. o. Sheds, a resident farmer of the town of De Ruyter, which has been his home for thirty-four years, was born in the town of Georgetown, N. Y., October 19, 1861, a son of Erastus and Seloria (Richardson) Wood. When he was three years of age his parents removed to Shed's Corners, where his father kept a hotel for fifteen years. Mr. Wood received his education in the public schools of De Ruyter, but learned more by actual contact with the world than from books. The habits formed in early life have remained with him and still influence his conduct. In January, 1883, he married Jennie, daughter of Levi and Marie (Wilson) Cook, and they have three children: Maud, Earl and Grace. In politics Mr. Wood uniformly supports the Republican party, which finds him a hard worker and firm in his adherence to its principles. He has held the office of justice of the peace since 1888. Fraternally he is a member of De Ruyter Lodge, No. 692, F. and A. M.

Wager, Philip H., p. o. Chittenango, was born on the homestead farm where he now resides, September 9, 1838. Alexander S. Wager, his father, of Holland-Dutch ancestry, came here among the pioneer settlers from Columbia county when a young man. The first American ancestor was Peter Wager, a wine merchant of Philadelphia. Philip H. Wager is largely engaged in farming, having 200 acres of arable land about two miles from Chittenango. In politics he is not a partisan, but he always promoted the best public interests of the community. Nominally a staunch Republican, he represented the town of Sullivan on the board of supervisors in 1893 and 1894, commanding the respect of his political opponents and the strong fealty of his constituents. October 7, 1863, he married Emily M. Annas of Cazenovia, daughter of Alanson Annas, a pioneer farmer of that town; they have had three daughters: Susie A., Maria A., and Louise A., all of whom have become successful teachers of youth.

Judson W. Warner, third son and fifth child of William and Electa (Harrington)

Warner, was born in the town of Van Buren, Onondaga county, N. Y., November 5, 1837. His ancestry is traced through nine generations in this country to 1650. The family originated in Kent, Essex, and Leicester, England. The line to which the subject of this sketch belongs originated in this country in Woodbury, Conn., and is thus delineated: First, John; second, John; third, John; fourth, Dr. Ebenezer; fifth, Thomas; sixth, Samuel; seventh, Seth; eighth, William; and ninth, Judson W. The Seth of the seventh generation was first cousin of Col. Seth Warner, the famous Vermont hero of the Revolution, and was christened by him. Samuel of the sixth generation served and was wounded in the Revolution. Seth of the seventh generation was a captain in the war of 1812. Dr. Ebenezer of the fourth generation was one of eight in his line who won excellent repute in the practice of medicine. William of the eighth generation was born in Van Buren, Onondaga county, N. Y., in 1807, and Electa Harrington, his wife, was born in the same town. They married May 3, 1827. Electa Harrington was a lineal descendant in the fourth generation of Rev. Jones, a Baptist minister who came to this country soon after the arrival of the Mayflower. Her grandfather, Silas Brown, served with honor in the Revolutionary war, and her father, Dr. Lionel Harrington, won fame and an untimely death in the war of 1812. Judson W. Warner was educated in the district schools, and at the Union School in Jordan, N. Y. He learned surveying and engineering at the academy of Dr. T. K. Wright at Elbridge, N. Y. In the spring of 1857 he went West and found a position as deputy county surveyor of Ramsey county, Minnesota, with headquarters at St. Paul. Here he assisted in laying out three additions to the city of St. Paul, and in other work of like nature throughout the county. He also personally laid out what is now the main highway from St. Paul to Minneapolis, which reaches the river opposite Fort Snelling. After relinquishing this position he went to the State of Illinois and engaged in teaching school one winter, taking a position the following spring with a firm of marble dealers at Peoria, Ill., with whom he remained about eighteen months. In the fall of 1859 he returned East, and after looking about for some time engaged in a hardware business at Canastota in the spring of 1861, thus beginning his long and honorable business career in Madison county. He soon rented a store in Oneida and began a similar business, conducting both stores two years, at the end of this period selling the Canastota store and locating permanently in Oneida (1863). Until January, 1868, he successfully conducted a hardware and house furnishing goods business, and also dealt extensively in coal, wood, and lumber in Oneida. In February, 1868, Mr. Warner purchased the lot on the corner of Main street and Vanderbilt avenue where the Warner block now stands, and began the erection of a business block. To further occupy his time while building he purchased the old established hardware business of James A. Bennett which he conducted three years. In the fall of 1869, having completed the four story building up to a point ready to receive the roof, a severe storm demolished the structure to such an extent that eventually every brick had to be replaced. The sympathy of the entire community was aroused in Mr. Warner's behalf, and while he was on top of the building busily engaged in trying to secure it, a subscription of nearly \$3,600 was raised among the onlookers on the impulse of the moment. Upon learning the facts Mr. Warner requested that the matter should be dismissed at once, saying he could not afford to accept contributions, however great his loss. This affords a good illustration of the independence and self-reliance which have characterized Mr.

Warner during all of his business life. During the following summer he rebuilt the edifice on a much larger scale and with the addition to the opera house it is now one of the finest business blocks of Madison county. In May, 1871, Mr. Warner moved his business into the second store of the block, and in the following year he engaged in the safe business with his brother, H. H. Warner, under the firm name of Warner & Brother, taking the eastern portion of the United States, with branch stores at New York and Boston. He retained his home and interests in Oneida. When H. H. Warner established his famous Safe remedy business at Rochester, N. Y., the safe business was discontinued. In starting the proprietary medicine business Mr. Warner, although not a partner, gave valuable service in looking after various details, including advertising, the purchase of material and the sale of goods, while his brother did the general planning of the great enterprise. In looking after these details Mr. Warner was called to all parts of the United States, and portions of Canada, and probably no man engaged in this line of business has covered more territory, north, south, east, and west than he; on one of his trips he travelled 7,288 miles. In the fall of 1882 Mr. Warner, wishing to escape such active life, gave up the business and returned to Oneida, soon afterward building his beautiful residence on Main street. In 1883, realizing the great need of a pure water supply for the village, he began the construction of a water works system, one of the best of his many contributions to the advancement of this village. The system was built after his own survey and under his management, and because of this the corporate name was adopted as the Warner Water Works. After years of trial the system has proven to be one of the best in the State; it was acquired by the village in 1895. Soon after the completion of the water works, a hose company composed of many leading citizens was organized and in his honor named the Warner Hose Company, which, on account of the prominence of its members, stimulated interest in the fire department. Mr. Warner, in order to occupy one of the vacant stores in his block, formed a co-partnership with S. Allen Clark, a practical dry goods dealer, and A. S. Whitman, under the firm name of Clark, Whitman & Warner for the conduct of a general dry goods business. This enterprise, now one of the largest of its kind in the county, is conducted under the firm name of S. Allen Clark & Co. In 1884 Mr. Warner rebuilt the three story brick building on Madison street known as the Sheppard Block, and after the destruction of the Oneida Mills by fire he purchased the site and rebuilt the mills which he operated about one year, selling to Rathburn & Sawyer, who formed the present Rathburn-Sawyer Co. In 1887 Mr. Warner engaged in another enterprise which gave to Oneida a place among the foremost villages of the State in point of modern improvements. At that time the use of electricity for lighting was not common, but after considerable investigation he decided to install an electric lighting system in Oneida, and built his plant on the site of his present building on Vanderbilt avenue. In 1891 he erected the four story Warner industrial building, fronting fifty feet on Vanderbilt avenue, eighty-four feet on Central avenue, and 120 feet deep, directly over and inclosing the first plant. This building is said to be one of the finest manufacturing buildings of New York State, and the plant is considered equal to many in the larger cities. In 1892 he began a business in plumbing supplies and heating apparatus and again demonstrated his native ability, for in his investigation of different heating apparatus, he was led to invent many improvements on which he secured valuable patents. A company was formed under the title, The

Warner Safety Boiler Co., of which he is the principal owner, and the "Warner Safety Boilers" have attained a large sale. These boilers were exhibited at the World's Columbian Exposition and obtained the highest award granted. For years Mr. Warner agitated the building of the horse street railroad through the village, and that it was largely due to his persistence that a company was finally formed and the road constructed. The foregoing is but a brief synopsis of the active and useful life of one of the most prominent citizens of Oneida and Madison county. During his entire career Mr. Warner has been a man of large affairs, for the development of which he seems to have been eminently well fitted by nature and experience. A man of perfect habits, possessed of excellent ability, keen foresight, and rugged honesty, it is not difficult to determine the causes of his success. Mr. Warner is the largest individual taxpayer of the village; he is a man of great public spirit which has been manifested not in words, but in deeds, and enjoys the respect and confidence of his fellow citizens. For many years he has been a member of the Oneida Baptist church. He married January 20, 1886, Mary E. Dodge, daughter of Morris E. Dodge, an old resident and respected citizen of the town of Vernon, Oneida county. Mrs. Warner enjoys much social popularity in Oneida, and has been active in church and charitable work.

Witter, William E., son of Russell G. and Sarah (Williams) Witter, was born at Adams, Jefferson county, N. Y., July 8, 1832. His father, a farmer, subsequently removed to Verona, Oneida county, N. Y., where he died. Mr. Witter was educated in the district schools and assisted in the conduct of his father's farm. When still a youth he began work on the canal, and at the age of twenty purchased a boat, which he ran for one season and then sold, returning to the farm where he remained until 1869. In that year he removed to Durhamville where he resided upwards of seventeen years, following the business of boat building, canal forwarding, and keeping a canal supply store. Mr. Witter has been engaged in the canal forwarding business nearly all his active life, and is well known to those having canal interests throughout the State. For many years he made his headquarters at Buffalo. In the fall of 1886 he settled permanently in Oneida, where he has since resided. Mr. Witter married, in 1861, Louisa, daughter of Joseph Lawton, and eight children were born to them, five of whom survive: Mrs. W. A. Brundage of Durhamville, Mrs. W. M. Price of St. Louis, Mrs. S. A. Campbell of Oneida, Mrs. E. H. Carpenter of Oneida, and Carrie B. Witter.

Williams, William R., was born in the town of Trenton, Oneida county, N. Y. March 26, 1828, a son of Robert Z. and Eliza (Guthrie) Williams. His father was born in Wales and came to this country with his parents in 1802 when about two years old. They settled first in Philadelphia where they made the acquaintance of Barton Steuben, who induced them to remove to Oneida county, whither they went in 1816, traveling all the way by team. Robert Z. Williams was educated in Philadelphia and afterward attended Hamilton Theological Seminary. He was ordained at the Baptist Church in Steuben, Oneida county, and was pastor at different places in that county, remaining in the ministry until his death at the age seventy-three years. William R. Williams attended a school known as Hobart Hall at Holland Patent, the

Oneida Castle Seminary and Whitestown Seminary. At eighteen he commenced teaching school and until he reached his twenty-fifth year taught each winter, employing his spare time learning the carpenters' trade. In 1865 he located in Oneida and began business as a contractor and builder. Mr. Williams has built numerous public and private buildings in Oneida; he has always been an active man, and is considered one of the prominent and valuable citizens of this village. He has long been a staunch Republican, and is a member of long standing of the First Baptist Church. He married in September, 1851, Mary L. Kingsbury, a native of Hartford, Conn., and daughter of Flavel Kingsbury. Four children have been born to them: Henry J., George S., Frank P. and Della T., wife of Dr. Otto Pfaff of Oneida.

Westcott, James H., son of John H. and Helen (Williams) Westcott, was born in Oneida, November 17, 1861. His father was a native of the village of Lafayette, near Syracuse, and learned the machinists' trade at Providence, R. I. He removed to Oneida and became foreman of the works of the Oneida Steam Engine Company, formed by Henry Wilson for the manufacture of steam engines. Here he perfected his invention of the "Westcott Chuck," which was manufactured for a time by that company. In 1885 the Westcott Chuck Company was incorporated for the manufacture of this device, with a capital stock of \$50,000, which was later increased to \$150,000. Mr. Westcott died December 29, 1886. James H. Westcott was educated in the Oneida public schools and when fifteen years of age began to learn the machinist's trade in the works of the company. He has spent his life in this plant, being now superintendent of the Westcott Chuck Company. Mr. Westcott is a member of Oneida Lodge No. 270, F. & A. M. He married, in 1881, Nellie, daughter of Henry Burdick of South Bay.

Waterman, Stephen C., son of Rehal and Susan (Colvin) Waterman, was born in the town of Lenox, this county, May 16, 1842. He was educated in the public schools, and Monroe county academy at East Henrietta. In 1862 he enlisted in Co. A., 111th N. Y. Volunteers, and served until the close of the war, participating in the Wilderness campaign, the engagements before Richmond and at Appomattox. He was honorably discharged June 12, 1865, and came to Oneida where for one year he was employed as a clerk in the grocery store of A. Hill & Son. Subsequently he worked as a clerk in D. C. Colvin's shoe store five years, and following this period established a boot and shoe store in association with J. F. Cody (1871) forming the firm of Cody & Waterman. After six years Mr. Cody retired and for five years subsequent Mr. Waterman conducted the business alone. In 1882 he bought the clothing business of C. I. Walrath & Sons, in which enterprise he was associated with F. P. Klock, forming the firm of Waterman & Klock. In 1889 Mr. Klock was succeeded by Fred Hodges, forming the present firm of Waterman & Hodges. Mr. Waterman has been in business at his present location eighteen years. He has been active in Republican politics and has frequently held positions of public trust, serving as village clerk one year, town clerk one year, and as village trustee two years. In 1895 he was elected supervisor of the new town of Oneida, and still holds this office to which he has been elected three successive times. In April, 1899, he was appointed superintendent of canals for Section 5, extending from Canastota to Herkimer. Mr. Waterman is a

member of Oneida Lodge, No. 270, F. & A. M.; and a charter member John R. Steward Post No. 174, G. A. R., which he has served as trustee for the past twelve years. He was one of the organizers and a continuous director of the Farmer's and Merchant's Bank; is a stockholder of the Rathbun Sawyer Company, the Oneida Silver Plating Works, and the National Chuck Company. Mr. Waterman married in 1871, Maggie A. Walrath, daughter of C. I. Walrath of Oneida. Two children have been born to them: Flora A., and Charles I. Waterman.

Wentz, George, who has been a resident farmer near Oneida Castle for many years, was born in Binghamton, N. Y., May 19, 1840, a son of Peter Wentz. His father was engaged during the civil war in building military railroads, and in this sometimes exciting and dangerous work the son assisted. Mr. Wentz is of German descent. He was educated in the common schools of Binghamton, where he resided, with the exception of the war period, until 1881. In that year he removed to his present farm near the village of Oneida Castle where he has resided for a period of eighteen years; he is well known in this vicinity. Mr. Wentz married, in 1879, Helen Forbes Hopcraft.

Hopcraft, Thomas, born October 21, 1844, and died April 2, 1875, was the first telegraph operator at the Ontario and Western depot in Oneida. He was born in Oxfordshire, England, a son of George and Maria (Price) Hopcraft, and when he was an infant his parents removed to this country, settling in Oneida. Mr. Hopcraft attended the common schools of Oneida, and later the Syracuse Business College. When only eighteen years old he enlisted in Co. G., 82d N. Y. Volunteers, and after serving three years, was wounded and for eleven months was in the Elmira Hospital. He was the first ticket agent and operator at Oneida, Ontario and Western, at a station near Elmira, and later at Binghamton, where he died. Mr. Hopcraft married Helen Forbes, and of this union is one daughter, Miss Eva Hopcraft, an artist of Oneida and New York city. The father of Helen Forbes was George Forbes, born in Hartford, Conn., in June, 1811; married in 1830, Clarissa Webster. At eighteen years of age he became a glass blower at Redwood, N. Y., continuing many years. Later he removed to Oneida, settled on a farm and also conducted a livery stable until his death, September 6, 1894. Clarissa, his wife, died at the age of forty-two years, January 15, 1856, leaving seven children; one died in infancy.

Brown, H. Clift, M. D., was born in Brookfield, February 14, 1857, a son of Stephen, a son of Justice H., son of Elder Simeon Brown, a native of North Stonington, Conn., and a son of Elder Simeon Brown, who was pastor of the Baptist church at North Stonington for fifty years. The family is of English descent and date back to one John Brown, who settled at Stonington. Elder Simeon Brown came to Brookfield in 1791 and was a licensed missionary from North Stonington, and in 1798 founded the Baptist church of Brookfield, where he spent his days and died in 1826. This church was the second organized in the town of Brookfield, the first being the First Seventh Day Baptist church of Brookfield, organized at Leonardsville in 1797, by Elder Henry Clarke. Elder Brown located on land that has since remained in the family and Stephen Brown owns a part of said land. Justice H. Brown became

heir to most of the homestead; his wife, Susanah Main, was a daughter of Deacon Daniel Main, an early settler of the town. Stephen Brown was born in Brookfield, November 27, 1824, and educated in the Brookfield Academy. He is a farmer by occupation, his farm of 100 acres which is a part of the Elder Simeon Brown homestead. Mr. Brown and his family attend the Seventh Day Baptist church at Leonardsville. His wife was Lucinda A. Ellison, born May 30, 1832, a daughter of Stephen Ellison, who came from Brookfield, Mass., about 1840; they had three children: H. Clift, Cora J. wife of C. M. Bassett, who lives with her father on the homestead, and Addie, wife of Samnel Spring of Colorado. Mrs. Brown died November 30, 1897. Dr. H. C. Brown was reared in Brookfield on the old farm, and was educated in the common schools, Brookfield Academy and Alfred University. After pursuing his studies in Alfred University at Alfred, N. Y., about two years, he began teaching in his native town. Although a very successful teacher, he decided to make medicine his life work, and began reading with Dr. A. L. Saunders of Brookfield, and by hard work, teaching during the day and studying nights, he entered Syracuse University, from which he was graduated M. D. in 1881. He began his practice that same year at South Brookfield, and in 1885 removed to Brookfield, where he is now practicing. Dr. Brown is a man of strong character, yet retiring in disposition, believing that faithful, untiring work brings its sure reward. His large and lucrative practice built on such a foundation is unquestionable proof of its truth. The Madison County Medical Society has honored him by making him its president and vice-president. He is a close student and in order to keep abreast of the times takes as occasion permits post-graduate instruction in the New York Post-Graduate Schools. Politically, Dr. Brown is a lifelong Republican, well posted in political history and believing that the principles advocated by the Republican party, when honestly and faithfully carried out, will always bring national prosperity. In 1877 Dr. Brown married Caroline Babcock, daughter of Gideon Babcock of Plainfield, N. Y.; they have had four children: Hubert J. (deceased), Kearn B., Ruth L., and Elston S. (deceased). The Doctor and his wife are members of the Second Seventh Day Baptist church of Brookfield and are both are very active in church and charitable work.

Langworthy, William F., A. M., p. o. Hamilton, was born at West Edmeston, Otsego county, N. Y., May 4, 1864, a son of Hollum and Rosina (Pope) Langworthy. His great grandfather, Nathan Langworthy, was one of the early settlers of Madison county, having come from Rhode Island to Brookfield in 1806. Prof. Langworthy was prepared for college at Brookfield Academy, and then entered Colgate University, from which he was graduated in the class of 1887. He then began his career as a teacher, his first position being in the Keystone Academy, Factoryville, Pa., where he remained three years. In 1890 he accepted the position of professor of science in Colgate Academy, which position he still occupies. In 1890 Prof. Langworthy married Lois C. Babcock of Hamilton, and they have two daughters: Caroline Pearl and Margaret B.

Stone, Rev. Lewis B., who died in Cazenovia, August 17, 1866, in the sixtieth year of his age, was born in Massachusetts in 1806. In 1832 he removed to Schoharie county, N. Y. He had begun to interest himself in religious work in 1833, and in

1842, after having served the church for some time as an exhorter, he was licensed as a local preacher, in which capacity he remained until his death. He served the church as a traveling preacher under the presiding elder within the rounds of the New York conference, for some time on the Delaware mission and for three years on the Cohocton circuit. He then retired from the itinerant work and opened a general store at Harpersfield, Delaware county, and while thus engaged lost an arm through a railroad accident. In 1855 he removed to Cazenovia, and while living here served with acceptability and profit the charges of Delphi, Bethel and Peck's Hill, where he labored three years. As a citizen he was honored with several public offices which he filled with fidelity and usefulness; as a business man he was characterized by promptitude and energy, and as a pastor loved the principles of the gospel and attempted to exemplify them in his life. At the time of his death he was president of the village. He married, in 1842, Samantha Hartwell, daughter of Solomon Hartwell of Schoharie county, N. Y.

Matson, William E., p. o. Peterboro, was born in Cambridgeshire, England, November 4, 1829, a son of William and Alice (Rowling) Matson, who lived and died in England, his mother in 1895, at the age of eighty-eight. Mr. Matson was reared in England and educated, with the exception of four winters, in the United States. January 12, 1854, he came to Peterboro, N. Y., where he has since resided and followed farming. October 11, 1865, he married Eliza Bayliss, born in England, a daughter of Benjamin B. and Mary (Skinner) Bayliss, natives of England and who came to the United States July 26, 1836. Mrs. Bayliss died in Smithfield September 15, 1874, and Mr. Bayliss February 27, 1885. Mrs. Matson died May 3, 1895. August 22, 1862, Mr. Matson enlisted in Co. F, 157th N. Y. State Vols., and was discharged July 25, 1865. He was in the battles of Chancellorville, Gettysburg, Hagerstown, Honey Hill, siege of Morris Island, and several raids near Charleston. He is a member of O. H. Tillinger Post No. 548, G. A. R., of Morrisville. To Mr. and Mr. Bayliss were born two children. Eliza (as above), and Mary, wife of Virgil M. Armour, a son of Preston Armour, who is an uncle of P. D. Armour of Chicago. To Mr. and Mrs. Virgil M. Armour were born six children, two now living: William W., Eliza E., Isabel B., Adelpia J. (all deceased), Mary E., wife of Jay Curtis of West Winfield, and Minnie B., wife of Dr. W. J. Reeve. Mrs. Armour died September 22, 1868.

Frink, George W., a well known farmer, residing on his 200 acre farm in the town of De Ruyter, is a son of Ephraim and Lucinda (Ferguson) Frink, born in the town of Solon, Cortland county, N. Y., October 26, 1850. His father was also a native of this town, born in 1816, and is still living in his eighty-second year. He was a son of Charles and Jane Frink. His mother was born in Broome county, N. Y., in 1814. Her people came from Rhode Island and settled in Broome county at a very early date. George W. received his education in the public schools of De Ruyter, his parents having removed to this town when he was three years of age. He remained at home on the farm until he was married, March 21, 1870, to Ann Eliza, daughter of Alfred and Waity (Sherman) Sweet. To them have been born one daughter,

Blanche, wife of Clayton Davis of Syracuse. They have one daughter, Leah Clare, who is attending school in De Ruyter. George W. follows the example of his father and grandfather in politics, being a strong adherent of the Republican party, and earnest and hearty in the advocacy of its principles. He has held the office of justice of the peace for two terms. He takes a prominent rank among the farmers of his county and with his estimable wife leads a happy and contented life.

Stanley, C. M., was born in the town of Scott, Cortland county, N. Y., in 1859, a son of Bowman H. and Elizabeth (Smith) Stanley. When he was an infant the family removed to Cazenovia, where his father became a leading merchant and prominent citizen, holding several village offices. Before the days of railroads he ran an overland express to Syracuse. Mr. Stanley was educated in the village schools of Cazenovia, and at the seminary. He began business life in association with his father, with whom he continued for a number of years. In 1894 he engaged in the insurance business and now has probably the largest and strongest line of companies represented by any one man in Central New York. Some of the stronger companies of which he holds the agency for Cazenovia and vicinity are the Continental and Home of New York; Hartford of Hartford, Conn.; Liverpool, London and Globe, of Liverpool and London; North British and Mercantile of London; and Fire Association of Philadelphia. Mr. Stanley has always been a Democrat. He is a member of Cazenovia Lodge No. 616, F. & A. M. In October, 1881, he married Harriet M. Smith, daughter of Phineas Smith of Bocketts Bridge, now Dolgeville, N. Y.

Cook, Channcey B., supervisor of the town of Cazenovia six years, was born on the farm in Cazenovia which has always been his home, May 2, 1842, a son of Wolcott and Nancy A. (Gilbert) Cook. The family is of New England pioneer stock, and Mr. Cook's great-grandfather held the rank of captain in the Revolutionary army. His grandfather, Serad Cook, was also a Revolutionary soldier, and one of the first settlers of the town of Sullivan. He subsequently removed to Cazenovia and settled on the farm which Mrs. Robert Stewart now owns, and became a man of considerable prominence in the early history of the town. Wolcott Cook was born in Great Barrington, Mass., and was twelve years of age when his parents came to this region. He died in April, 1879, aged eighty years. Of his union with Nancy A. Gilbert were three children: Gilbert, deceased; Burr W., of Brockport; and Channcey B. Cook. The latter was educated at Cazenovia Seminary, and has always been engaged in farming. He is also well known throughout this region as an auctioneer. In politics he is a Republican. He is a member and past master of the Madison County Grange, and a member of the A. O. U. W. He married in 1862, Agnes Martin, and four children have been born to them: Leora A., who died in childhood; Edith May, wife of John Bennett of Cazenovia; Daniel C., who resides on the home farm; and Theodotia, wife of G. Ray Nichols of Cazenovia.

Maynard, Charles E., was born in the town of Fenner, November 5, 1846, a son of Joseph and Sarah A. (Sherman) Maynard. Joseph was born October 19, 1819, and died January 26, 1892, and Sarah A., his wife, died on the 27th of April, 1881. Charles E. married, on October 8, 1867, Charlotte J., daughter of James A. and

Sarah M. Parmelee of Smithfield, and they have three children: Dexter P., born February 11, 1873, married Blanche E. English; Agnes E., born January 1, 1879; and Elsie De R., born April 26, 1883. Agnes E. was graduated from the Cazenovia Seminary, class of 1898. Elsie De R. is a member of the class of 1900. Joseph and Sarah Maynard's children were Charles E., Henry S., Edward H., and Frank J. Joseph was a son of Nathan F. and Polly Putney Maynard. Nathan's children were Joseph, Theodosia, Everson P., Ezra T., and Nathan F. Sarah A. was a daughter of Richard Sherman, who was in the war of 1812, and was located at Sackets Harbor. Charles E. was educated in the common schools of the town of Fenner and Cazenovia Seminary. His early life was spent with his parents. When about twenty-one years of age he started in the general merchandise business at Erieville, N. Y., where he has continued to the present time. He is also owner of the creamery and cheese factory at that place, and which is one of the most complete of its kind in the country. He has always taken an active part in public affairs and represented his district in the Assembly in 1888 and 1889.

Wood, M. C., justice of the peace and miller in the town of New Woodstock, was born in the town of De Ruyter, October 30, 1841, a son of Lewis and Esther A. (Merrill) Wood. His father, who died in 1881, in the seventy-second year of his age, was a native and life-long resident of De Ruyter, and a prominent farmer of the town. The family were early settlers in this vicinity, coming from Springfield, Mass. M. C. Wood was educated in the common schools and in early life worked on his father's farm. At the outbreak of the Civil war he enlisted in Co. A, 157th N. Y. Volunteers, and served three years. On obtaining his discharge he returned to De Ruyter and engaged in farming until 1871, when he came to New Woodstock, and entered into partnership with James J. Randall, who conducted the New Woodstock mill. Their association continued under the firm name of Randall & Wood until the former's death, when Mr. Wood succeeded to the business and conducted it alone until the admission of his son, Charles M. Wood, forming the present firm of M. C. Wood & Son. In 1896 the old mill burned and although it was at once rebuilt they have not since been engaged in manufacturing, but deal quite extensively in flour, feed, salt, shingles, and poultry supplies. Mr. Wood has been a staunch Republican and has served as justice of the peace and member of the town board for several years. He is a Chapter Mason, a member of the A. O. U. W., and of Knowlton Post, No. 160, G. A. R. He married, in 1866, Ruth C. Randall, daughter of J. J. Randall. One son has been born to them, Charles M. Wood.

Block, Fritz C., supervisor of the town of Sullivan, was born in Germany, November 24, 1854, a son of Frederick and Sophia (Schrom) Block. When he was fourteen years old his parents came to this country, settling at Chittenango Station, where his father still lives at the advanced age of seventy-two years. Mr. Block was educated in the common schools and began his business experience in the general store of James T. Burton, for whom he worked some time. He subsequently went into business for himself, and conducted a general store at Chittenango several years. Mr. Block is now manager of the Madison County Celery Company, is extensively engaged in handling country produce, and also deals in coal. He is widely known

in this section, and is considered one of the representative citizens of the county. His townsmen have frequently honored him with positions of public trust; he has served as collector, as highway commissioner several times, and as supervisor of Sullivan township, an office he still fills. Fraternaly he is a member of the A. O. U. W. He married, in 1892, Margaret M. Smith, daughter of Patrick Smith of De Ruyter. Two sons have been born of this union: Frederick Carl and Burton Smith Block.

Brooks, Nelson O., M. D., who has practiced at Perryville since June, 1894, was born three miles southwest of Peterboro, June 13, 1868, a son of William and Mary (Griffiths) Brooks. His grandfather, Orrin Brooks, was one of the early settlers of the town of Smithfield, where he cleared large tracts of land and became a man of considerable prominence. His father was one of the representative farmers of Smithfield. Dr. Brooks gained his preliminary education at Cazenovia Seminary and prepared for his profession at the University of Buffalo, Medical Department, taking the M. D. degree from that institution in May, 1894. In June of the same year he began his practice in Perryville. In politics he is a Republican; he has served as health officer of the town of Fenner for five years. He is a member of Perryville Lodge of Odd Fellows. Mr. Brooks has been the architect of his own fortunes, and gained his professional education entirely by his own efforts. He married in October, 1894, Aileen M. Campbell, daughter of Ambrose Campbell of Oneida. One son has been born to them: LeRoy Eugene.

Stisser, William H., was born in Lenox (now Oneida), December 28, 1864, a son of Augustus and grandson of John Stisser. John Stisser was a farmer and died on the old homestead. Augustus Stisser was born in Lenox, educated in the common schools and is a well-to-do farmer; he married Aseyueth Clement of Stockbridge, and they had seven children, all living. William H. was educated in the common schools of Oneida and Cazenovia Seminary. He has a farm of 110 acres and follows general farming. October 16, 1893, he married Ora G. Miller, daughter of John and Julia (Wilkinson) Miller of Wampsville; they had four children: Pearl E., Mearl J. and Earl A. (twins), and Florence N. In politics Mr. Stisser is a Democrat.

Adams, Edmund, a well known resident of the town of Sullivan, of which he is a native, was born July 24, 1840, a son of Vespesian and Calista (Dewey) Adams. His paternal grandfather, John Adams, was a public surveyor appointed by Governor DeWitt Clinton. He came to Sullivan in 1802 on a hunting expedition, and being pleased with the country became a permanent settler in 1806. His father, Elisha Adams, had been deeded lot 55 for his services in the revolutionary war, and this, no doubt, influenced his decision. Edmund Adams was educated in the common schools of his native town; at Cazenovia Seminary, where he was graduated in 1862; and at the University of Michigan, which he attended one year. In politics he is a staunch Republican. He has been principally engaged in farming, but served an apprenticeship with both his grandfather, and his uncle, James, as a surveyor, and in this business has gained an enviable reputation. Almost a century covers the professional experience of these three men in Madison and Onondaga counties. Mr. Adams has

recently been engaged in surveying for ditches in the great swamp. He married, in 1865, Helen A. Wild, daughter of Allen Wild, who owned farms in Otsego and Delaware counties, and was a man of prominence in his day. Three children have been born of this union: Kate, wife of Rev. Charles Bassett; Robert B., and Caryl.

Crayter, Lucian A., was born in Sullivan, February 26, 1851, a son of Conrad Crayter, born in 1801, and who came to Madison county when a young man, where he died in 1878; he married Mary Van Valkenburg, daughter of an early settler of Madison county, and they had thirteen children. Lucian A. was reared a farmer and educated at Chittenango. In 1879 he bought the farm he now owns of 200 acres and follows general farming; he also has a milk route in Canastota which he has had for ten years. Mr. Crayter married Mary E. Deevendorf of Herkimer county and they had four children: Henry, Conrad, Jessie and Mable. Mr. Crayter is a Republican in politics; he is a member of the Canastota Lodge, I. O. O. F. and of the A. O. U. W.

Andrews, David, was born where he now resides, July 20, 1863, a son of Morris and Mary (Hughes) Andrews. Morris Andrews was born in Wales, where he worked in the slate mines; he came to this country and settled in Steuben, Oneida county, and also worked in the coal mines in Pennsylvania. After his mother's death in March, 1877, he purchased a farm in the eastern part of the town of Nelson, which he sold and afterward purchased the farm where David was born. David Andrews was educated in the town of Nelson in the Togg Hill district. On January 7, 1886, he married Mary, daughter of Mrs. Ann Parry; they have four children: Morris J., Evan D., Robert and Walter. Soon after his marriage he took charge of the farm which he has since carried on. Mr. Andrews is active in town and county affairs, and has been elected inspector two terms. Is also active in educational and school work and a supporting and contributing member of the Welsh Congregational Church. He and his wife are members of the Nelson Grange No. 615.

Angel, George F., son of George W. and Mary (Morse) Angel, was born in Little Falls, Herkimer county, N. Y., October 2, 1825. His paternal and maternal grandfathers were both early settlers on the Mohawk River the former coming from Providence, R. I., and the latter from Windsor county, Vermont. Mr. Angel received a common school education and served an apprenticeship at the carpenter's trade, at which he worked about three years. He then entered the employ of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, for which corporation he worked nearly half a century, retiring June 9, 1898. From 1865 until that time Mr. Angel was a road master, first from Utica to Little Falls, then extended to St. Johnsville, and subsequently from Utica to the Dewitt Tunnel. In politics he has been a Democrat; he is a member of Little Falls Lodge, F. & A. M.; Little Falls Chapter, R. A. M.; and Utica Commandery No. 3, K. T. Mr. Angel married first Hannah E. Loomis, daughter of Russell Loomis of Little Falls; six children were born of this union: Willis C., an engineer on the New York Central; Mariam L., wife of Nathan Levy of Utica; Zenas C., an engineer on the New York Central; Henry S., of the New York Custom House; George R., for six years assistant road master under Mr. Angel

and now on the Midland; and Margaret, wife of W. H. Jones of Clinton, N. Y. For his second wife he married Miss Mary Shaffer, daughter of George Shaffer of Herkimer, and of this union there is one daughter, Florence Laura Angel.

York, Jared F., p. o. North Brookfield, was born in Brookfield, February 23, 1860, a son of Leland C. and Mary L. (Brown) York. His father was Leland C. York, born in Brookfield, January 31, 1815, a farmer and cheese maker, and died September 16, 1897; the mother was born February 24, 1823. They had six children: Alonzo L., born February 13, 1846; Mary S. Burk, born December 12, 1848; Flora E. Belden, born March 22, 1852; Mahlon D., born March 27, 1858; Jared F., born February 23, 1860; Eva F. Hunt, born January 31, 1864. His grandfather was Yeomans York, a native of Stonington, Conn., who married for his first wife, Prudence Chapman, who died soon after he came to Brookfield, 1793; his second wife was Amy Rogers, who bore him one son; his third wife was Catherine Collins (born January 24, 1789), who bore him eight children. Catherine was the daughter of Hezekiah, born January 15, 1765, and Mary (Hoxie) Collins, born December 8, 1767. They had ten children. Mary was the daughter of Stephen (born May 8, 1738, old time), who lived 101 years, 4 months and 16 days, and Elizabeth (Tift) Hoxie, (born February 10, 1744.) Hezekiah was the son of Joseph (born April 29, 1738), and Bathsheba (Hoxie) Collins (born January 15, 1765). Bathsheba was the daughter of Solomon and Mary Hoxie. Joseph was the son of Hezekiah (born August 29, 1707), and Catherine (Gifford) Collins (born June 15, 1718). Hezekiah was the son of John and Susanna (Dagget) Collins. John was the son of John Collins (born 1632), and he the son of Henry Collins (born 1606), embarked from London in the ship Abigail on June 30, 1635. Mary L. (Brown) York was the daughter of Zebulon (born June 30, 1782), and Sarah (Lewis) Brown (born March 12, 1792). They had nine children; he was a native of Stonington, Conn., and she of Rensselaer county, N. Y. They were pioneers of Brookfield. Zebulon was the son of Zebulon and Theda (York) Brown; she a sister of Yeomans York. Zebulon was the son of Zebulon Brown; Sarah was the daughter of Zebulon and Mary (York) Lewis, and she a sister of Yeomans York. Jared F. York was educated at Brookfield Union School and commenced business in butter and cheese making, but he engaged in farming and operated a steam saw mill. On April 10, 1882, Mr. York was married to Anna D. (born October 27, 1856), daughter of John (born August 7, 1816), and Sarah J. (Hubbard) Smith (born April 15, 1822). Sarah was the daughter of David and Lucy (Johnson) Hubbard. John was the son of Aaron and Sarah (Thetga) Smith. Aaron was the son of Samuel Smith. Jared F. York and Anna D. have four children: Frank D., born January 21, 1883; Vern Bell, born October 20, 1888; Neta V. and Neva Lewis, born November 14, 1892.

Snyder Brothers, merchant millers, Bridgeport.—This important and widely known family dates locally to Philip Snyder, the grandfather of the two gentlemen composing the present firm: W. J. and C. D. Snyder. Philip Snyder came from Holland and settled first near Sandlake, on the east shore of the Hudson. He was an ardent sportsman and not only delighted especially in the gentle art of fishing, but gained his livelihood in that way. After several years in that locality, during which time he married, he began to look still further toward the setting sun and with the hope,

not ungratified, of finding still more prolific and lucrative fishing grounds. It was in the autumn of 1825 that he purchased an uncleared piece of land on the shore of Oneida Lake, near the mouth of Chittenango Creek, consisting of 108 acres. Here he began the erection of a log house, which he completed the next spring, bringing his family from the canal at Kirkville by the primitive ox team, but was stricken with fever and died in the ensuing autumn. At that epoch he bore the repute of having become the wealthiest man in town. He left a large family, of whom the eldest son was John (the father of W. J. and C. D. Snyder), and of whom the youngest was Jacob, now an honored resident of Bridgeport, and whose personal memories of those early times are of much interest. John Snyder was about eleven years of age when his father settled here, and grew up to spend most of his life here, chiefly engaged in farming. In 1844 he married Elizabeth Hines, who bore him four children: W. J. Snyder, Mrs. Henrietta S. Brown of Cicero; Mrs. Cora L. Sharpe of Syracuse, and C. DeWitt Snyder, junior member of the firm. Mr. Snyder died in 1874, at sixty years of age, having accumulated a large property and also bequeathing to his children the heritage of an unspotted name. W. J. Snyder was born August 24, 1848, on the old homestead by the lake. He has remained intimately identified with the locality. Completing his education at Cazenovia, he first engaged in farming, and in 1879 became associated with C. D. Snyder in the purchase of the Bridgeport Flour Mills, itself a historic old structure, and which is still operated with success by the brothers. Their mill is eligibly situated on Chittenango Creek, and upon the opposite side in Onondaga county, they have a large saw mill. W. J. Snyder has long been identified with public affairs in the town of Cicero, where he resides, and where he also owns several farms. Always a Republican he served a term of four years as assessor, and before vacating that office in 1890, was elected supervisor, which office he filled with much credit for the years 1890, 1891 and 1892. He has been bereaved of two wives; the first, Anna E. Crownhart, to whom he was married September 10, 1879, and who died August 1, 1881; and the second, Anna L. Johnson, married February 2, 1887, and died May 23, 1890. The younger member of the firm, Clinton De Witt Snyder, was born on the old homestead farm, October 17, 1857, and like his brother received his education at Cazenovia Seminary. Since their purchase of their milling business in 1879, he has made that his vocation. He, too, is a staunch Republican in politics, but cherishes no desire for public life. Hospitable and domestic in his tastes, his elegant home on the Main street of the village, is presided over by a wife who may trace her own ancestry lineage to the oldest local records. Her father was the late Cornelius Rector of Bridgeport. She was before marriage Mary Jane Rector, and became Mrs. Snyder December 22, 1881. It seems eminently proper to conclude this sketch with the general statement that both the brothers have always been identified with the best interests of the community and are recognized in both counties as citizens of sterling worth.

Tayntor, Joseph, the pioneer of one of the most substantial families of descendants in central New York, was six generations removed from Joseph Tayntor, the American colonist, who came to this country in 1638, in the good ship Confidence, and settled in Massachusetts. Joseph, the pioneer, settled in this part of the State (probably in Lebanon) in 1808, and with him also came his father, Benjamin, and other mem-

bers of the family. Joseph died December 22, 1847. His children were Abigail, Joseph, jr. (Deacon Tayntor), Patty, Orsamus, Lucy, Ira B., Erastus P., Cyrus K., and Rufus H. Orsamus Tayntor was born February 25, 1808, and entered the Baptist ministry; he married first, Roxanna Daniels who born him five children: Sarah L., Caroline M., Emma, Ellen A., and Lucy R.; his second wife was Sophia Demmon; their children were Flora S. and Albert O. Benjamin Tayntor, son of Benjamin and nephew of Joseph, was born in Worcester, N. Y., and died in Eaton in 1855. He married Eliza Foster; their children were Guilford, who died in Minnesota, aged seventy-one; Mary Ann, who died in Russia, N. Y., aged forty-seven; and Alanson. Alanson Tayntor is one of the oldest living members of the family, and is also one of the most substantial farmers of Eaton; he was born February 12, 1829. In 1853 he married Mary L. Tayntor, who died January 25, 1892, by whom he had two children: Luella E., and Clarence B. Lorenzo Tayntor was perhaps one of the most prosperous farmers of Eaton and one of the most highly respected men of the town; he was born April 17, 1813, and died January 24, 1892. He was reared by Benjamin Tayntor and began his life as a farmer near Hatch's Lake, where he always afterward lived and developed one of the best farms in the county. On July 9, 1832, he married Louisa Foster, who died January 22, 1894; to them were born Mary L., Ursula, Marshall L., Emma L., Helen C., Homer L., Margaret E., Asa D., Irving and Melvin B. Asa D. was born October 17, 1852, and is now one of Eaton's best general farmers. On August 27, 1879, he married Elizabeth P. Brown, daughter of Healey and granddaughter of pioneer John Brown; their children are Leon B., born September 30, 1880; Ada E., born June 14, 1882; Herbert A., born January 29, 1885; and Gerturde H., born December 14, 1893. Irving Tayntor was born October 26, 1855, and lives on the homestead farm near the lake. On June 3, 1877, he married Flora S., daughter of Rev. Orsamus Tayntor. Mr. Asa D. is erecting a fine farm house with all modern conveniences. Pioneer John Brown helped to clear the land where the Bradley Brook reservoir now stands; also to build the large cotton mill situated at Pierceville and a large stone woolen mill one-half mile above.

Howard, F. H., A. M., p. o. Hamilton, was born in Syracuse, N. Y., and was educated in the Syracuse University, from which he was graduated in the class of 1881, with the degree of A. B. In 1896-97 he studied at the Universities of Göttingen and Leipsic. He taught for four years in the Methodist Seminary at Montpelier, Vt., and one year in the Greylock Institute, South Williamstown, Mass. From 1886 to 1889 he was classical instructor in the Syracuse High School, and from 1889 to 1893 he taught in the Friends' School at Providence, R. I. In 1893 he came to Colgate Academy, where he has charge of the Greek and German departments. In 1886 Mr. Howard married Ella Boomer, and they have one son, Oscar Howard. Mr. Howard takes a deep interest in his profession and is a contributor to various school journals.

Stradling, Thomas, p. o. Hamilton, was born in England and came to America in 1863. He settled at Hamilton, N. Y., and worked and attended the academy for six terms. He then went to work at farming and worked by the day or month until 1869, when he became associated with Deacon Charles Payne and his son and established the first creamery in this part of the country. Mr. Stradling continued in

the creamery business for twenty-four years, sometimes operating several factories. In 1876 he purchased property on Hamilton street and built a home there. In 1886 he added to his creamery interests the old grist mill on Eaton street and fitted it up as a creamery, putting in the first cream separator used in this vicinity. This creamery he developed into an extensive business, running three separators and using the milk produced from sixty different farms. In 1894 he disposed of his creamery interests and went into the clothing, furnishing and shoe business, which he still conducts. In 1866 Mr. Stradling married Ellen Thompson, a native of England. Their children are Ira T., William H., Jessie Elizabeth, wife of William W. Smith of North Norwich, N. Y., Samuel, Frank, Charles P. and George F. Mr. Stradling has been a member of the Baptist Church since he came to Hamilton. He has also been a member of the Board of Education and is a prominent member of the A. O. U. W., of which he has been deputy grand master for the county. He is a thorough, enterprising and successful business man, and has used his fine natural abilities with great success. He is descended from fighting English stock, his ancestors having fought under the Duke of Wellington, against Napoleon during the campaign that culminated at Waterloo. His combativeness and pluck explain in a measure his success. It is said of him that he never knows when he is beaten, but for all that he has a fine sense of justice and is never otherwise than fair and liberal. He fully identified himself with his adopted country and became a citizen as soon as the time limit allowed.

Clarke, William Newton, D. D., p. o. Hamilton, was born in Cazenovia, Madison county, N. Y., December 2, 1841, and was educated at Colgate University and Hamilton Theological Seminary, graduating from the college with the degree of A. B. in 1861, and from the seminary in 1863. He then entered the ministry, his first pastorate being with the Baptist church of Keene, N. H., where he remained six years. He then accepted a call to Newton Centre, Mass., where he spent eleven years, after which he was pastor in Montreal for three years. He next went to McMaster Hall, Toronto, Canada, as professor of New Testament Interpretation, and then came to Hamilton, as pastor of the Baptist church. After three years of ministerial work here he was appointed, in 1890, to the chair of Christian Theology, which he has since occupied. Dr. Clarke has published "A Commentary on the Gospel of Mark" (Philadelphia, 1881); "An Outline of Christian Theology" (Charles Scribner's Sons, New York, 1898), "What shall we Think of Christianity?" and "Can I Believe in God the Father?" (the same publishers, both 1899). Dr. Clarke married Emily A. Smith in 1869. His parents were Rev. William and Urania (Miner) Clarke. Rev. William Clarke was a Baptist minister, and was pastor of the church at Cazenovia for twenty-five years in two pastorates, 1836-1851, and 1854-1864. He was born in Rhode Island, but came in his childhood to Brookfield, Madison county, of which town his wife was a native.

Gifford, Dr. Barton R., p. o. Madison.—Richard Hubbard Gifford came from Connecticut and settled in Herkimer county, thence removed to Onondaga county and eventually located in Madison county, living in the towns of Madison, Smithfield, and Eaton. His wife was Nancy Barton, daughter of Hale Barton, the latter a

brother of Gen. Joseph Barton, a hero of the war of 1812. The children of Richard and Nancy Gifford were Emeline, Mary Ann, Abel M., Rosalie and Joseph Orlando. The latter entered the ministry and served as such to the time of his death in 1883. His wife was Lucinda Root, by whom he had three children: Barton Root, Elizabeth, and Lucian Orlando. Barton R. Gifford was born in Eaton, June 21, 1856, and spent his young life with his father, the latter a clergyman of the M. E. church. He was educated in the common schools and in Colgate Academy, after which he read medicine with Dr. George B. Palmer of East Hamilton. He attended lectures in the Cleveland Homeopathic Medical College and was graduated February 14, 1878. He practiced for a time with Dr. Palmer, and in February, 1880, located in Madison village, where he stands prominent in his profession. In 1889-91 he was one of the coroners of the county. In March, 1885, Dr. Gifford married Florence Bayliss, who died October 18, 1888. On December 28, 1892, he married Alice Lucas, by whom he has two children. Dr. Gifford is a member of the County and State Homeopathic Medical Societies.

Griffith, William H., M. D., p. o. Munnsville, was born in Oneida county, N. Y., May 3, 1852, a son of Thomas and Esther (Martin) Griffith. His father was a native of Wales and at the age of nineteen came to America, and in early life was an engineer on a boat on the Mississippi River. He married his wife in Brooklyn and for a few years was engaged in the milk business, then came to Utica, later to Nelson, and lived in Madison about twenty years. He died in Rome in 1884 and his wife died in 1888. Dr. Griffith was educated at Cazenovia Seminary, studied medicine with Dr. J. Unger of Waterville, N. Y., and was graduated from the New York Medical College in 1874. He began his practice at Chittenango, where he remained four years, then had charge of a hospital in Albany one year and in Rome two years. In 1882 he settled in Munnsville, where he has since had a successful practice. Dr. Griffith is a member of Madison County Medical Society, Central New York Medical Society, and of Sullivan Lodge No. 148, F. & A. M., of Chittenango, N. Y. November 23, 1883, he married Caroline Eastman of Stockbridge, and they have two children: Lulu J. and Edith W. The family attend the Congregational church, of which his wife is a member. In politics Dr. Griffith is a Republican and is now serving his second term as coroner of Madison county; he has also served as president of Madison County Medical Society one year and four years as treasurer.

Baker, J. S., was born in Oneida county, N. Y., October 1, 1843, a son of James and Sarah Baker, natives of England. His father came to America in 1839 and his mother in 1825; they were married in Vernon, Oneida county, and had six children, two now living. Mr. Baker died in 1882 and his wife in 1860. J. S. Baker was educated in Vernon academy and Rome business college. He began life as a carriage trimmer and at twenty-five years of age engaged in milling and manufacturing at Stockbridge, and has had an extensive business. He also handles flour and feed and manufactures cheese boxes extensively. In 1872 Mr. Baker married an adopted daughter of Charles L. Anderson of Stockbridge, N. Y., by whom he had two children: Wilton L., born in January, 1873, and Jeannette A., born in 1875, married A. W. Sigmore and died in 1897, leaving one child, James A. In politics Mr. Baker was

a Republican until the Greeley time, and since then has been a Gold Democrat or independent. He is a member of the Patrons of Industry of Stockbridge and liberal in religious views. His wife is a member of the M. E. church.

Dunham, E. E., p. o. Munnsville, was born in Lincoln, N. Y., November 13, 1862, a son of Jerome B., son of Richard Dunham, one of the early settlers of Lenox. Jerome B. was born in Lenox in 1819, and there spent his days as a farmer. His wife was Elizabeth Archer and they had three sons. Mr. Dunham lives with his son, E. E. Dunham; his wife died November 23, 1888. E. E. Dunham was reared on a farm and educated in the common schools. In 1898 he came to Stockbridge and bought a farm of seventy five acres in the village of Munnsville, where he follows hogrowing and dairying. In politics he is a Republican and has been inspector of election. February 4, 1885, Mr. Dunham married Etta M. Foland, born in Oneida Valley, October 5, 1868, a daughter of Jacob and Eliza (Adams) Foland, and they have three daughters: Stella M., Ina B., and Leta A.

Coe, W. Emmett, p. o. Peterboro, was born in Peterboro, March 27, 1851, a son of George W., and grandson of David Coe, born in Connecticut, September 10, 1784, who came to Smithfield in 1802, and there lived and died July 6, 1855; his wife was Ora Ellenwood, born in Clinton, N. Y., August 15, 1789, and died in Smithfield, February 4, 1869. George W. Coe was born in Peterboro, N. Y., April 18 1828, educated in the common schools and has always followed farming. He married Rosa P. Dorn, born in Smithfield in 1828, a daughter of John I. Dorn, who came to Smithfield about 1820. Mr. Coe was first a Whig, and a Republican since the organization of the party. He has been justice of the peace sixteen years and assessor four years. He is a Free Mason, a member of Morrisville Lodge, F. & A. M. W. Emmett Coe was educated in the common schools and Evans Academy. In 1873 he engaged in the drug business at Earlville, and after two years moved to Peterboro, where he has since been engaged in the same business. He owns a farm in Fenner of seventy-five acres. In 1875 Mr. Coe married Carrie E. Mudge, daughter of William Mudge, a druggist of Earlville. In politics Mr. Coe is a Republican and was town clerk about four years. In 1875 he was appointed postmaster and held the office until Cleveland's first administration and was reappointed again under Harrison and again under McKinley in 1898. He was supervisor of Smithfield nine years in succession previous to 1891 and that year was elected county clerk and re-elected again in 1894. He is a member of Smithfield Lodge, No. 120, I. O. O. F. Mr. Coe has two sisters: Addie, educated at Evans Academy, has been recording clerk in the county clerk's office seven years; and Maud, educated at Evans Academy, at home.

Bliss, Norton A., p. o. Peterboro, was born on the farm he owns, March 21, 1843, a son of Lyman Bliss. He was reared on the farm, educated in the common schools and Peterboro academy. He has 210 acres of land and follows general farming, keeping a dairy of twenty-five cows. In politics he is a Republican and has been excise commissioner for several years. He is a member of Peterboro Lodge, No. 130, I. O. O. F. In 1864 Mr. Bliss married Sallie M., daughter of Philander Brown of Stockbridge, and they have had three children: Eli J., educated in Peterboro

academy, a farmer, and followed teaching for two winters; married Angusta Butler and have three children: Fenton, Stanley and Lilla M.; May, educated in Peterboro academy, married, in 1887, John L. Warner, a farmer of Lincoln; and Nellie, deceased.

Johnston Bros., p. o. Peterboro.—This firm is composed of W. and B. Johnston. Barton Johnston was born in Smithfield, on the homestead, in 1844, a son of Alexander, son of Samuel Johnston, whose sketch appears in this work. Alexander was born February 18, 1803. He was a farmer and a Republican; he married Lois Matherson, born February 21, 1813, and he died August 21, 1850; his wife died August 31, 1885. They had eight children. Winchester Johnston was born March 1, 1840, and educated in the common schools and Peterboro academy. He is a farmer and he and his brother have 151 acres and a dairy of twenty cows. March 24, 1864, he married Nancy Davis, daughter of Daniel J. Davis of Peterboro. Barton Johnston was educated in Peterboro academy. Winchester is a Free Mason and attends and supports the M. E. church. Daniel J. Davis was born in Herkimer county, N. Y., August 25, 1815, a son of Daniel, and grandson of Jacob Davis, who lived and died in Herkimer county. Daniel Davis was born in Herkimer county and there lived and died. He was a farmer by occupation and a Democrat in politics. His wife was Catherine Ritter, daughter of Frederick Ritter, of Revolutionary fame. Daniel J. Davis came to Smithfield in 1847 and engaged in farming and dealing in real estate. He owns about 500 acres of land and now lives retired in Peterboro, where he has resided for twenty-seven years. In 1840 he married Catherine Hart, born in Herkimer county, September 27, 1821, a daughter of George and Nancy (Ade) Hart. Daniel J. Davis and wife had five children: Mary C., Ezra, Nancy, Reuben S., and Daniel F.

Eisaman Bros.—The firm is composed of M. and J. Eisaman, sons of Jacob and Ann (Keller) Eisaman, natives of Herkimer county, who came to Smithfield in 1852. M. and J. Eisaman own 125½ acres of land in Smithfield, came to Lincoln in 1895 and bought twenty-two acres at Lenox Furnace and are engaged in raising small fruit and garden truck. They built a fine barn in 1898, one of the best in the town, 70x40 feet in dimensions. Melcher Eisaman, the oldest member of the firm, was born March 20, 1844, in Herkimer county, and educated in the common schools. January 26, 1867, he married Susanna Loucks, of Canada, by whom was born one child, Leo F., educated in Peterboro academy and Oneida academy. October 5, 1893, Leo F. married Lena Weaver, and they have one son, Derwood. John Eisaman, the younger member of the firm, was born in Herkimer county, August 9, 1846, educated in the common schools, and married in 1869, Lottie Siver, daughter of Robert and Betsey Siver of Madison county. The grandfather of the Eisaman brothers was Peter Eisaman, who lived and died in Herkimer county.

Hathaway, Henry H., was born in Stockbridge, February 8, 1829, a son of Luther Hathaway, one of the early settlers of Augusta, Oneida county, N. Y., coming from Connecticut. The Hathaway family were the first smelters of iron ore in the United States. Three brothers came to New York State in 1790, settling in Albany county,

and in 1792 Phineas Hathaway, father of Luther, came to Augusta with his family. He married Miss Stafford, and raised a family of ten children. Luther Hathaway came to Stockbridge in 1812, and was active in the formation of that town, where he was a large land-holder and farmer; he died in Augusta in 1885. His wife was Polly Harrington, daughter of Capt. Harrington of Onondaga county. Luther Hathaway married three times and was the father of twenty children. Henry H. Hathaway was reared on a farm, and educated in the common schools. He has a farm of 125 acres in Lincoln. He rebuilt the grist mill in Clockville in 1859, and operated it twenty five years, doing a large business. He also engaged extensively in farming and hop growing, and built many buildings. He is at present engaged in operating a saw mill. He married Nancy Seeber, daughter of Judge Sylvanus Seeber, one of the first settlers of Lenox (now Lincoln); they had two daughters: Honora H., wife of Charles N. Tuttle of Clockville, N. Y., and Frances N., wife of Edward S. Brewster, of the International Seed Co. of Rochester, N. Y. Mrs. Nancy Hathaway died December 6, 1894. Mr. Hathaway is independent in politics, and is the man who created the town of Lincoln and named it; he was the first supervisor in 1896 and 1897, also justice of the peace some years and justice of sessions. He is quite an inventor, making improvements on machinery and has patented four hay rakes; also a hay fork and a hop picking machine, manufacturing the same for a number of years successfully, besides a number of other useful articles. Mr. Hathaway is well known throughout Madison county as one of the most active business men and has quite a reputation throughout the United States as an inventor.

Tuttle, Charles N., was born in Lincoln, October 14, 1850, a son of William L., son of Abraham Tuttle, mentioned in this work. William L. Tuttle was born in Lincoln, February 8, 1823; he was a farmer and at the time of his death owned 625 acres of land. In politics he was a Republican and was once assessor. He died May 30, 1895. His wife was Susan Rebecca McGregor, born in 1822, a daughter of John McGregor. To Mr. and Mrs. Tuttle were born four sons and all are now living. Mrs. Tuttle died in 1892. Charles N. was reared on a farm, educated at Oneida Seminary and Cazenovia Seminary. He has always been a farmer and owns 150 acres of land. In politics he is a Republican and is now serving as town clerk. He is a member of Canastota Lodge, F. & A. M., and Clockville Lodge, No. 313, I. O. O. F. Mr. Tuttle was married October 20, 1880. He has one son, born April 3, 1882, William Henry Richard Tuttle, who is attending school in Rochester at the present date.

Eaton, Henry E., p. o. Eaton.—Allen Nelson Wood, senior partner of the firm of Wood, Tabor & Morse, long manufacturers of portable and agricultural steam engines, was born in Smith Valley, August 14, 1818, and was the son of Captain Allen and Lucinda (Newcomb) Wood. Captain Wood was one of the early notable characters in this county, a prominent Mason and by trade a spinner in the mills at Smith Valley. A Masonic funeral was held on the occasion of his death in 1822. The Newcombs were descended from an honored English family, Captain Newcomb, father of Mrs. A. N. Wood, having been a man of considerable distinction. Allen N. Wood spent his early life in Smith Valley and when about eighteen years old went to Poolville and started a machine and repair shop in company with his uncle, Enos

Wood. In 1843 they went to Piercesville and set up the machinery in the mill at that place, but in 1845 located permanently at Eaton village, where they began experimenting and making in a small way portable engines, retaining, however, the machine repair shops to maintain them in business. In 1857 the business was removed to Utica and continued until February, 1859, when Mr. Wood returned to Eaton and established the firm of A. N. Wood & Co., succeeded by Wood, Tabor & Morse, builders of portable and agricultural engines, which was one of the leading industries of its time in the country, contributed greatly to the prosperity of the village and yielded a fortune to its proprietors. Mr. Wood was the practical mechanic and manager of the business, the latter being perhaps his special field, for he could not only build engines, but could and did transact the outside business, selling the engines with remarkable success and was equally successful in getting pay for them when other similar industries were suffering losses through insolvent debtors. Altogether Mr. Wood was one of the best men in the business history of Eaton village, and his unfortunate death (September 22, 1892) together with the death of Mr. Tabor in the same year, resulted in closing the shops in 1893 by Walter Morse, the only surviving partner of the firm. In 1842, on January 11, Mr. Wood married Calista M. Eaton, by whom he had one daughter, Olivia C., wife of Henry E. Eaton, a native of Fayetteville, for sixteen years a druggist in Syracuse, a student in Hamilton College, who left his class and on September 5, 1864, enlisted as private in Co. H, 2d N. Y. Vol. Cav., promoted quartermaster-sergeant and was mustered out June 5, 1865.

Blair, Charles C., was born in the town of Nelson, May 16, 1832, a son of Jeremiah and Susan (Clark) Blair, who had eight children: Susan Jeanette, wife of Levi P. Greenwood; Jeremiah, jr., Henry C., Isaac A., Charles C., Arvin H., Edmon F., and Addison D. Mr. Blair's early life was spent with his parents and when a young man he learned the carpenter's trade and followed contracting and building twenty-five years. October 6, 1863, he married Mary E., daughter of Harvey and Betsey (Norton) Everts. They have two children: Frances Carroll, wife of Frank O. Jackson, and L. Greenwood Blair, who married Lydia, daughter of Lester and Jennie Slocum Mills; they have one daughter, Mary Camilla. In 1879 Mr. Blair purchased a farm near the village of Erieville, and carried on dairying and general farming until 1898, since which time he has lived retired. He has always been interested in town and county affairs and in educational work, having been school trustee many years. Jeremiah was a son of Enoch, who was a native of Blandsford, Conn. By trade he was a stone mason. Enoch's children were Jeremiah, Alvin, Orie, Jane, Isaac, and Philo.

Blowers, Truman S., was born in the town of Fenner, December 25, 1836, son of Clark and Almira Fuller Blowers, who came from Vermont and settled in that town with their family, which consisted of Hiram, Phoebe Ann, Mercy, Daniel and John. After they came to Fenner the following children were born: Truman S., Angelina, Emeline, William, Charles, Frances, Maria and Adelbert. Truman S. Blowers was educated in the schools of Fenner. He and his brothers Charles and John enlisted in Co. E, 81st Reg. N. Y. Volunteers, and he was wounded at the battle of Fair

Oaks and his brother John at the same battle. They were discharged in 1863, and he then married Ruth, daughter of Albert Wilcox; they have three children: Lizzie, wife of Chauncey Redfield; Lottie, wife of Christian Tusch; and Eva. Mr. Blowers followed farming until 1876, when he entered the employ of the N. Y. C. R. R. as car inspector and was employed by them sixteen years. In 1896 he returned to the town of Nelson and follows general farming. He is a public spirited man, interested in educational matters. His children were educated in the schools at Syracuse, N. Y.

Davis, John H., son of Joseph and Anna (Adele) Davis, was born in Manheim, Herkimer county, N. Y., July 27, 1828. His great-grandfather was one of the earliest settlers of Herkimer county, coming from Manheim in Germany, which country he left on account of political trouble; he was a man of importance in his time, both in Germany and in Herkimer county where he often held positions of public trust. He was of good birth, and is said to have been a man of strong and interesting character. John H. Davis, the subject of this notice, was educated in the common schools, and has been engaged in farming all his life. He came to Madison county where he has since resided, and located on a farm of 147 acres near the village of Peterboro. He removed to his present farm one and one-half miles north of the village of Oneida in 1851, and has here 112 acres all under cultivation. By virtue of his long residence in this vicinity Mr. Davis is well known, and is esteemed by all with whom he has come in contact as a man of integrity and upright character. January 1, 1851, he married Maria Stisser, daughter of John Stisser, an early resident, and prominent citizen of the town. Six children have been born of this union: Charles J., of Peterboro; William Harvey, who assists in the conduct of the home farm; John Andrew, who died in 1861; George Asa, who died in 1880; Anna D., wife of Charles Terrell of Stockbridge; and Nancy Jane, wife of Newton Porter of Oneida.

Hubbard, Edward G., son of Seth and Anna (Tanner) Hubbard, was born in Steuben, Oneida county, January 16, 1858. His father, also a native of Steuben, born in 1828, was for many years a resident farmer near the village of Oneida, whither he removed from Steuben in 1889. He was a man of genial nature and strict integrity, and made many friends in this vicinity, dying honored and respected, in the sixtieth year of his age in July, 1888. Jacob Hubbard, grandfather of Edward G. Hubbard, was one of the first settlers of the town of Steuben, whither he came from Middletown, Connecticut. The family is of old New England pioneer stock, and of English origin. Of the union of Seth Hubbard and Anna (Tanner) Hubbard five children were born, four of whom survive: Mrs. Charles Allen of Oneida; Ella; Horace, who lives at Victor, Colorado; and Edward G. Hubbard who conducts the home farm. The latter, who has resided in this vicinity since early boyhood, and in consequence is well known throughout the county, was educated in the schools of Oneida and at Cazenovia Seminary. He has always been engaged in farming in which he has been very successful. For some years he has served as highway commissioner of this town. He is unmarried.

Marble, Fred, who has been a resident farmer near Oneida Castle since 1854, was born in Augusta, Oneida county, December 21, 1821. His father, a native of Con-

necticut, came to Oneida county among the earliest settlers, bringing his family and settling in Augusta. Fred Marble received the educational advantages afforded by the country schools of those days, and was reared on the farm. He purchased the farm on which he has since resided in 1854, containing about 120 acres, most of which is under fine cultivation. Mr. Marble has been engaged in farming all of his active life and was one of the first and largest hop growers in this section. He is well known and universally respected throughout the vicinity; in politics he has been a consistent Democrat, but has never sought public office. He married, March 17, 1847, Emeline, a daughter of Walter Powers, of Augusta Oneida county, N. Y. Six children have been born to them: Eugene V., who died July 10, 1853; Hortense I., who died June 26, 1853; Ada Virginia, who died July 8, 1853; Jennie C., who died March 6, 1857; Hassan R., who now resides in Kenwood, and Fred Marble, who now conducts the home farm. The latter married Lucy, daughter of Robert Wilson, an old and respected citizen of Vernon, Oneida county.

Richmond, Asa N., son of Sylvester and Christina (Walter) Richmond, was born in Stockbridge, September 8, 1836. His father, a lifelong farmer, was a native of Franklin county, Mass., and removed from Deerfield in that State to Troy in early life. He settled in the town of Stockbridge just south of the Five Chimneys in 1832, and cleared the farm where he lived and died. He was a man of importance in his time and was commissioned a captain in the old State militia by Governor Marcy. Of his union with Christina Walter two sons were born: Anthony Augustus, who removed to the State of Missouri, where he died, and Asa N., the subject of this notice. Asa N. Richmond was reared on his father's farm and received the educational advantages afforded by the district schools of the neighborhood. He has been engaged in farming all his life. From the home farm in Stockbridge he removed to a farm of 200 acres two miles west of the village of Canastota, where he resided a period of sixteen years, and at the end of that time came to his present farm four and one-half miles south of the village of Oneida, where he has ever since resided. At his farm near Canastota Mr. Richmond was one of the first to engage in hop growing. He is well known and universally respected in this region, and holds membership in Oneida Lodge, No. 270, F. & A. M. Mr. Richmond married, March 22, 1859, Mary Virginia Nelson, a daughter of Elisha Nelson of Vernon. Of this union are two children: Gertrude Marion Richmond, and Leroy C. Richmond, who assists in the conduct of his father's farm.

Tabor, Byron, was born on Quality Hill, town of Lenox, December 19, 1860. His father, George Tabor, was a native of Georgetown, and Jonathan Tabor came from the east to Madison before 1800. George Tabor married Alma, daughter of Dr. Asahel Pryor, who practiced medicine at Quality Hill in the early history of the county and who was the first man to erect a frame house at that place. George Tabor through life was a farmer and took an active interest in the growth and progress of his town. He died in 1836. Byron Tabor was educated in the common schools. In 1890 he married Lucy, daughter of William T. Northrup. Mr. Tabor is one of the progressive business men of his town, has served as county committeeman, and is active and influential in all local affairs.

Ellis, Ferrand F., machine foreman of the Oneida Community, was born in the town of Cambridge, Vt., October 22, 1852, a son of James and Auriella (Montague) Ellis. His father was for many years a resident of the town of Cambridge where he was a prominent citizen, serving as postmaster and in other local offices. He was a carpenter and joiner by trade and in 1868 removed to northern Wisconsin, where he still resides. F. F. Ellis descends from an old New England family of English and Welsh origin. On his mother's side he is a lineal descendant of Richard Montague, who was born in Buckinghamshire, England, in 1640, and was one of the earliest settlers of Boston. Mr. Ellis attended the common schools, but his education has been largely gained by observation and practical experience. He early learned the carpenter's trade under his father and followed that business about eight years. In June, 1868 he came to the Oneida Community, but left in September of the same year, and after a trip to his old home in Vermont, removed to northern Wisconsin where he remained until 1874. In that year he returned to the Oneida Community where he has ever since been engaged. He first took up iron work and for a time was an ordinary iron worker; later he engaged in pattern making, both wood and metal, and also learned the machinist's trade. In 1895 he became machine foreman, but for some time prior to this he had been in entire charge of the machine building and the department of designing. Mr. Ellis has been a prolific inventor, and has built a number of valuable automatic machines for the community. He has taken out eight patents, comprising a chain swivel, cut instead of cast; a soldering device; an automatic adjustable mouthpiece for brass instruments; a correlative micrometer measuring tool; and a buffing machine for buffing table ware. He is a member of the Royal Arcanum. Mr. Ellis married, in June, 1882, Catherine Fabrenshone of Oneida, and three children have been born to them: Rosamond E., who died September 10, 1883; Catherine A.; and Clara Louise.

Faulkner, Ephraim, was born in the town of Brookfield, January 21, 1835. His father, Sherman Faulkner, was also a native of that town, where his father, Friend L., settled in 1795. Sherman married Armenia Higgins, and through life was a well known farmer; he died in 1873. Ephraim Faulkner was educated in the common schools. In 1863 he married Julia A. Boyer; they had three children: Charles E., Edward H., and Mrs. Louie A. Donnelly. Mr. Faulkner is one of the practical and successful farmers of Madison county, taking an intelligent interest in school and church matters, and is recognized as a man of sterling integrity.

Bamber, Robert, was a native of Belfast, Ireland, born in 1816, and came to the United States in 1827, with his parents, Thomas and Letitia Bamber, who settled in Boonville, Oneida county. Robert Bamber was identified through life with the mercantile circles of Chicago and at Cairo, Ill. He was an intimate friend of Potter Palmer, and one of the founders of the Wabash Avenue M. E. church of Chicago. He came to Knoxboro in 1870 and in 1876 to Canastota. In 1864 he married Isabella, daughter of William and Mary A. Stewart; they had two daughters: Isabella M. and Mary J., and an only son, Oliver Stewart Bamber, a practicing physician in Rochester, where he died in 1896, in his thirty-first year. Mr. Bamber was one of the self-

made men of the country, and his death, which occurred in 1890, was a loss not only to his family, but to all who knew him.

New, Jefferson, was born at Clockville, January 8, 1838. His father, Simon P. New, was a native of Columbia county and came to Madison county in 1835. He married Sarah, daughter of Zachariah and Sarah Link. He was one of the founders of the Presbyterian church in Oneida, and died in 1860. Jefferson New was educated in the common schools and in 1861 he married Mary E., daughter of Garrett and Regina Van Brocklin; their children are Charles E., Herman V., Tilden G., and Sarah R. Mr. New is one of the practical and successful farmers of the county, has been collector and is influential in school and public affairs. He served as trustee of the Presbyterian church of Canastota for six years, and is recognized as a man of sterling integrity.

Bitz, John, p. o. Bridgeport, the efficient and popular commissioner of highways of the town of Sullivan, was born at Cleveland, Oneida county, August 23, 1857. Elias Bitz, his father, was born in the city of Paris, France, and came to America when about twenty-four years of age. He lived many years in Bridgeport, engaged chiefly in farming and died there December 13, 1887. John Bitz completed his education at Fayetteville and became a farmer, locating near Bridgeport. Democratic in politics, he has filled many positions of responsibility at various times, such as school trustee, town collector, and overseer of the poor. He is now serving his second term as commissioner of roads.

Haywood, Mrs. Isyphene, p. o. North Manlius.—John Haywood, late husband of Mrs. Haywood, was born in the town of Sullivan, March 26, 1826. He was for many years the sole survivor of the paternal line, down to the fourth generation. Thomas Haywood of England, located in the valley of the Mohawk about 1800 and had three sons: Thomas, William and James. William, born in 1798, was the father of John, and died in 1829. John Haywood was a diligent and successful farmer. He was born on the farm on which he died, which he had owned for more than forty years, and had improved and enlarged. In 1868 he built the elegant residence now the home of Mrs. Haywood; he died December 18, 1894. His success in business was the direct result of industry and wise management. His honor and integrity were beyond question. April 6, 1854, he married Isyphene, daughter of John Hill of Perryville, who survives him with three children: J. W. Haywood, the coal merchant, Syracuse; Mrs. George H. Lewis of Jackson, Mich.; and Mrs. D. C. Kinch of Port Huron, Mich.

Campbell, John A., p. o. Mile Strip, was born at Avon, Livingston county, N. Y., May 19, 1810, a son of John and Maria (Rich) Campbell. He was one of eight children as follows: Mary E., wife of George M. Curtis; Arthur M., John A., James W., Florence A., wife of Nelson Beebe; Marinette Ann (deceased), Daniel D., and Henry R., all born in Madison county, with the exception of John A. John, sr., was born in Scotland and came to this county when about seven years of age, settling in the town of Smithfield, where he lived for about twenty years, then moved to Liv-

ington county and worked as a clerk in a grocery store. After two years he returned to Madison county and settled in the town of Smithfield, where he lived until his death in 1888, at seventy-eight years of age. When he returned to Madison county he entered the general merchandise business at Peterboro and later in life followed farming. John A. Campbell was educated in the schools of the town of Smithfield and Cazenovia Seminary. When he was about seventeen years of age he started in life for himself as a clerk in a general merchandise store at Peterboro, which business he followed in Canastota and Oneida. On September 19, 1862, he enlisted in the 157th Regiment and was mustered out July 10, 1865. He was wounded in the left thigh at the battle of Gettysburgh. He enlisted as a private and for services and bravery was advanced through successive positions and returned to his home in 1865 as a first lieutenant. When he returned from the army he entered the general merchandise business at Canastota. In 1867 he married Emma J., daughter of Harry and Laurie Cotton and they have two sons: John Wendall, who is in the grocery and meat business at Peterboro, and Harry. Mr. Campbell is a member of Reese Post, G. A. R., No. 34, of Canastota. He has always been active in town affairs and has been justice of the peace, also takes an active part in school and educational work, having been connected with the school most of the time since he has resided in the town. He purchased the farm where now lives at the time of his marriage, where he has resided and followed general farming to the present time.

Keeler, Charles F., p. o. Chittenango Falls, was born in Truxton, Cortland county, N. Y., June 23, 1824, a son of Lansing and Fannie (Woodruff) Keeler, who had eleven children: Charles F., Girden, Leroy, James, Darwin, Bedette, Jane, Emma, Genette, and two deceased. By occupation Lansing followed farming. Charles F. was educated in the schools of Truxton, and started for himself as a laborer when twelve years of age. When he was a young man he was one of the most active business men in the town of Fenner, and is strictly a self-made man. He has a farm of 350 acres of land; also owns a grist mill and carries on the cement and plaster manufacture. He has always been an active supporter of all worthy public enterprises. In 1850 he married Polly, daughter of Joseph Twogood, and has four children: Ella, Addie, Ettie and Charles E., all born in the town of Fenner.

Crumb, Joseph H., p. o. De Ruyter.—This memoir of one of the most prominent and respected citizens of De Ruyter has been furnished by his devoted wife. He was for many years closely identified with the industrial interests of De Ruyter, an earnest advocate of all measures conducive to its growth and prosperity, and his death was deemed a loss to the village and community, as well as to his immediate family. He was born in Brookfield, Madison county, N. Y., July 26, 1828. His parents were natives of New England and settled in Madison county about 1825. Joseph H. located in De Ruyter in 1848, and succeeded the firm of A. S. & H. A. Gardner, who were engaged in the carriage and cabinet manufacturing business in connection with a real estate and undertaking business. Mr. Crumb was thus successfully engaged until a short time prior to his death. He held the office of supervisor for five years, the duties of which he discharged with honesty and fidelity to his townsmen. He was a man of enterprise and sagacity, possessing excellent judg-

ment in financial affairs. He led a long and useful life, honorable in every respect, dying at his home in the village of De Ruyter.

Baldwin, Walter M., p. o. De Ruyter, who has just reopened the De Ruyter Hotel, is one of the most respected and successful business men of that place. He is the son of Joseph and Mary (Newell) Baldwin, and was born in the town of Lincklaen, Chenango county, N. Y., July 31, 1852. He was reared to farm life and labor, acquiring strength of body and habits of industry and economy, which have been of great use to him through life. He received a good education in the district schools of his native town and in a select school of South Otselic. He then engaged in teaching for a number of terms during the winter months and in the summer was employed on the farm and in making cheese. For a number of years subsequent to this he was engaged in the lumber business on his own account. In October, 1898, he removed to the village of De Ruyter and reopened the Hotel De Ruyter, where he has since resided. Mr. Baldwin prospered in his new venture, his genial, courteous manners and straightforward business methods serving not only to retain the old patrons, but winning him many new ones. He has accommodations for about one hundred guests. On November 5, 1876, he married Ella Parker, by whom he had two children: Ray and Ella. Mrs. Baldwin died August 11, 1885, and on November 11, 1887, Mr. Baldwin married Agnes, daughter of Cornelius Steel of Cuyler, N. Y. They have one daughter, Rena. In politics Mr. Baldwin has always been a Republican, believing in that party's principles and taking pride in its history and achievements. Fraternal-ly he is a member of Troughinoga Lodge, I. O. O. F.

Ingalls, B Franklin, was born in Lincoln, December 13, 1843, a son of James and grandson of James Ingalls, born in Schoharie county, and who came to Lincoln about 1810, where he died in 1867 at the age of eighty-five; his wife was Nancy Moot, daughter of Conrad Moot. They had seven children. James Ingalls, jr., was born June 23, 1810, and died in 1893. He was a Republican in politics and served as assessor in Lenox; his wife was Jennie Rice, and they have had seven children, six now living. B. Franklin Ingalls was educated in the common schools and is a farmer. He has a dairy of twenty cows and is a breeder of Holstein cattle. January 15, 1869, he married Mary A., daughter of William and Amelia Marshall, who came to Schoharie county, N. Y., and to Lincoln about 1838. To Mr. and Mrs. Ingalls were born three children: Hollis, born in 1870, educated at Peterboro and Oneida, and married Grace Woodbury; James, born October 23, 1873, educated in Peterboro; and Harry, born May 5, 1878, educated at Canastota and Peterboro; he married Edith Woodbury, daughter of John N. Woodbury, mentioned in this work. Mr. Ingalls is a Republican in politics.

Kenyon, A. E., p. o. South Hamilton, was born in Brookfield, January 21, 1846, a son of Elijah and Eliza (Knowles) Kenyon, both born in Hopkinton, R. I., he a son of Gideon Kenyon, who came from Rhode Island to Brookfield about 1813, and here lived and died. Eliza Knowles, daughter of Rodman Knowles, also came from Rhode Island and settled in Plymouth, N. Y., and died in Brookfield in 1894. Elijah Kenyon died in 1891; they had five children, but A. E. Kenyon was the only one who

grew to manhood. He was reared on a farm and educated in the common schools and Brookfield Academy. He is a farmer and owns 440 acres of land, keeps forty cows and considerable young stock; he is also a hop grower. Mr. Kenyon is a Republican and has been inspector of election several years. In 1867 he married Sarah Beecher of Brookfield, and they have three children: Carrie (deceased), Clyde B., educated in the common schools and Brookfield Academy, Fairfield Seminary, at Baltimore, Md., and New York city, and is now salesman for Hull & Dalton of Cleveland, Ohio. He worked two years in New York before going to Cleveland; his wife was Clara B. Livermore of Oneida county; and Algene, who was educated in the common schools and lived at home. Mrs. Kenyon is a member of the First Baptist church. Mr. Kenyon's grandfather, Gideon Kenyon, was father of eighteen children who settled in Madison county.

Brown, Enoch D., was born in Perryville, August 7, 1833. His father, Walter Brown, was a native of Connecticut, and his grandfather was one of the first settlers in the town of Fenner. Walter Brown married a daughter of Enoch Dykeman and learned the cabinet maker's trade; he died in 1850. Enoch D. Brown was educated in the common schools and Cazenovia Seminary. He entered mercantile circles and in 1852 went to California, in 1854 to Missouri, and in 1857 settled in Canastota. In 1854 Mr. Brown married Catherine, daughter of William Thompson, and their children are Norton, Charles and Mrs. E. M. Petrie. Mr. Brown is one of the progressive men of his town; takes an intelligent interest in public affairs and enjoys the respect of the community.

Fearon, George T., p. o. Pratt's Hollow, who is known throughout this section of the State as one of the largest and most successful fruit growers of the region, was born in the vicinity of his present splendid residence, April 21, 1835, and was the grandson of George Fearon, the latter one of the respected early settlers of this part of Eaton; he is the son of Robert and Ann (Christian) Fearon, and lived at home with his parents until 1860, when he began work for himself by setting out a ten acre lot with apple and pear trees in Pratt's Hollow. Four years later he bought his father's 160-acre farm and began developing it as a fruit farm. As years passed the fruit acreage was increased and in 1876 Mr. Fearon discontinued hop growing and devoted his energies wholly to fruit growing and farming. The result of this busy life is now seen in a vast orchard and vineyard, of which fifty acres are devoted to berries and sixteen acres to grapes. On his land, and his son's adjoining, are 1,000 cherry trees, 1,000 peach trees, 300 plum trees and several thousand apple trees, constituting one of the largest orchards in the State. Mr. Fearon is known as a progressive and successful business man. He is a Prohibitionist from principle, interested in all worthy causes, yet takes no active part in public affairs. He is a member of the Independent church at Kenwood. On June 25, 1860, Mr. Fearon married Adella Thurston, and to her earnest co-operation has in good part been due his success in life. Of their three children, two are still living: David C., and Fred M., the latter of whom lives on the old Fearon homestead farm.

Gostling, G. & E., p. o. Morrisville.—William Gostling came to this country from

Norfolk, England, in 1867, and brought with him three sons and two daughters. The family first settled in Pratt's Hollow, but at the end of the year Mr. Gostling bought a forty-acre farm west of Morrisville, on which he afterward lived and died. In England he had been an extensive farmer, managing 900 acres of land, and he was well on in years when he came to the United States. He died in 1878, aged eighty-four years, and his wife in 1883. The children in this family were John, who lives in Fenner; Maria, who married R. T. Jones; Susanna, widow of Alva Cole; Mary, who married Charles T. Bicknell; and George and Edward Gostling, both of Eaton and among that town's most industrious and thrifty farmers. Their present farm was purchased about 1881, and is well located at Williams' Corners. It contains 140 acres.

Coons, Charles A., p. o. Morrisville.—Darius Coons was born of sturdy Dutch stock in the Mohawk valley, and removed with his parents to Smithfield many years ago. The older generations of the family are now passed away, and distinct recollections of them are meagre. Darius was a farmer and lived in Smithfield until about a year before his death in 1879. His wife was Susan Perkins, by whom he had three children: Charles A., Samuel H., and Jane. Charles A. Coons was born in Smithfield in 1860, and spent much of his early life on a farm. In 1881 he came to Morrisville, and for the last thirteen years has been connected with the sheriff's office, having served under Sheriffs Burroughs, Manchester, Perry, and Carpenter. He is a strong Republican, and in whatever duties have fallen to his lot he has been an active and reliable official. In 1879 Mr. Coons married Margaret Caton.

Kelloway, W. M., p. o. Hamilton, was born in Hamilton, Madison county, N. Y., a son of Isaac and Ann Maria (Elliot) Kelloway, natives of England. He was educated in the old academy under Professor Campbell, and began his business career as a dry goods clerk for A. T. Slocum, and subsequently studied medicine for a time with Dr. Oakes; but the death of this physician terminated Mr. Kelloway's medical studies. He then opened a restaurant and became a prominent caterer. In 1882 he embarked in the grocery business, which he has since conducted successfully. Mr. Kelloway is one of the oldest Masons in Hamilton, having joined that order when twenty-one years of age. He is a member of the Blue Lodge, Chapter, Commandery and is a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason; he is also a member of the order of Odd Fellows. On June 28, 1872, Mr. Kelloway married Hattie M. Foster, and they have one daughter, Lyra C., who is a trained nurse in the Utica hospital.

Coman, E. R., p. o. Hamilton, was born at Morrisville, N. Y., October 26, 1840, and reared on his father's farm. In 1872 he learned the carpenter's trade, which he has since pursued with such success that he is the leading man in that business in Hamilton to-day. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and is an active Republican, having served as delegate to many conventions. In 1862 Mr. Coman married Maria, daughter of Sheriff W. F. Bonney. They have four children: Mary, Catherine, Harriet, and Grace. Catherine Coman is a teacher in the high school at East Orange, N. J. Mr. Coman's parents were Stephen and Dorothea (Phelps) Coman. His mother was a native of Connecticut, and some of her ancestors were Revolution-

ary soldiers. His father was a New York State man and his grandfather, Winsor Coman, was a native of Massachusetts.

Tackabury, N. J., was born in the town of Eaton, May 28, 1821. His father, James Tackabury, was a native of Ireland and settled in the town of Eaton in 1805, with his parents, Nathaniel and Sarah Tackabury. James Tackabury married Ann Belton and through life was a farmer. He was prominent in the growth and development of his town, in both school and church, and was trustee of the M. E. church for many years; he died in 1885. N. J. Tackabury was educated in the common schools and Cazenovia Seminary. In 1848 he married Ellen, daughter of Robert Bowers, and their children were John B., I. Newton, Julia I. Moffet, Elizabeth G., and Anna A. Avery. Mr. Tackabury is one of the self-made men of Madison county, serving as assessor and taking an intelligent interest in school and church matters. He is a man of high character, and is respected and esteemed by the community.

Tyler, W. I., p. o. Chittenango, the progressive and successful funeral director of Chittenango, has been a resident here but six years, but is already counted among the representative business men of the place. He has no competitor as undertaker, and carries a large and elegant stock of furniture. Of an old Connecticut family, his father, the late D. C. Tyler, was a clergyman of the Presbyterian church. Mr. Tyler was born in this town November 4, 1808. He is a Republican in politics, and when placed in nomination last year for the position of collector of taxes, was the only successful nominee of that party. Mr. Tyler recently graduated from the Champion School of Embalming.

Green, A. W., p. o. Chittenango Station, for the last twenty-one years a merchant at Chittenango Station, was born at Lakeport, Madison county, March 1, 1840. His father, William L. Green, by trade a carpenter, came here from England, the land of his birth. Mr. Green had just attained his majority when the urgent call for volunteer soldiers came in 1862, and he at once enlisted, ranking as a corporal. After a little more than a year's service he was discharged by reason of serious illness. After the war he engaged in mercantile business at Lakeport for several years, then for about six years he conducted a farm in the same vicinity. On November 1, 1865, he married Gertrude E. Sayles, daughter of Brown Sayles, a contractor of Bridgeport. Mr. Green conducted a general store at Cicero two years and another at Causeraga about the same length of time, and in 1877 opened a store at Chittenango Station, at his present location. Here he deals in dry goods, groceries, hats and caps, boots and shoes, etc. Mr. Green is a stalwart Republican in politics and one of the representative men of his party. For fifteen years he has officiated as notary public and for nearly five years as justice of the peace.

Knowles, James H., p. o. Chittenango, one of the old time residents of the town of Sullivan, was born in this town on the farm which he yet owns, November 1, 1827. His father was James Knowles, a farmer, who was an early settler near Bridgeport, subsequently locating in the southern part of the town, where he died in

1871. His paternal grandfather, John Knowles, was captain of a merchant ship. James H. Knowles learned the trade of wagon making when a young man; also operating a farm until quite recently, when he removed to the village of Chittenango, having a wagon repair shop next Carl's Opera House. He is a Republican, but not an active politician. His wife was Olive C. Yorke of Cazenovia, and they have four children.

Beckwith, Brevet Brigadier General Edward Griffin, son of Judge Barack Beckwith, and Polly (Kennedy) Beckwith, his wife, was born in Cazenovia, January 25, 1818. His father came into Cazenovia in 1803, bringing his own family and also his father, Rev. Roswell Beckwith, a Presbyterian minister, who afterwards affiliated with the Baptists. Roswell was a son of Elisha, who was killed at the battle of White Plains, whereupon his four sons immediately enlisted, including the minister, an uncommon procedure. Judge Barack Beckwith took up a farm on the lake which is the only one adjoining the lake still owned in the name of the original settler. He became a man of prominence in this region, representing the district in the State Legislature and holding various local positions of public trust; he died in the prime of life, in 1844. General Beckwith obtained his preliminary education at Cazenovia Seminary and entering West Point in 1838, was graduated with the class of 1842. He was assigned to the 3d Artillery, a regiment which was officered by many men who, during the civil war, became conspicuous on both the Federal and Confederate sides. He served throughout the Mexican war; in 1849 commanded the escort to the first governor of California, and in 1853 was appointed to succeed Captain Gunnison, who had been killed by the Indians, as commander of the survey of the Union Pacific railroad. During the civil war he served as chief commissary on the staffs of Generals Patterson, Pope and Banks and was three times breveted for meritorious services. After the close of the war he was brought to Washington to settle the claims held against the commissary department throughout the country. His record of fidelity and ability in the accomplishment of this arduous task is too well known to need comment. He was retired upon his own application in 1879 and died in Washington in 1881, in the sixty-third year of his age. General Beckwith married in June, 1850, Cornelia Williamson, daughter of John P. Williamson of Savannah, Georgia. Two children were born to them: Madeline Beckwith and Nellie Beckwith.

Mitchell, Thomas H., p. o. Chittenango, the enterprising and popular proprietor of the Mitchell & French market in Chittenango, was born in this vicinity November 24, 1855. His father, the late Benjamin C. Mitchell, was of English birth and by trade a miller. He came to this country in 1854 and after leaving Chittenango in 1866 operated custom and flouing mills at Little Falls and at Middleville, N. Y. Thomas H. Mitchell lived at Little Falls from 1866 to 1873, when he returned to this place and learned the machinist's trade with Hon. Peter Walrath, in whose employ he remained until 1880. At that date he went into the market then conducted and owned by Clement Cook and soon took charge of the business, Mr. Cook retiring recently by reason of increasing age. December 24, 1879, Mr. Mitchell married Nellie L., daughter of Mr. Cook. They have one daughter, Clara L. Mitchell, born June 12, 1882. All are members of the Presbyterian Church of Chittenango. Mr. Mitch-

ell is a Democrat in politics and has filled several minor offices with credit. He is recognized as a citizen of sterling worth, and commands a large proportion of business patronage.

Van Valkenburgh, A. T., D. D. S., was born in Chatham, October 9, 1829. His father, Burger Van Valkenburgh, was a native of New York State, his ancestors coming from Holland. He was a tanner and currier. A. T. Van Valkenburgh was educated in the public schools at Stittville and Holland Patent. He studied dentistry with Dr. D. W. Perkins of Rome. In 1881 he came to Canastota. He has one son, J. G. Van Valkenburgh, a graduate from the Buffalo Dental College and now practicing in Canastota. Dr. Van Valkenburgh is one of the progressive men of Madison county, serving as president of his village and taking an active interest in the building of the Canastota and Camden Railroad. He is a member of the Canastota Lodge No. 531, F. & A. M., the Camden Chapter and Rome Commandery No. 45.

Fort, William M., Ph. B., p. o. Chittenango, the efficient principal of Yates High School, Chittenango, was born at Stamford, Conn., January 18, 1867. The nativity of the family is Norman-French, and his Huguenot ancestors accepted the hospitality of American shores about 1725. Soon after this time Abram Fort, the progenitor of that branch of the family now found in the Mohawk and upper Hudson valleys, located near Troy, N. Y., from whom the subject of our sketch is descended. Prof. Fort's father, Louis H. Fort, now resides near Schenectady. His boyhood was spent in Saratoga county, and his education, begun in the vicinity of Schenectady and continued in Troy Conference Academy, was completed at the Albany Normal College and the Illinois Wesleyan University, from which institution he took his degree. Meantime he had acquired invaluable experience in teaching in the district schools of Saratoga and Schenectady counties, which led him upon the completion of his education to choose the profession of teaching as his life work. His first work after his graduation was as an instructor in the Adelphi Academy of Brooklyn. The year following this he took charge of the union school at Baldwin, L. I., and in 1895 came here as principal of Yates High School, where his success has been marked and substantial. October 20, 1896, he married Grace O. Denny of Cold Spring, Putnam county, N. Y. Prof. Fort holds high standing in the fraternity of Masons, the Knights of Pythias, the Independent Order of Good Templars, and of various educational societies, among the latter the Onondaga County Educational Council, and the Association of Academic Principals of New York. He esteems it not the least among his honors to be president of the local chapter of the Theta Phi Fraternity, maintained by the young men of Yates High School.

Matterson, H. H., p. o. Hamilton, was born in Otsego county, N. Y., a son of Nelson W. Matterson, a native of New York State, and Sophia Hall, his wife, a native of New England. Mr. Matterson was reared on a farm, and subsequently went into the mercantile business and in 1887 came to Hamilton, where he established the business of which he is now the head. In September, 1897, he associated with him Frank Tooke, under the firm name of Matterson & Tooke. They are dealers in all kinds of wagons, cutters and sleighs, harnesses of every kind, robes and blankets

and are the only house of their kind in Hamilton. Mr. Matterson is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and is a Republican in politics. He married Harriet M. Prosser and they have one daughter, Florence S., now Mrs. F. B. Soden of Bainbridge.

Bushnell Addison, p. o. Lakeport, one of the oldest and most prominent citizens of Lakeport, was born in the vicinity of his present home, March 26, 1818. His family is one which has been identified with local history since the earliest settlement of northern Sullivan. His father was Reuben Bushnell, of Connecticut birth, and the family nativity is English. Mr. Bushnell has passed so much of a long and useful life in the immediate vicinity of Lakeport and owing to hereditary powers, as well as to pure and wholesome habits of life, carries his more than eighty years lightly. Always engaged in farming, he has prosecuted that avocation with the result of accumulating a large property and a cluster of choice farms aggregating over 400 acres. His lands have been, and still are, devoted largely to cattle and dairy products. When Reuben Bushnell first settled on the shores of Oneida Lake the primeval forest was yet practically unbroken; now it is a smiling expanse of arable fields. Mr. Bushnell's handsome home, built about thirty years ago and on a site which has been his home for nearly half a century, commands a delightful expanse of lake and shore from its verandas. Mr. Bushnell first married, in 1842, Amelia Keeler of Chatham, Columbia county; she died in 1877. One daughter was born to them, who died in 1861. The lady who since 1878 has dispensed the hospitalities of his home, was before her marriage, Mrs. Emma C. Harpham. She yet mourns the loss of an only son by a former marriage, Hermon Harpham. Mr. Bushnell was formerly a Republican, but for nearly thirty years has been an active and consistent member of the Prohibition party. Despite his many years, those who count a full score less might well envy him his physical stamina and unclouded intellect.

Shepardson, Frank Lucins, A. M., p. o. Hamilton, principal of Colgate Academy, was born at Princeton, Me., April 10, 1861, a son of Rev. L. F. Shepardson, a Baptist minister in New Hampshire, and Maria L. (Gage) Shepardson. Prof. Shepardson was prepared for college at the high school in Providence, R. I., and after graduating from that institution in 1879 he entered Brown University, from which he was graduated with honors in the class of 1883. In his junior year he was made a member of the Phi Beta Kappa, an honor conferred for the highest scholarship. In 1884 Mr. Shepardson taught in a private school at Cumberland, and in the fall of 1885 he became instructor in Worcester Academy. In 1887 he was elected assistant principal. He remained in the Worcester Academy until 1896, and during 1894 and 1895 he was acting principal and in that capacity demonstrated his high abilities as an executive as well as an educator. In 1896 Prof. Shepardson became principal of Colgate Academy, and the institution is expanding in every way under his able direction.

Warrick, J. C., was born in Albany county, February 27, 1831. His father, Asa T. Warrick, was a native of the same county and the family trace their descent from Asa Warrick, who came from England about 1780. Capt. Asa T. Warrick married

Elnora, daughter of Ezra Champion, and was a prominent man in Albany county. J. C. Warrick was educated in the common schools and in 1851 went to Syracuse and worked with his brother Harvey in the wagon making business, learning the trade. In 1857 he came to Canastota and worked at his trade until 1861, when he enlisted in Co. C, 101st N. Y. Volunteers, served six months, when he resigned and returned to Canastota. Since that time he has been engaged as a furniture dealer and undertaker. He is now employing the most approved and scientific methods for the care and preservation of the dead; he also carries a full line of carpets. In 1854 Mr. Warrick married Sarah Lawrence, who died in 1885, and later he married Jennie Spencer. Mr. Warrick is one of the leading business men of his town, and has served as trustee and treasurer of his village.

Rockwell, Hiram L., son of Thomas B. and Lucy (Lindley) Rockwell, was born in the town of Stockbridge, this county, February 24, 1833. His father was an extensive farmer, known throughout a large section of Madison county as Captain Rockwell, having commanded a company of artillery in the State militia. His grandfather, Thomas Rockwell, came from Connecticut and was among the earliest settlers of the present town of Stockbridge. Mr. Rockwell was educated in the district schools, and at the Albany Normal School, from which he was graduated with the class of 1855. For one year he taught a union school in the town of Dryden, Tompkins county, N. Y., and the following year taught in the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute. In 1857 he entered the Albany Law School where he was graduated LL. B. in 1859. In the same year he was admitted to the bar and took up his residence in the village of Munnsville, where he continued in active practice until 1867. Subsequently he engaged in teaching and in fruit culture. In 1872 he moved to Oneida where he has since resided, and has given his attention to insurance and real estate. He has been prominent in support of many worthy public enterprises and at different periods has been honored with positions of public trust. He served six years as School Commissioner of the second district of Madison county, embracing the towns of Stockbridge, Smithfield, Cazenovia, Fenner, Sullivan and Lenox; in 1877 as supervisor of the town of Lenox; for six years as a member of the Oneida Board of Education; one term as village trustee; and was a member of the first sewer commission four years, a position to which he has lately been reappointed. He is a member of the First Presbyterian church, and has officiated as one of its trustees. Mr. Rockwell married in 1861, Esther A. Hait, and four children have been born to them: Adeline Benson; Mrs. Mabel H. Schubert; Grace H. (deceased December 11, 1888); and Charles W. Rockwell.

Eggleston, Jerome, who died in Cazenovia, February 23, 1898, in the seventy-fifth year of his age, was for many years a respected and useful citizen of Cazenovia. He was born in Morrisville in 1824, a son of Amos and Polly (Anderson) Eggleston. His father died when he was a youth, and his education was limited, for he early had to contribute to the support of his mother and the family, consisting of three younger children. At the early age of eight he worked on a farm and secured enough money to partially buy a team. He then moved with his mother and her children to Cazenovia, and found employment drawing ashes from the surrounding country to the

ashery in Cazenovia village. This occupation afforded him a livelihood, as well as enabling him to entirely support the family and he continued in it until the decline of the potash business. He was proprietor of the old Park House two years. He then removed to Morrisville, where he engaged in the livery business, having obtained enough capital to enable him to start on a small scale. He gradually enlarged his business as his means warranted and continued successfully for about fifteen years, when he sold out and removed to Peterboro to take the management of the Gerrit Smith Hotel which he conducted for over ten years. The State of Wisconsin was then largely undeveloped and with his characteristic enterprise he decided to locate there, settling at Oak Grove, in Dodge county, and taking up some 250 acres of land. Here he lived about ten years and then returned to the east, coming again to Cazenovia, the scene of his earlier struggles. For a time he had charge of the Ten Eyck farm, later conducted a restaurant for about four years, and still later engaged in the grocery business in company with a brother, Dwight W. Eggleston, under the name of Eggleston Brothers. In time they added a livery business and continued their association until 1875, when the grocery and livery establishments were disposed of and they dissolved partnership. In the same year Mr. Eggleston took the stable in the rear of the Lincklaen House, which he conducted until his death, when it passed into the hands of his sons, A. L. and C. M. Eggleston, who conduct it under the name of Eggleston Brothers. Mr. Eggleston was a Republican in politics. He was an honorable and upright man and held to the strictest integrity in his business transactions. He was well known throughout Madison county and made many strong friends. He married Emeline Fitch, a daughter of Captain Derrick Fitch, a veteran of the war of 1812. Of this union were born four children, three of whom survive: Adelbert L., Charles M., and Caroline J.

Salsbury, Julius Eugene, M. D., son of Minzo W., and Lany (Bowman) Salsbury, was born in Theresa, Jefferson county, N. Y., September 28, 1855. His father was a farmer, and when Dr. Salsbury was thirteen years of age removed to Palermo, Oswego county, N. Y., where he resided until his death in 1872. Julius Eugene Salsbury, M. D., was educated at Mexico academy, and began his medical studies in the Eclectic Medical Institute at Cincinnati, Ohio, from which he was graduated M. D. in 1883. He also attended the Pulte Medical College (homeopathy), from which he received an ophthalmological and otological certificate. Dr. Salsbury prepared himself for his profession entirely by his own efforts and during the time which elapsed between his graduation from Mexico academy and his entrance to the Eclectic Medical Institute engaged in teaching in the schools of Oswego county, and in clerical work, to obtain funds sufficient for his purpose. He began, at the age of eighteen, with a dollar, but by rigid economy succeeded in qualifying for his chosen profession. After obtaining his degree he settled in Cazenovia and at once began practice. He has served as coroner one term, and as a member of the school board three years, one term (1896-97) as president of the body. He was also a member of the first board of sewer commissioners. Dr. Salsbury married, in 1885, Nellie J. Chappel, daughter of Chester L. Chappel of Cazenovia. Three children have been born to them: Helen Viola, Marjorie Eloise, and Howard Eugene Salsbury.

Blodgett, Ludrum, proprietor of the Brooklyn creamery in Cazenovia, was born in the town of Nelson, July 30, 1838, a son of Arba and Adeline D. (Wilbur) Blodgett. Arba Blodgett was a native of the town of Eaton, and later resided in Nelson and Smithfield. He removed to Cazenovia in 1866 and engaged in farming and the manufacture of cheese. He was one of the first citizens of Cazenovia to receive summer residents into his home. It is also given upon reliable authority that he built and operated the first cheese factory in Madison county at Peterboro. He died September 14, 1891, in the eighty-fifth year of his age. Ludrum Blodgett, the subject of the sketch, received a good common school education and was associated in the management of his father's business interests until 1876, when he purchased a farm on the west side of Cazenovia lake and conducted it for twelve years, during a greater part of the time operating a creamery on the property. In 1888, he purchased the Hersey property, at the foot of Albany street in Cazenovia village, and established a creamery which he still continues, manufacturing cheese, butter and ice cream, and retailing pasteurized milk and cream. For some time he was engaged in the grocery business on the property. Mr. Blodgett married, in 1861, Celia A. Cloyes, a daughter of B. F. Cloyes, of Morrisville. It is an interesting fact that they were married in the first frame house built in the town of Eaton, by the Cloyes family, who were among the early settlers of that town. Five children have been born to them: Dollie E., wife of W. H. Dodge, of Cazenovia; Arba D., Franklin C., Mortimer L., and Harry G.

Brown, Oliver T., of Unadilla Forks, N. Y., was born in Brookfield, March 16, 1822. He was a son of Nathan and grandson of another Nathan Brown, who came from Stonington, Conn., about 1794, and lived and died in Brookfield. His wife was Marcy Kinney, daughter of Ezra Kinney, and was married to Oliver Babcock in 1767; they had one daughter who married Jabish Brown, the history of the families including eight generations. After the death of Oliver Babcock, Marcy (Kinney) Babcock married Nathan Brown, as before noted. They had five children, of whom Nathan Brown, 2d, was one. He was a respected and thorough farmer; was deacon of the Baptist church about sixty years and died at the age of ninety-two years. He came from Connecticut with his father when fifteen years old. He was a Democrat during his life. Oliver T. Brown was an active farmer; was chosen supervisor of Brookfield in 1880, by a large majority, and was called upon to settle several estates. He was a deacon of the Baptist church at Unadilla Forks for many years, and a Democrat until about 1882, since which date he has been an active Prohibitionist. He married Armenia Beckwith, of Exeter, Otsego county, N. Y., in 1849; they had one daughter, Minnie B., wife of F. A. Scribner, who had one daughter, Marie. Oliver T. Brown now lives on the Mountain View Farm, Marcom's Mountain, 300 feet above the pond.

Edgerton, Frank L., son of Walter N. and Laura C. (Damon) Edgerton, was born in the town of Sullivan, June 18, 1858. The Edgerton family have always been among the representative residents of this section, and Ezekiel Edgerton (grandfather) was one of the first settlers. Mr. Edgerton's father was born at Sangerfield, and died at Minoa, Onondaga county, whither he had removed in 1896, January 8,

1898. He was well known to his fellow townsmen as a man of the strictest integrity, and his death was mourned by a wide circle of friends. Of his union with Laura C. Damon seven children were born: Charles E., of Bergen, Genesee county, N. Y.; Frank L. Carrie M., wife of F. W. Balch of Utica; Clayton W., of Solvay, N. Y.; Lewis G., of Syracuse; Alice, who died in infancy; and Bertha E., who resides with her mother at Minoa. Frank L. Edgerton was educated in the common schools, and has always been engaged in farming, now cultivating the home farm near Bridgeport. In politics he is a Republican. Mr. Edgerton married, in 1895, Laura V. Scott, daughter of Thomas H. Scott of Cicero, Onondaga county, N. Y. One son has been born to them: Frank Howard Edgerton.

Burt, Abram L., son of Jonathan and Lorinda (Lee) Burt, was born in Chittenango, January 17, 1833. His father was a mechanic, and a native of Long Meadow, Massachusetts; he was one of the founders of the Oneida Community, owning the ground where the community first started. Mr. Burt was fourteen years of age when his parents removed to Kenwood, and he has ever since resided at that place. At an early age he began to learn the carpenter's trade, and he is also a skilled mechanic, a patternmaker and millwright. Mr. Burt has gained a wide reputation for the excellence of the water wheels he has installed at different points. He has entire charge of the Oneida Community buildings. In 1850 he married Fidelia A. Dunn, daughter of Norman B. Dunn of Bakerfield, Vt. One son has been born of this union, Horatio T., of New York city.

White, Samuel, and his brother, John, were pioneers in Madison, coming from Petersham, Mass., at a very early day. Samuel was a Revolutionary soldier, having entered the army at the age of sixteen and was stationed at West Point in 1779-80. He was there at the time of Arnold's treachery and was one of the guards at Andre's execution. He married in 1786 and in 1798 came to Madison. His children were Hipzebeth, Ira, Clara, Mary, Abigail, Samuel, Grace and Anna, the latter of whom became the wife of Henry R. Barker. He died April 27, 1894.

Curtis, Samuel, came from Stratford, Conn., about 1796, and settled in Madison. He was a farmer and carpenter. His children were Atlanta, who married William Lewis; Amanda, wife of Dr. Colhster; Isaac, Abner, Uri, Joel, Ann, Homer, Allen and Samuel, jr. Allen Curtis was born September 12, 1811, and except ten years has spent his whole life in Madison. Since 1858 he has held the office of justice of the peace and when living in Erieville held the same office in Nelson. This record is seldom equalled. On January 8, 1834, Mr. Curtis married Arabella A. Richardson. Their children were Martin V. B., Adelia L., Abner, Marion, Rispha, Lucinda R., S. Allen, Herbert G., Josephine S., Ida D., Louis A., and Cora A. Mr. Curtis's wife died in August, 1898. Since 1834 he has been a member of the Baptist church.

Cotton, Hamilton, p. o. Canastota, representing one of the pioneer local families, was born at Oak Hill, Lenox, Madison county, August 2, 1821. His father and grandfather bore the same name, Willard Cotton. The grandfather was a native of

Vermont, who in his early travels westward settled for a time in Chenango county, then came to New Boston and Oak Hill. He was a zealous churchman of the Universalist faith, and built a chapel for the promulgation of that doctrine near New Boston. Hamilton Cotton's boyhood was spent in the vicinity of Oak Hill, now called "Cottons" in honor of his father, who was the first postmaster there. The family were originally from England and some of his parental ancestors who settled in Boston, Mass., soon after Mayflower times, now lie buried in the historic churchyard in the heart of that city. In 1846 Mr. Cotton married Mary Adams of Canastota, who died in 1884, leaving two children: Charles H. Cotton, a merchant in Syracuse, and Mary E., wife of Adolph Schansenbach, a wholesale grocer in Ogden City, Utah. Hamilton Cotton's present wife was Sarah E. Simonds, of Herkimer county.

Hubbard, John F., a very extensive farmer and hop grower, and one of the representative citizens of Madison county, is a son of John and Harriett (Russell) Hubbard. His father was born in England and in 1828 came with his parents to this country and settled in Waterville, where he resided until his marriage. He afterward removed to Morrisville, where John F. was born, April 4, 1846. He remained at home until December 31, 1868, having in the meantime received a good education in the district schools and the Hamilton Union School. He then married Helena, daughter of Ephraim and Lucy (Perkins) Keeck, the former of whom was a successful farmer of Stockbridge. They have had four children. Charles (deceased), Fred (deceased), Hattie (Mrs. Charles Smith of De Ruyter) and Lewis. Politically Mr. Hubbard affiliates with the Democratic party, and while leading a quiet and uneventful life enjoys the most independent and in many respects enviable station of a farmer, owning his own lands. By his own energy and industry Mr. Hubbard has established himself comfortably and with pleasant surroundings.

Chasmer, George W., a resident of Sullivan for fifty years, or since 1838, was born at Athens, Greene county, N. Y., in 1828. His father, Thomas A. Chasmer, was of English birth and by trade a brickmaker. He settled in the neighborhood of Lakeport in 1838, being twenty-seven years of age at that time, and engaged in farming and the manufacture of brick. George Chasmer is considered one of the representative men of his town and has filled many positions of trust and responsibility. His large farm of nearly 200 acres just east of Lakeport, is devoted chiefly to dairy products and is operated by his only son, Jerome Chasmer. Mr. Chasmer is a staunch supporter of Democratic doctrines and has served as town auditor since 1885. He is a member of the Board of Directors of the Madison-Onondaga Mutual Fire Insurance Company. In 1852 he married Elizabeth Petrie of Vernon, N. Y. Both are members of the Presbyterian church.

De Clercq, Gilbert C., was born in Cazenovia, November 29, 1846, a son of Peter and Laura (Mason) de Clercq, and a lineal descendant in the ninth generation of (1) Pieter de Clercq, (2) Lucas, (3) Pieter, (4) Pieter, (5) Jacob, (6) Peter, (7) Hendrick, (8) Peter, (9) Gilbert C. Portraits of Lucas (2) de Clercq and Feryntze Steenkiste, his wife (1635), by Frans Hals, are found in the national gallery at Amsterdam. Hendrick (7) de Clercq, born in Amsterdam, October 30, 1776, was one of the earliest

settlers in the town of Cazenovia, locating on land just south of the farm now owned by Gilbert C. de Clercq. He was a large farmer and a man of prominence in his time. He married at Cazenovia, February 10 1799, Mary Ledyard, a daughter of the brave Captain Ledyard, whose tragic death in defense of Fort Griswold during the Revolutionary war is indissolubly connected with the history of our country. Their children were Peter, Charles, Eliza, Youngs, Julia, Rebecca, Hendrick, Mary and Louisa. Peter (8) de Clercq, father of the subject of this notice, was all his life a farmer in Cazenovia. He was born July 19, 1800, and died June 16, 1873, honored and respected by all who had known him. March 21, 1826, he married Laura Mason of Whitestown, and ten children were born to them: Gysbert, Augustus Hervey, Sarah Louisa, Susah Rebecca, Isaac Ledyard, Arnold Mason, Julia Katherine, Caroline Amelia, Mary Elizabeth and Gilbert Coman. The latter was educated in Cazenovia Seminary and has always been a farmer. In politics he is a Republican. He married, November 17, 1869, Nancy Richmond, daughter of Wells Richmond of New Woodstock; six children have been born of this union: Laura Mason, Caroline B., Harriet May (who died in infancy), Nathan Ray of Lebanon, Wells Richmond and Clarence E., both of whom reside at home.

Carpenter, Henry W., M. D., is one of the oldest practitioners of medicine in Madison county. He was born in Marcy, Oneida county, N.Y., June 26, 1834, a son of Albert and Maria (Ashby) Carpenter. His great-grandfather, Deacon Stephen Carpenter was a Revolutionary soldier of English parentage, a native of Cheshire, Mass., where he died in 1827. George W. Carpenter, a son of Deacon Stephen Carpenter, was born in Cheshire, Mass., June 8, 1780. He married Mary Horton of Scituate, R. I., and with his young bride was one of the earliest settlers of Oneida county. Albert Carpenter, their son, was the father of Dr. Carpenter. He was born and reared on a farm near Whitesboro and died in middle life. Of his union with Maria Ashby were four children: George W., a banker in Fargo, N.D.; Henry W., Deloss A., who resides in Rome, N. Y.; and Amy J., Mrs. Kirkland, living in Forest Port, N. Y. As a youth Dr. Carpenter attended the district schools and assisted in the farm work; at the age of seventeen he began to teach school, and during his third term, while in Rome, began the study of medicine under Dr. Sturdevant. In the fall of 1853 he went to Ann Arbor, Mich., where he attended a course of lectures, and in the following spring went to Holland Patent in which place he continued his medical studies with Dr. Crane, later taking a course in medicine at Albany. In 1857-58 he attended the University of the City of New York, where he graduated, M. D., with the class of 1858. He began practice in Holland Patent the same year, forming an association with Dr. Crane which lasted four years. During the Civil war he served as assistant surgeon and surgeon of the 117th N. Y. Vols.; he also served as acting brigade surgeon and was president of a medical examining board. When peace was declared he returned home, and in March, 1865, settled in Oneida, where he has enjoyed a lucrative practice; he has achieved wide reputation as an expert in difficult cases of surgery and his practice extends over a considerable amount of territory. Dr. Carpenter is well known to the profession and has been a frequent contributor to medical publications, especially the American Medical Association Journal and the New York Medical Record. He is a member of the Oneida

County Medical Society, the Madison County Medical Society, of which he has been vice-president and president, the New York State Medical Association, Medical Society of the State of New York, the American Medical Association, Central New York Medical Association (president in 1897), the Pan-American Medical Congress, and the International Medical Congress. As a citizen he has been prominent in promoting the prosperity of Oneida, and has held many positions of public trust, serving as village trustee and president; for six years as coroner of the county, as pension examiner on the Oneida board for fifteen years, and in 1874 as member of Assembly from this district. He has also served as president of the Oneida Business Mens' Club, as president of the Oneida Chamber of Commerce, (1890-94) as president of the Glenwood Cemetery Association, and in 1898 was elected president of the Madison County Historical Society. Fraternally he is a Mason of high degree, holding membership in Doric Chapter of Oneida and Rome Commandery. He has also been prominent in the G. A. R., served on the staff of State Commander General Harrison Clark, and in 1890 was elected medical director of the State of New York. He has done much to promote the welfare of the veterans. Dr. Carpenter first married Augusta La Moine Rollo, who died leaving one daughter, the late Mrs. Frederick B. Cheney of Oneida. About two years after the death of his first wife he married her sister, Emma Louisa Rollo.

Gorton, Ambrose E., p. o. Chittenango, leading merchant of the village of Chittenango, deals largely in a general line of goods, such as dry goods, groceries, boots and shoes, and clothing. He was born at Brookfield, Madison county, in 1832. His father was Benjamin Gorton, a manufacturer and merchant. Mr. Gorton completed a good business education at Cazenovia Seminary and soon embarked in business at this place, in fact, as early as 1856, and has been so engaged continuously since. In 1853 he married Fanny E. Atwell, daughter of Rev. James Atwell, and also a graduate of Cazenovia Seminary. Their daughter, Fanny E. Gorton, became the wife of I. B. A. Taylor of Middletown, N. Y., a prosperous merchant and holding the office of city clerk. Mr. Gorton commands a large measure of the esteem and confidence of his townspeople. A Republican in politics; has been a member of school board, is now corporation treasurer; he was postmaster at Chittenango for ten years.

Newton, Alfred J., p. o. Hamilton, was born in Canada but was brought to the United States by his parents, Byron F. and Margaretha (Wahn) Newton, when an infant. Byron F. Newton was one of the first settlers of Hamilton and a son of one of the men who aided in throwing British tea into Boston harbor. Alfred J. Newton was educated here and then began the active duties of life as a clerk, in which capacity he passed eleven years. On January 20, 1897, he opened his grocery store in Hamilton, which has been a successful business from the first. Mr. Newton's enterprise and honorable business methods stamp him as one of the representative young business men of Madison county. He is a member of the order of Odd Fellows, both subordinate lodge and Encampment, and also of the Masonic fraternity.

Crandall, Frankln R., the well known music dealer of Oneida, was born near State Bridge, Oneida county, N. Y., July 5, 1851. He was the second son in a family

of four children. His parents were both of New England ancestry. His father, William G. Crandall, was born in the vicinity of Utica N. Y., and married Miss Eliza Wright, of Edmeston, Otsego county, N. Y., soon after purchasing the farm in Verona township, where his children were born and reared and he himself resided until his death, which occurred in 1880. After attending the district school near his



home, F. R. Crandall completed his education at the Oneida Seminary. He remained on his father's farm until he attained his majority, when he entered the employ of the Oneida firm of Benson & Cree. Subsequently he went into business on his own account, traveling and selling watches, jewelry and silverware. He then decided to make the jewelry business his calling, and entered the employ of Leiter Brothers, extensive dealers in pianos and other musical merchandise in Syracuse, where he learned the music business in its various branches. After this he established himself in the music trade in Oneida, continuing the same up to the present time. In 1885 he married Miss Inez M. Cree, who was born in Vermont and whose ancestors were among the "Pilgrim Fathers" who came to America in the historic Mayflower in 1620. Five children have been born of this union: Emma May, Charles Arthur,

Clayton Wells, Franklin R., and Florence B. In 1892, in association with his father-in-law, the late Charles B. Cree of Oneida, he built the handsome Cree-Crandall building on Main street, where he now has his music store. As a business man Mr. Crandall has been active and enterprising, having introduced new and original methods into the music trade. By his just and considerate dealing he has secured the friendship and good will of a wide circle of patrons, extending beyond his own community into many other cities and counties of the State.

McGregory, J. F., A. M., F. C. S., p. o. Hamilton, was born at Wilbraham, Mass., a son of Joseph and Emeline (Fuller) Gregory. He was prepared for college at the Wesleyan Academy, Wilbraham, and then entered Amherst College, from which he was graduated in the class of 1880. The years 1880 to 1881, and 1883 to 1884 he passed in Germany, taking post-graduate courses at Goettingen. He has since spent two semesters at Heidelberg, the winter of 1890-91 and the summer of 1896. From 1881 to 1883 he taught chemistry in Amherst College. In 1884 he came to Colgate University as professor of chemistry and mineralogy and has since held that position. Prof. Gregory is a prominent Mason; a member of the Blue Lodge and Chapter at Hamilton; of the Utica Council; of the Norwich Commandery and of the Order of Veiled Prophets. His college fraternity is the Delta Upsilon. He is a member of the American, the London and the German Chemical Societies, and of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. In 1883 he was married to Miss Emma Hodgkins of Amherst, Mass.

Crawshaw, W. H., A. M., p. o. Hamilton, professor of English literature and dean of Colgate University, was born at Newburg, N. Y., and was educated at Colgate Academy and Colgate University, from which he was graduated with the degree of A. B. in 1887. In 1889 he received his degree of A. M. After graduating he began to teach in Colgate University as instructor in English and French. In 1889 he was made associate professor of English and in 1894 became professor of English literature. He was elected dean of the faculty in 1897. Prof. Crawshaw is the author of an excellent work on the "Interpretation of Literature" (The Macmillan Co., 1896), and he has also edited a text of Dryden's Palamon and Arcite. In 1888 Prof. Crawshaw married Jennie L. Broughton. His parents were Charles and Mary (Lodge) Crawshaw. His father was an Englishman by birth and came to America at thirteen years of age with his parents.

Smith, Sidney D., p. o. Hamilton, was born October 5, 1849, at Hamilton, N. Y., and was educated at Colgate and Columbia College Grammar Schools and Cornell University, being one of the first students in the latter institution. After leaving college he went railroading for a time and then came back and started the first express business running out of Hamilton to Midland Railroad at Randallville, in 1869. In 1872 he opened a general store at Randallville, and also engaged in the produce business. In 1880 he went out of business for a time on account of his health and in 1881 went to Kansas City. In 1882 he returned to Hamilton and has since been largely engaged in the real estate business and building. In 1899 he assumed the management of the Hamilton Lumber and Manufacturing Company. Mr

Smith is a prominent Mason and also a member of the Odd Fellows. He is grand secretary of the Veiled Prophets and has been since the organization of Mystic Order, Veiled Prophets in New York State. He is a member of the fire company and was on the original committee to establish the Hamilton water works. He has been a trustee of the village many years and is a member of the board of trade; a director of the Hamilton National Bank, and a trustee of the Congregational church. In 1872 Mr. Smith married Mary M. Hopkins of Georgetown, South Carolina, and they have two children: Dayton F., a law student, and George H., a student in Colgate University. Mr. Smith's parents were J. D. F. and Martha (Snow) Smith. His grandfather, Adon Smith, resided in New York and was a business man there; his wife was Louisa Fuller. Mr. Smith's maternal grandparents were Nathan and Hannah Snow.

Knapp, Dr. James W., was born in Jamesville, N. Y., December 25, 1852. His father, Dr. Edwin A. Knapp, was a native of Rome, where his father, Ezra Knapp, was one of the pioneer settlers. The latter bought a farm and cleared it up and was afterwards identified with the town of Westmoreland, Oneida county. Dr. Edwin A. Knapp was a physician in Jamesville for nearly forty years. He was appointed surgeon of the 122d N. Y. Vols., and was afterwards appointed president of the pension board in Syracuse; he died November 8, 1890. James W. Knapp was graduated from Whitestown Seminary in 1873. He taught until 1878, in which year he entered the Syracuse Medical College, graduating in 1881, and began his practice in Canastota. In 1882 he married Mrs. Delia Benedict, of Jamesville. Dr. Knapp is one of the progressive men of his town, serving as president of the village in 1894, president of the board of auditors of the town of Lenox in 1897, and was elected coroner in the same year, which office he still holds; he is past master of Canastota Lodge, No. 231, F. & A. M., and member of the Odd Fellows.

Dr. James W. Smith, son of James and Susan Tackabury Smith, was born in Nelson, August 18, 1841; he was a brother of John E. Smith, now of Morrisville and resided with him on their father's homestead, with his half brother, S. Perry Smith, of whom a sketch is given in the chapter on the bar in this work. Soon after attaining his majority he married Mary L. Boughton, of Parish, Oswego county, N. Y., and began the study of medicine with Dr. L. P. Greenwood, then of Erieville. He attended the Medical Department of Michigan University and the College of Physicians and Surgeons in the city of New York, graduating from the latter. During several years he was in successful practice in Erieville, removing thence to Morrisville, where he enjoyed a large and successful practice until failing health compelled him to abandon business activity. He died of consumption, his widow and one son, Floyd B. Smith, who now reside in Chicago, surviving him. Dr. Smith was not only a highly qualified member of his profession, but also a man of high character, admirable social qualities, and enjoyed the friendship of all with whom he became acquainted.

Allen, Spencer B., son of Eli Eastman and Sophrona E. (Parsons) Allen, was born in Lincklaen, Chenango county, N. Y., October 5, 1836. He is a descendant of the

old Puritan family of Allens and numbers Ethan Allen among his ancestors. His father, Eli Eastman Allen, was born at Sackett's Harbor and later removed to Lincolnaen. His grandfather, Jacob Allen, was born in Cape Cod, Barnstable county, Mass., and came to New York State with the early settlers. On the maternal side Mr. Allen descends from the old New England family of Parsons, representatives of which were early settlers of the town of Fenner. He was educated in Morrisville, whither the family had removed when he was an infant. After leaving school he engaged in the dry goods business; later in the drug business and in various other occupations. Several years of his life have been spent in Michigan; he was also a resident for a time of Canastota, this State. Mr. Allen came to Cazenovia in 1870, and for a year was employed in the lumber yard at the sash factory; later he was employed at the grist mill, and for three years was station agent at the Chenango Valley Railroad depot. In September, 1895, he established the news room in Albany street, which he now conducts. Mr. Allen's politics have always been Republican. He has never held public office, with the exception of several terms as inspector of elections. In 1868 he married Olivia L. Morgan, daughter of John Morgan of Brookfield. Two children have been born to them: Henry M., and Shirley C. (deceased).

Potter, Henry H., son of Merritt M. and Mary Ann (Root) Potter, was born in Cazenovia, March 25, 1849. His father, who died November 16, 1859, was born near Manlius, January 20, 1807, and for many years carried on farming in the south part of this town. Mr. Potter descends from old New England pioneer families. On the paternal side his grandfather, Benjamin Potter, was one of the earliest settlers of this region, coming from Massachusetts before March 1793, and settling in Pompey. He was a native of Dartmouth, Mass., born September 26, 1764, and died in Cazenovia where he was buried October 30, 1851. In his early life he was a sea captain and a soldier in the Revolution. In his later life he was a prosperous farmer, where he lived respected and died regretted. His grandfather, Moses Root, was one of the earliest settlers in this section, coming to Cazenovia from Massachusetts before June, 1793. He was a native of Montague, Mass., born January 2, 1774, and died in Cazenovia where he was buried, July 5, 1834. He was a man of considerable prominence in his time, a large farmer, and possessed of many fine traits of character. Of the union of Merritt M. and Mary Ann (Root) Potter, seven children were born: Mary A., deceased; Laura E., deceased; Benjamin, deceased; Amy Caroline, deceased; Merritt Sidney of Syracuse; Charles M. of Colorado Springs, Col.; and Henry H. Potter of Cazenovia. The latter was educated at Cazenovia Seminary and learned the carpenter's trade under Christopher Newton of Cazenovia. Mr. Potter has been an extensive building contractor and during the past twenty years has erected most of the finer residences of the village. He has served two years as a village trustee; is a member of Cazenovia Lodge, F. & A. M., and Manlius Chapter, R. A. M.; and a member and clerk of the vestry of St. Peter's Episcopal church. He married, September 14, 1872, Anna N. Burns, daughter of Henry Burns of Pitcher, Chenango county, N. Y. One daughter has been born to them: Ethel A. Potter.

Hutchinson, Nathan Bailey, son of David and Amy (Bailey) Hutchinson, was born in the town of Fenner, this county, December 31, 1852. His father was a farmer and

also conducted a saw mill in Fenner for many years. He was born in Fenner in 1807 and died in November, 1889, aged eighty-two years. The Hutchinson family is of New England pioneer stock and its representatives were among the earliest settlers of Fenner. Loring Hutchinson, grandfather of Nathan B. Hutchinson, born July 20, 1788, was a colonel in the Continental army during the Revolutionary war and one of the foremost citizens of the town of Fenner, a man of unusual prominence in his time and especially devoted to church work. He married Nancy Woodworth, born November 3, 1788, and reared a large family, thirteen in number, of whom only two survive: Myron L. Hutchinson of Cazenovia, and Alvah P. Hutchinson of Fenner. The other children were David, born October 12, 1807; Allen, born December 10, 1809; Lydia Ann, born August 23, 1813; Charles, born October 15, 1815; Melissa, born September 3, 1817; Irene, born June 27, 1819; Harriet, born March 1, 1824. Four died in infancy. Nathan Bailey Hutchinson was reared on the farm and received his education in the common schools and at Cazenovia Seminary. He taught school seven winters in the schools of the township of Fenner. Mr. Hutchinson came to Cazenovia to reside permanently in 1879, and for a period of twelve years has been foreman of the blind room of the Fern Dell mill. He married, in 1876, Eudora Lame, and of their union are two children: Clarence F. and Nina Isabelle.

Goff, I. Newton, M. D., who has practiced in Cazenovia over forty years, was born at Perryville, May 26, 1833, a son of Oliver and Elvira (Davis) Goff. He is a descendant of the old Rehoboth (Mass.) Goffs. Dr. Goff's father was a native of Rehoboth, but early in life removed to Windham county, Conn., and thence to Perryville, where he resided many years, and was known as a substantial farmer and useful citizen. Dr. Goff was educated in the common schools in the vicinity and worked on his father's farm. Later he attended Cazenovia Seminary, and in 1854 began his medical studies at Syracuse under Drs. Hoyt and Mercer. He was graduated with the degree of M. D. from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York city in 1858, and shortly after began practice in Cazenovia. During the Civil war Dr. Goff went out as assistant surgeon and was assigned to the 17th N. Y. Infantry. He served for some time in the hospital at Washington, and then went to the front, taking part in the battles of Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville. After the expiration of his enlistment he returned to his private practice, but shortly after again went to the front as a State agent, serving from the battle of the Wilderness until September of that year. Dr. Goff is a member of the New York State Medical Society, Central New York Medical Society, Madison County Medical Society, and the Syracuse Academy of Medicine. He is also a member of Cazenovia Lodge, No. 616, F. and A. M., and medical examiner for several fraternal and insurance corporations. He married, in 1864, Delia M. Clarke, daughter of Rev. William Clarke of Cazenovia. Of their union are two children: Robert J. and Marian Ruth Goff.

Faulkner, Alonzo, p. o. North Brookfield, was born in Brookfield, in 1823, a son of Friend L., and grandson of Charles Faulkner, who died in Guilford, Conn. Friend L. Faulkner came to Brookfield about 1800 and took up a farm in the wilderness and here lived and died on the farm Alonzo now owns. His wife was Zubie Fisk,

daughter of John Fisk, one of the first settlers. Alonzo Faulkner was reared on the farm and educated in the common schools. He has made his own property and has about 600 acres of land; he has been one of the large hop growers and an extensive cattle dealer in connection with his brother Charles, under the firm name of Faulkner Brothers. Charles died in 1894. Mr. Faulkner married Rebecca Mattison in 1848, and they had two children: Adaline, wife of Lyman Fitch of Brookfield, and Helen, at home. Mr. Faulkner died in 1887. In politics Mr. Faulkner is a Republican, and is one of the well-to-do farmers who has made his own property.

Warner, A. J., was born in Oneida county, February 6, 1837. His father, Austin Warner, was a native of Connecticut and was one of the pioneers of Oneida; he married Pheobe Griswold. A. J. Warner was educated at Oneida and Whitesboro. He entered mercantile business in Utica, and from there went to Louisville, Ky., where he remained until he came to Canastota, and is now engaged in raising onions and celery. In 1878 Mr. Warner married Jennie K. Fowler; their children are John I. and Jennie. Mr. Warner is one of the progressive business men of his town, taking an intelligent interest in school and church matters, and has ever advanced the best interests of his town and town's people.

Brown, C. F., was born in Dolgeville, Herkimer county, October 5, 1858. His father, H. C. Brown, was a native of the same place, where James Brown was one of the pioneers; he married Sophia, daughter of Zepha Brackett. H. C. Brown married Cornelia, daughter of John Van Valkenburg, and came to Madison county in 1868, and was identified in the mercantile circles; he died in 1889. C. F. Brown was educated in the Canastota school and entered mercantile life in Williamston and Syracuse, and for three years was engaged in public works in New York as time keeper. In 1889 Mr. Brown came to Canastota and organized the firm of H. C. & Edgar Brown, succeeding and continuing his father's business. In 1886 Mr. Brown married Sophia, daughter of Antoine Kinney; their children are Le Roy, Helena, Louise and Jennie. Mr. Brown is one of the progressive men of Madison county, serving as collector and taking an active part in school and church matters.

Lee, Charles A., was born in Boonville, Oneida county, June 20, 1860. His father, Albert Lee, was a native of Utica, where the family were among the pioneers; he married Sarah Hurlburt, and through life was identified in the storage and forwarding business with Alden Lee, running a line of packet boats from Albany to Buffalo. Later he engaged in the lumber business in Boonville, dealing mostly in spruce and hemlock; he was also prominent in the milling business. Charles A. Lee was educated in the common schools and at twelve years of age entered a planing mill and also learned the cheese making business. In 1885 he went to Herkimer and in 1886 established his chair business, securing a patent on the Lee reclining chair. In 1893 he came to Canastota and at the present time is employing 160 men. He has added to and rebuilt the plant and has a capacity of 50,000 reclining chairs per year. In 1884 Mr. Lee married Julia E., daughter of I. S. Weller. Mr. Lee is one of the progressive business men of Madison county, taking an intelligent interest in educational and religious institutions and has ever received and merited the respect of his asso-

ciates. He is a member of the Smith-Lee Co., manufacturers of the health cap for milk bottles.

Harris, Frederick D., son of Jason L. and Sarah A. (Bentley) Harris, was born in Pulaski, Oswego county, N. Y., August 20, 1853. His father was a shoe dealer in Pulaski before the Civil war in which he was killed at the battle of Fredricksburg. Mr. Harris was educated in the common schools and at Cazenovia Seminary. He came to Oneida in October, 1876, and began an apprenticeship to the tinsmithing trade under C. D. Cree with whom he remained some time, finally becoming a partner under the firm name of Cree & Harris. Mr. Harris established his present business as a tin roofer and furnacer in 1892 and in 1895 took into partnership his brother, Edward Harris, forming the present firm of Harris Brothers. He married in 1883, Olive, daughter of C. B. Cree of Oneida, and of this union is one daughter, Alberta M.

Sherman, Edgar D., son of Isaac C., and Catharine E. (Hollister) Sherman, was born in the village of Oneida, October 7, 1842. His father, a native of Massachusetts, died in Oneida June 1, 1896, in the eighty-second year of his age; he had been a resident of the village of Oneida for a period of fifty-four years, and was well known and universally esteemed throughout Madison county, serving frequently in positions of public trusts. Mr. Sherman was educated at Theodore Camp's school in Oneida, and when twenty-two years of age engaged in business as a dairy farmer in Sherrill, Oneida county, where he had a farm of 100 acres. He settled in Oneida where he now resides in the fall of 1897. In politics Mr. Sherman has been a Democrat; he has never held public office of any kind. He first married in 1868, Augusta, daughter of John Sturtevant, of Augusta, Oneida county, N. Y., and of this union are three children: Clarence E., of Rochester; Harry A., of Oneida; and Edna M. For his second wife he married Miss Mary Weaver, a daughter of Jacob Weaver of Utica, N. Y.

Spaulding, Philander, son of John and Margaret (Peterson) Spaulding, was born in Chenango county, N. Y., February 9, 1818. His father, a lifelong farmer, was a native of the State of Vermont, and an early settler in Chenango county. Mr. Spaulding was reared on the farm and received his education in the district schools. During the greater part of his active life he has been engaged in farming. He was for a period engaged in the manufacture of cheese boxes at Pratt's Hollow, and in company with Milton Barnard, J. D. Kilburn, and Walter E. Northrup, was one of the founders of the Central Bank of Oneida; he withdrew from this firm in the year 1897. Mr. Spaulding bought his present farm, then containing 108 acres and now by addition 160 acres, in 1863. He has been a large farmer and owns considerable land in this vicinity. Mr. Spaulding is one of the oldest resident farmers of this region, and is well known throughout the county; he has often held positions of public trust, serving as constable, deputy sheriff, collector, and deputy revenue collector of this district. In politics he has been a staunch Republican. He first married Miranda Parker, and of this union are four children: Rosalia, wife of David L. Davis of Munsville; Adelia, wife of Herman Cooper of Oneida; Sarah V., wife of Reuben

Holdridge; and Mrs. Emeline Vedder of Munnsville. For his second wife he married Sarah, daughter of John Marshall of Eaton, and of this union are two sons: William P., and Judd Spaulding.

Keating, Daniel, has been one of the leading educators of Madison county for many years. He was born about two miles north of the village of Cazenovia, November 21, 1854. His father, Maurice Keating, was a native of County Kerry, Ireland, where he was born August 1, 1820. In 1849 he came to this country in a sailing vessel and on his arrival found himself with little more than enough money to pay his expenses to Troy, where he soon found employment by the month. He worked some years for wages, and was married in 1853 to Mary Bagley, who was born in his native county, and came over in 1842. They soon started for themselves, and by industry and frugality secured a pleasant home about one mile west of Chittenango Falls. Daniel Keating, their eldest son, was reared to habits of industry and until he reached his twentieth year assisted in the conduct of his father's farm. He received his primary education in the public schools and later attended Cazenovia seminary, beginning his chosen profession of teaching when in his twenty third year. Since then he has made school work his business. He was first elected to the office of School Commissioner in 1888, in a hotly contested triangular fight, he, a Democrat in a Republican district, receiving a handsome majority over the Republican and Prohibition nominees. His second term was secured by a still larger majority—some 800 votes. Mr. Keating has made a most efficient commissioner and has proved the possession of unquestioned ability in educational work. He married, November 25, 1891, Ida L. Griffin, daughter of Henry L. and Lovina (Gilman) Griffin, of Jefferson county. Until her marriage Mrs. Keating was also engaged in teaching, and enjoys the distinction of being the first lady school commissioner elected in the State of New York.

Stewart, Robert A., son of James and C. Elizabeth (Clark) Stewart, was born in the town of Lenox, this county, October 10, 1843. His father was a native of Fenner, this county, and was always a farmer; his grandfather, Robert Stewart, came from Scotland to this country in early life and was one of the first settlers of the town of Fenner; he had come with his father, and both lie buried in Peterboro Cemetery. Mr. Stewart was educated in the old Oneida Seminary and remained upon the farm until 1873. In that year he removed to Mohawk, Herkimer county, N. Y., and was engaged in a malting business there about two years. In the fall of 1875 he began a similar business in Oneida in company with A. C. Stewart and W. W. Warr, under the firm name of R. A. Stewart & Co. Later this was changed to Stewart, Tibbitts & Warr, and upon the death of A. C. Stewart to Stewart & Barton. The firm took its present name of Stewart, Barton & Co. on the admission of Thomas O'Brien. The business comprises malting, dealing in grain, etc. Mr. Stewart has served four years as village trustee, and is a valued citizen of Oneida. He married in November, 1868, Anna Eliza Merrill, and one daughter has been born to them, Mrs. Walter S. Ryan of Oneida.

Ratnour, Barney, president of the village of Oneida, was born in the town of

Lenox, June 1, 1830, a son of Abram and Barbara (Pease) Ratnour. His father, a farmer, was of Mohawk Dutch descent, and an early settler of the town of Lenox; he gained considerable reputation on account of his ability as a drummer in the old State militia. Barney Ratnour was educated in the common schools and has always been a farmer; he has also dealt to a considerable extent in real estate. He settled permanently in Oneida village in 1867. Mr. Ratnour is a well-known and valued citizen of Oneida, and has frequently served in positions of public trust. He has held the office of excise commissioner, was member of the town board of the old town of Lenox, and for the past two years has been president of the village of Oneida. He married in May, 1870, Harriet E. Davis, a daughter of George Davis of the town of Vernon, Oneida county. Of this union are two children: Fred B. and Florence May.

Bliss, Russell Joseph, was born in Smithfield, May 28, 1863, a son of Joseph Huntington, son of Lyman, who was born in Smithfield in 1802, a son of Ephraim Bliss, who was one of the party of venturesome pioneers who came to Smithfield in 1799 and 1800. Ephraim Bliss, like nearly all the early settlers, cleared some land and made farming his occupation. The land he then cleared is now, after one century of occupancy, still owned in the Bliss family. In 1801 Ephraim Bliss went to Massachusetts and brought back a bride. Lyman, the eldest son, was born in 1802. Upon reaching manhood Lyman married Ann Chaffee of Smithfield and purchased the homestead; to them were born seven sons and two daughters, who reached maturity and married. Lyman Bliss was commissioned by Governor Clinton captain in State militia; he died in 1875. His wife died in 1876. Joseph H., the fourth child, was born April 8, 1831, educated in the local schools and Peterboro Academy. He taught school a few terms then married and purchased a farm in Smithfield. To them were born two children, one now living, a daughter. In 1857 he married for his second wife, Clarissa M. Brown of Stockbridge, N.Y., a great-granddaughter of Keziah Cushman Brown of Vermont, who, while her husband was away serving in the American army under Gen. Stark in 1777, was visited by a foraging party from Col. Baum's Hessian regiment and threatened with execution by the bayonet unless she disclosed the hiding place of stores and ammunition known to have been saved by her husband. She refused, though the bayonet pricked her chest. Her bravery so won the admiration of the officer of the party that he ordered them to molest her no further. By this second marriage Mr. Bliss had four children, three now living; the oldest, Russell Joseph, graduated from Cornell University in 1885 with the degree of Ph. B. For two years following he read law in an office in Saginaw, Mich. After taking one year of lectures at the law school of Columbia University, he was admitted in 1888 to the Michigan bar. The year 1889 was spent in traveling and studying natural resources of Pacific coast States. In 1890-91 he practiced his profession in Chicago, Ill., after which he returned to his native town and has since been associated with his father in caring for their large farms, making the breeding of Jersey cattle their leading industry. The farm occupied by them was once the site of the first glass factory in the State. The building with its massive timbers is yet preserved and with suitable alterations is serving as the main barn of the farm. This building is supposed to have been erected about 1806. The late John R. Berry

often told Mr. Bliss that, when a small boy, he was allowed to attend the "raising" of this massive frame. The work occupied a week and called together large numbers of persons from this and neighboring settlements, who made merry as was the custom in those days at such "bees," with plenty of whiskey and games of skill and strength. Joseph Bliss has long been one of the trustees of the Evans Endowment, given for the maintenance of Evans Academy. In 1895 Russell Bliss married Agnes Alden Hamilton of Kenwood, N. Y.

Allen, Orlando, son of John M. and Betsey (May) Allen, was born in the town of Fenner, this county, October 6, 1824. His father was a native of Otsego county, born in 1789, and located at Fenner Corners in 1822. Here he conducted a blacksmith shop for many years and latter engaged in farming, being widely known in the vicinity as a man of strict integrity and holding various minor town offices. He died at Perryville, May 26, 1892, honored and respected by all who had known him. His grandfather, Jared Allen, served through the Revolutionary war, died in 1827, over ninety years old, and is buried in the cemetery at Cooperstown, N. Y. Orlando Allen was educated in the common schools and has always followed the occupation of farming, principally in the town of Fenner. He retired in 1893 and located in Cazenovia village. Mr. Allen has served as assessor three years; is a member of long standing of the Presbyterian church. He married in 1850 Louisa M. Whipple, daughter of Elisha Whipple of Fenner.

Smith, Alonzo D., M. D., who has practiced medicine in the village of New Woodstock for a third of a century, was born in the extreme southeast corner of the town of Cazenovia, June 2, 1841, a son of Willard Moss and Lucinda (Harrington) Smith. His father was a farmer and owned a farm which was so peculiarly located as to be in the towns of De Ruyter, Cazenovia and Nelson. He was a native of Plainfield, Otsego county, but spent most of his life in this vicinity, where he was held to be a man of strict integrity and estimable character. He died in 1893, having reached the advanced age of eighty-four years. Dr. Smith was educated in the district schools and at Cazenovia Seminary. He began his medical studies in 1861 under Drs. Greenwood and Carpenter of Erieville; later he attended a course of lectures at the University of Michigan, and two courses in the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York city, from which institution he received the degree of M. D. in 1867. He at once began practice in Nelson Flats, but soon removed to New Woodstock, where he bought the practice of Dr. McClellan. Two years later he also bought Dr. C. W. Adam's property. In 1877 he went to Cazenovia Seminary and for seven terms taught anatomy, physiology and hygiene, building up the department with faithful energy. In the fall of 1898 he returned to his New Woodstock practice and in addition established a pharmacy, which he still conducts. Dr. Smith has not only built up a large and lucrative practice in his native town, but in the year 1886 he received letters patent on a spring truss, and also in 1890 on an improvement, than which there is probably no truss ever worn by the human family which is less open to criticism, or more practical in its application. The doctor has also received letters patent on a mechanical cash book which for simplicity and accuracy has never been excelled. Within the present year, 1899, a local paper, called the Local Ga-

zette, has been started in the village of New Woodstock and Dr. Smith made its editor. It is a thriving publication and compares favorably with its class. It is soon to be enlarged and otherwise improved. The doctor has been offered political preferment, but has chosen to attend to his personal affairs, preferring rather to be a success in his profession and private concerns than to seek doubtful honors. Dr. Smith has been a staunch Republican, and with the exception of his service of eight years as coroner he has never held public office. He is a member of Cazenovia Lodge, No. 616, F. & A. M. In 1859 he married Martha M. Smith, daughter of Moses D. C. Smith of Cazenovia. One son has been born to them, T. Galen Smith of Los Angeles, Cal.

Munroe, Loring, for many years a valued citizen of Oneida, was born in Ashburnham, Mass., June 12, 1826, a son of Charles and Lydia (Conn) Munroe. On both the paternal and maternal sides he descends from the old New England stock. His grandfather, Ebenezer Munroe, was a prominent patriot of the Revolution, and one of the first to be wounded at the Battle of Lexington. His father was a veteran of the War of 1812, while his maternal grandfather was a member of an old New England family who were a hardy, long line of pioneers. While he was yet a boy, Mr. Munroe's parents died and he was left with no money to make his way as best he could. He secured a place on a farm where he worked three years, managing meantime to take every opportunity to attend school, and finally finishing at the academy at Ashby, Mass. However his real business education was mostly obtained by actual experience and observation. He taught school for a time, thus securing a little money, and when twenty years of age went to Cleveland, Oswego county, N. Y., where he became interested in the manufacture of glass, subsequently owning an interest in the factory of the American Glass Company at Bernhard's Bay, N. Y. In 1861 he purchased the Dunbarton glass plant at Verona, N. Y., which he managed successfully for sixteen years, meanwhile being interested in organizing a private bank at Oneida under the firm name of Barnes, Stark & Munroe; he withdrew about five years after the organization. It was at this time that Mr. Munroe, then living in Oneida county, was elected a trustee of the Oneida Savings Bank and he held that office many years. He settled in Oneida in 1877 and has since resided in this village. Mr. Munroe built and owns the building occupied by the Farmers' and Merchants' State Bank of which he is president; and owns considerable real estate in the village, including the Munroe Opera House. While politically a staunch Republican, he has never sought office, but has represented the town of Lenox as supervisor, and has been a member of the village board of trustees. He was one of the original stockholders of the First National Bank of Oneida, and being possessed of excellent judgment, his opinion and advice have been of great value in the business community. Although he began life without a dollar, Mr. Munroe has accumulated a considerable fortune. He has always been broad minded and liberal, and has contributed largely to many worthy public enterprises. During the last year he built what is called Munroe Memorial Chapel, which is a gift from him to the Glenwood Cemetery Association of Oneida. Mr. Munroe married June 17, 1849, Miss Jane Corwarden, a native of Jackson, N. J. Six children have been born of this union: three daughters, all now deceased; and three sons, George L. of Verona, Oneida county, N. Y.; and Charles I. and Anthony B., both of Oneida.

Walrath, Hon. Peter, p. o. Chittenango, of Chittenango, was born in that place, November 12, 1833. His ancestors were from Holland and settled in the valley of the lower Mohawk. His father, the late Daniel Walrath, settled in Chittenango about the beginning of the century and died in 1856, aged sixty-two years. Mr. Walrath has spent his whole life here, but has become known and honored far outside of his native town. His substantial success in life is due to his own efforts and his marked personal characteristics. His first independent business venture was the establishment about 1856 of a machine shop here, having been for a time occupied as salesman in a general store. His business interests have been and yet are, many and varied, but in each instance are dominated by the same active personal attention and uncompromising honesty. A representative Republican almost since the formation of the party, he has filled many positions of public trust which have come to him unasked and often without reward. At present he is a member of the State Board of Charities, having been appointed to that position originally in 1886, and his reappointment from Governor Black dates until 1906. In local finance Mr. Walrath has taken an active part. He was one of the organizers of the First National Bank of Chittenango; was for ten years its vice-president and then its president until its charter expired in 1882. At about this period he became largely interested in the production of lumber, operating both water-power and steam saw-mills. Of these enterprises in which he has been so closely identified with the growth and prosperity of his native place, and of the Chittenango Pottery Company, of which he is a member of the board of directors, much of general interest will be found elsewhere in this volume. Mr. Walrath's deceased wife was Sarah M. Kellogg, daughter of the late Warren Kellogg, of whose large estate he has been executor for twenty years. One daughter was born to them: Beatrice, whose untimely death is yet a recent grief, but whose infant child has become the sunshine of Mr. Walrath's stately home.

Donnelly, P. H., president of Cazenovia village, and merchant of thirty years' establishment, was born in Cazenovia, July 9, 1846, a son of William and Ann (Flanagan) Donnelly. His father was a well-known resident of this village for over fifty years. During his boyhood Mr. Donnelly attended the common schools of the village for a time, but at an early age began to work. His first employment was in Jeremiah Wormuth's tannery, where he remained five years, gaining a good knowledge of the tanner's trade. After leaving the tannery he began work in the sash and blind factory of Sage & Ames, remaining in their employ until 1869, when he established himself in the grocery business, which he still continues. During the first two years he was associated with Charles Potter under the firm name of Potter & Donnelly, and in the succeeding five years with his brother, William H. Donnelly, who purchased Mr. Potter's interest. The firm of Donnelly Brothers was dissolved in 1876, and since that year Mr. Donnelly has conducted the business alone, having now completed three decades as a dealer in groceries in Cazenovia village. In politics he has always been a staunch Democrat and is a leading spirit in party circles in this section. It is proper to state that Mr. Donnelly has accomplished much valuable work in the cause of education. He worked unceasingly to secure a union school in Cazenovia, and has been a member of the school board for over twenty years. In village politics Mr. Donnelly has for some years been prominent, having

served as treasurer of the village, in which office he has made his administration a credit to himself and to the corporation. He was an active worker for the installation of water and sewer systems in Cazenovia, and has been a loyal supporter of every movement tending towards the development of the village. Mr. Donnelly married, in 1873, Mary Huller, a daughter of Casper Huller of Cazenovia. Their children are four: Helena M., Walter H., Anna C., and Mary Elizabeth.

Burnham, Sylvester, D. D., p. o. Hamilton, was born at Exeter, New Hampshire, February 1, 1842, and was prepared for college at the high school at Newburyport, Mass. He was graduated from Bowdoin College in the class of 1862, with the degree of A. B.; he took his A. M. in 1865 and received his D. D. in 1885. In 1863 Dr. Burnham began his active career as a teacher of classics in the Schenectady union school. In 1864 he became professor of mathematics in the Western University at Pittsburg, Pa., and in 1865 became connected with the theological commission service. In 1866 he became principal of Newburyport high school, where he remained until 1869, when he entered the Newton theological institution to study for the ministry. Here he spent four years, including one year of study in Europe. He was graduated from Newton in 1873 and then accepted the pastorate of the Amherst Baptist church, where he remained a year; in 1874 and 1875 he was assistant principal of Worcester academy. In 1875 he came to Colgate University to fill the chair of Old Testament Interpretation. He has produced a manual of Old Testament interpretation and also a Syriac Grammar. Dr. Burnham was elected dean of the theological faculty in 1893. On June 28, 1876, Dr. Burnham married Miriam M. Tucker, and they have one daughter, Alice M. Dr. Burnham's parents were Rev. Edwin and Alice (Dennett) Burnham. His father was a Baptist minister, who gave most of his time to evangelical work. The progenitor of the Burnham family in America was Thomas Burnham, who came over from England and settled at Ipswich, Mass., in 1635. He took part in the Pequot expedition in 1636, was a lieutenant of militia at Ipswich in 1633, and subsequently served as deputy to the general court for several years. His son, John, was the father of David, whose son, also David, was the father of Benjamin, father of Abner Burnham, and grandfather of Dr. Burnham. This family had several members in the revolutionary war, who served with distinction and held military commissions. Dr. Burnham's brother, Capt. Burnham, served in the war of the rebellion. He held the rank of lieutenant and was breveted captain for bravery at the battle of Scambia Bridge, over which he led the regiment after the colonel was disabled.

Taylor, James Morford, LL. D., p. o. Hamilton, Professor of mathematics in Colgate University, was born in 1843, at Holmdel, N. J., and is a son of James J. and Lucy (Morford) Taylor. His remote ancestors came from England, Scotland and Holland. He was prepared for college at Dr. Fitch's school, South Windham, Conn., and at the Grammar School of Madison University. He became a student at Madison, now Colgate University, in the spring of 1863 and graduated with the degree of A. B. in the class of 1867 with the highest honors. He then became an instructor in mathematics in the college. In 1869, Dr. Taylor was appointed Principal of the Grammar school and in the same year was made

Professor of Mathematics in the University. In 1892, he made a journey to Europe and visited many parts of the old world. As a mathematician, Dr. Taylor stands among the foremost of the country. He is a member of the Mathematical Society of New York State, and of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. In 1891, he received the degree of LL. D. Dr. Taylor has been a prolific writer, chiefly on mathematical subjects. His first literary production of importance was published in 1884, and is entitled *Elements of the Calculus*. His *College Algebra* was issued in 1889, and his *Academic Algebra* in 1893. He has also contributed largely to some of the leading mathematical text books of this country. His *Elements of the Differential and Integral Calculus*, above referred to, presents in a simple and concise way the fundamental problems of the Calculus with their solution and more common applications. The method of both rates and limits is used in proving many of the theorems. The chapter on direct integration and its more important applications follows that on differentiation. Many practical problems in geometry and mechanics appear throughout the book. The work has been received as an authority, and is now used in over eighty different colleges. It was written with great care and a vast amount of matter has been condensed into a comparatively few pages. At the same time the examples are full and each step of reasoning is clearly demonstrated. His *Academic Algebra* has received the warm endorsement of instructors. The method of solving and using the simpler forms of equation, the fundamental laws of number and the literal notation are made clear to the student, before the conception of algebraic number is introduced. The theory of equivalent equations and systems of equations is clearly presented. Factoring is made prominent in the study and solution of equations. The treatment of fractions, ratios and exponents is thoroughly scientific. The presentation of the theory of limits is clear and concise. This treatise of Algebra brings out the living principles of the science and as the book is adapted to beginners and covers sufficient matter for admission to any American University, it is a text book of the highest value. Both the *Calculus* and the *Algebras* were developed from the experience and needs of the class room, and display an independence, both in style and methods of reasoning. Dr. Taylor is a public spirited citizen of Hamilton, has served on the school board and in other local offices. He has been a member of the water and light commission since its organization. In 1871 Dr. Taylor married Mary Paddock; they have four children. James P., Florence E., Henry W., and Mary J.

Andrews, Newton Lloyd, Ph. D., LL.D., p. o. Hamilton, was born in Fabius, Onondaga county, N. Y., August 14, 1841. He was educated at the Newark (N. J.) High School and at Colgate University, from which he was graduated in 1862, with the degree of A. B. He received his degree of A. M. in 1864, and from 1862 to 1864 studied in Hamilton Theological Seminary. Immediately upon graduating from the seminary he became principal of the preparatory school connected with the university, and in 1866 was elected professor of Latin in the university. In 1868 he was transferred to the chair of Greek language and literature. On September 6, 1865, Prof. Andrews married Cynthia S. Burchard of Hamilton. In 1878 he received the degree of Ph. D. from Hamilton College, and he spent the year 1879-80 in study and travel in Europe. In 1880 he was appointed dean of the university, continuing to be the

head of the Greek department. In 1888 he received the degree of LL.D. from the University of Chicago. After the death of his wife in 1886, he married in 1888 Charlotte P. Harbach of Newton Center, Mass. In January, 1890, upon the death of President Dodge, Dr. Andrews exercised in his capacity as dean the duties of administration in the college until June, 1895, at which time he resigned the office of dean and spent the year 1895-96 in travel and study in Europe and Egypt. In September, 1896, he returned to his duties at the university, in which he holds the position of professor of the Greek language and literature and lecturer on the history of art. Dr. Andrews has contributed frequently to scholarly periodicals and has taken part in many educational conventions, both in papers and on the platform. In 1872 he edited "The First Half Century of Madison University." In politics Prof. Andrews was originally a Republican, but for the last twenty years has been classed among the independents; of late, however, he has been associated chiefly with the Republican party.

Fitch, S. A., p. o. Hamilton, was born in Brookfield, Madison county, N. Y., and after receiving a good public school education embarked in the mercantile business at North Brookfield, which he carried on from 1868 to 1888. He had been in the quartermaster's department at Washington three years, from 1863 to 1866. He came to Hamilton in 1886 and established his present business, including real estate, insurance, and investments. Mr. Fitch was deputy county clerk of Madison county from July, 1866, to January, 1868, and was justice of the peace in Brookfield twelve years; also supervisor of the town two years. He has always been a staunch Republican and has served as a delegate to county and State Conventions. In 1866 Mr. Fitch married Sarah M. Van Wagner of Kingston, N. Y. Mr. Fitch's parents were Elliot G. and Sabrina (Brown) Fitch. His grandfather, Patten Fitch, was a native of Connecticut, and his great-grandfather, Dr. Lemuel Fitch, was a prominent physician in that State. The first member of the Fitch family in America was Rev. James Fitch, who came over from England and settled in Massachusetts in 1620.

Thomas, Prof. Ralph W., p. o. Hamilton, was born in Nova Scotia, but came to the United States in his youth and was educated at Colgate Academy and Colgate University, from which he was graduated with the degree of A. B. in 1883. He soon afterward went to the Albany Academy as teacher of English, at the same time studied law, being admitted to the bar in 1885. He remained at the Albany Academy five years, and was then appointed examiner in English in the Regents' office. He subsequently became chief examiner of the University of the State of New York, and had charge of all the examinations, both academic and professional. In 1891 Mr. Thomas married Effie Southwick, daughter of Henry C. Southwick of Albany, N. Y. They have one daughter, Margaret Julia Thomas. In September, 1892, Mr. Thomas was appointed professor of rhetoric and public speaking in Colgate University, and he occupies this position at the present time.

Lloyd, Frederick O., M. D., p. o. Hamilton, was born in the town of Salisbury,

Herkimer county, and was educated at the Hamilton Academy, from which he was graduated in 1881, and the University of New York, from which he was graduated in 1885 with the degree of M. D., and was valedictorian of his class. The Colgate University conferred upon him the degree of A. M. in 1894. In 1886 he took a course in the New York City Hospital and practiced in that city until 1891. He came to Hamilton in 1892 and has built up a large practice. Dr. Lloyd is a member of the New York County Medical Society, of the Lenox Medical and Surgical Society of New York, and of the Madison County Medical Society. While in New York city Dr. Lloyd was lecturer on diseases of women at the Post Graduate Medical College, and was also attending physician to the Presbyterian Hospital and to the Baptist Home in New York city. Dr. Lloyd married Miss Decker of Newburg, daughter of Colonel Decker, who commanded a regiment in the Civil war. They have one son, Frederick O. Lloyd, jr. Dr. Lloyd's parents were H. S. and Eliza M. (Carr) Lloyd. Some of Mrs. Lloyd's direct ancestors were Revolutionary soldiers.

Gardiner, Dr. J. L., p. o. Hamilton, was born at Hamilton, Madison county, N. Y., and received his literary education in the schools of his native place. He studied dentistry with Dr. A. V. Bardeen, and has been engaged in the practice of his profession since 1877, always in Hamilton. On October 8, 1884, Dr. Gardiner married Susan Cole, daughter of Isaac Cole of Cleveland, Ohio. Dr. Gardiner's parents were Sandford and Sarah E. (Brownell) Gardiner. Sandford Gardiner was born at Smyrna, N. Y., in 1811, and died March 16, 1896. He lived eighty-five years on his farm adjoining the village of Hamilton, and was many years the leading man in this place. He carried on a large produce business, shipping to New York, and was the first man to bring a boat load of coal to Hamilton. He owned his own boats and did an extensive carrying trade. He also ran a line of stages from Utica through to Binghamton thirty-five years. Mr. Gardiner's mother was born August 20, 1820, and died in 1896.

Sisson, Eugene P., p. o. Hamilton, was born at Georgetown, N. Y., January 28, 1845, and educated at the State Normal School at Oswego, N. Y. In 1868 he began his long career as a teacher in Hamilton. The first five years he was principal of the public school, and in 1874 he accepted a position in Colgate Academy, with which institution he has since been continuously connected. Professor Sisson is a Master Mason and has for many years been deacon of the Baptist Church and president of the village for ten years. In 1870 he married Mary A. Wickwire, who died, leaving one son, Louis E. Sisson, now of Minneapolis. In 1880 Professor Sisson married Jennie A. Buell, and they have five children: Grace, Samuel B., Warren R., Irving A., and E. P. Sisson, jr. Professor Sisson's parents were Alexander and Abigail Sisson; his father was a native of Rhode Island. Professor Sisson has the department of mathematics in Colgate Academy and is assistant principal.

Maynard, W. H., D. D., p. o. Hamilton, was born at Waterville, Oneida county, N. Y., in September, 1835, and was prepared for college at Waterville, Augusta, and Chilton Grammar School. He then entered Hamilton College and was graduated from that institution in 1854. The two following years he was assistant teacher

at Westfield Academy, and then took a theological course at Madison University, after which he was pastor of the Baptist church at Cohoes for six years. The next two years he was pastor of the church at Fort Covington, after which he was an incumbent of the church at Malone, N. Y., for two years. He next went to the First Baptist church at Auburn and occupied that pulpit seven years. In 1875 he accepted the chair of political economy and church history and so continued until 1895, since which time he has given his entire attention to the chair of church history. Dr. Maynard married Sarah Jane Payne, and they have one daughter living, Adelaide; their son, William L., a teacher in Louisville, Ky., deceased. Dr. Maynard is an eloquent, earnest and popular preacher, as well as a profound scholar.

Tondeur, Cleon H., was born in Belgium, February 5, 1847. His father was a glass cutter and foreman of a large glass works in Belgium; he married Arritta L'Espague, who was killed in a railroad accident in Belgium, May 3, 1860; he died in 1879 in his eighty-ninth year. Cleon H. Tondeur learned the glass cutter's trade with his father, and in 1865 went to Sunderland, England, where he remained until 1880, and then came to the United States, settling in Lasalle, Ill. In 1881 he went to Ithaca, where he invented his process for cementing glass, and in 1883 came to Canastota. In 1870 Mr. Tondeur married Mary Jane Cunningham, and their children are Felix Cleon and Barbara Hanora. Mr. Tondeur is one of the self-made men of Madison county, a progressive business man, serving his town as trustee, a member of the board of water commissioners, excise board and president of his village and of the fire commissioners in 1898.

Fuller, Miss May, p. o. Chittenango.—No more cherished names appear among the earlier annals of Sullivan than that of Fuller. The surviving representative of the honored name is Miss May Fuller of Chittenango, residing in the home made beautiful by the provident care and taste of her late father, Dr. Edward Fuller. A highly educated and estimable lady, a devoted communicant of the Episcopal church, she exercises a gracious hospitality. Dr. Edward Fuller was a native of Schenectady and graduated from the University of New York in 1828. Soon afterward he began the practice of medicine at Chittenango, being associated with his brother, Dr. Samuel Fuller, and spent the remainder of his life here. In 1840 he married Octavia Lee, and to them were born one son and two daughters. Dr. Fuller was a successful practitioner from the first and became one of the most prominent men of the locality in affairs of state and church. He brought into his practice of the healing art a large benevolence which, no less than his professional skill, made his death in 1877 greatly lamented.

Walrath, Elgin Daniel, p. o. Chittenango, is the only living son of the late Daniel D. Walrath, who was one of the most eminent lawyers of Madison county. He spent his whole life in this immediate vicinity, with a large local clientage, practicing also in the United States Courts at Washington, D. C., and died here in 1886. His wife, who survives him, was Maria Louisa Cady, daughter of Nathan Stanton Cady, a merchant of Rome, N. Y. The maternal grandfather of Mrs. Maria L. Walrath was Judge Sylvester Beecher, a name of celebrity in the early annals of county juris-

prudence. Judge Beecher was the first county judge of Madison county and at the time of his decease in 1849, was reputed the wealthiest man in the county. Three sons were born to Daniel and Maria Walrath Beecher Cady, who died in 1894; Eugene Daniel, who died in 1872, and Elgin Daniel, born in 1864, and who has already come to be considered one of the representative men of his village and town. Democratic in politics, he was first elected justice of the peace in 1889, and has held that office without interruption since. He married, in September, 1893, Lulu Garlock of Chittenango.

Deuel, Walter Estus, M.D., p. o. Chittenango, a popular and successful specialist at Chittenango, was born at Galen, near Clyde, N. Y., in 1852, son of Walter Deuel, a farmer at that place. The family is of French origin and the family name was spelled in the original, De Volle. The first American ancestor of Doctor Deuel was a Huguenot missionary, who found a fertile field for his redeeming labors in Connecticut about 1620. Doctor Deuel's boyhood was spent in Clyde, N. Y. In 1861, when his father went to the front with the Union army as one of the famous old "Ninth Heavy Artillery," where he served until the war closed, he lived with his mother's people at Frankfort, N. Y., and then attended Whitestown seminary several years. Four years were then spent assisting his father at Frankfort, in the retail hardware trade. In 1872 he began the study of medicine at Ilion, N. Y., thence went to the New York Homeopathic College, graduating from the latter institution in 1876. Since graduation the Doctor has taken several post-graduate courses, beside special personal research, graduating from the New York Ophthalmic Hospital in 1877. In that year he opened an office at Chittenango, where his success has been marked. He retains membership in the American Institute of Homeopathy; the National Electro-Therapeutical Society, beside the various and several State and county societies. Dr. Deuel married, first in 1878, Alice Hager of Watertown, N. Y., who is deceased, and in 1885 he married Frances Bettinger of Chittenango. He has four sons and one daughter, the eldest son, W. Estus Deuel, jr., now nineteen years of age, and a student at the Yates institute, contemplates the study of the healing art. In 1896 Dr. Deuel attended the International Homeopathic Congress at London, Eng., to which he was a delegate.

Webb, Frank L., p. o. Chittenango Station, the popular proprietor of the leading hotel at Chittenango Station, has been a resident of this town since 1840. At that time he was less than eight years of age, and his mother having died during his infancy, in Otsego county, he was brought up by an aunt, whose home was at Bridgeport. His father was Charles L. Webb of Otsego county, where the son was born July 12, 1832. When a boy at Bridgeport he was apprenticed to the cooper trade. In 1861 he opened a general store at Durhamville, which he sold out in 1865. Soon after he purchased a stage route from Bridgeport to Manlius Station, which he conducted five years. After a brief business venture at Marathon, N. Y., he leased a hotel in Broome county, his first experience as a landlord, in which line he has been so successful. In April, 1874, he opened a hotel at Chittenango Station, and after the disastrous fire of 1885 built the commodious modern hotel, with livery barns, etc., which he now conducts, and which is known as one of the best houses of its class in central

New York. Mr. Webb is one of the staunchest of Republicans and was appointed postmaster in 1882.

Cooper, Charles H., p. o. Perryville, born September 26, 1844, is the second son of John I. Cooper. The latter was born at Kinderhook, N. Y., April 19, 1806, and married February 2, 1833, Ann Huyck of the same place. To them were born six children, of whom two are now dead. Those living are Charles and Frank Cooper of Perryville; James P., a miller at Canastota; and Harrison of the Solvay Process Company at Syracuse. These boys were thrown upon their own resources at an early age by the death of their father, John I. Cooper, in 1850. Charles Cooper has always been engaged in farming and now works a farm of 120 acres near the village of Perryville, which has been his home for thirty-three years. He is recognized through all that locality as a citizen of sterling character and broad views of men and public affairs. A staunch Republican, he has filled many local positions of responsibility and trust. He was deputy sheriff from 1873 to 1881 and has been several years notary public. Himself and family are members of the Methodist Church, of which he is a steward and trustee. As a member of the school board he took a prominent part in the organization and erection of a union free school at Perryville. In the Masonic fraternity he also holds high rank. He is also a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and now holds the honorable office of chaplain of the order. December 20, 1865, he married Nan L. Hamblin, daughter of O. B. Hamblin of Perryville. They have one daughter, Daisy A. Cooper, now eighteen years of age; an only son, Earl, died in infancy in the autumn of 1881. On the lawn adjoining Mr. Cooper's home may be seen an interesting relic of aboriginal times, consisting of a mass of porphyry, very nearly spherical, eighteen inches in diameter and probably weighing nearly 200 pounds. It is surmised that this was used by the Indian women to crush maize by rolling it to and fro in a stone channel.

Bushnell, Holton A., p. o. Bridgeport, the genial and popular proprietor of the Servis Hotel at Bridgeport, is descended from one of the oldest local families. His father is James A. Bushnell, whose large farms are situated on the lake road near Lakeport. James Bushnell is a staunch Republican and has for years been a prominent factor in town politics, besides filling various offices of responsibility, such as assessor and town auditor. Holton Bushnell was born at the homestead farm, March 8, 1869, and began his education at Yates Polytechnic Institute at Chittenango, taking the full course of three years. Returning to the farm for a year he decided to prepare for a life of business activity and took a course of study at the Wells Business College, Syracuse, during the winters of 1887 and 1888. Then, after an extended tour of the West, he accepted a situation as freight clerk with the N. Y. C. R. R. at Canastota, N. Y., remaining there a year. After a few months in the office of Hill & Co., wholesale jewelers of Chicago, he became a traveling salesman for Groveham & Co., Chicago jobbers in grocer's specialties, having the State of Michigan for his field of operations. The year following was spent still further west, traveling through Minnesota and Wisconsin for a Syracuse manufacturer of silverware and novelties. Mr. Bushnell's wanderings were cut short May 3, 1896, by his marriage to Nellie Grace Nichols, daughter of J. H. Nichols, a prominent merchant of this place. Soon after marriage he leased the somewhat venerable hotel then known as

the Nichols House at Bridgeport, operating it with success until November of 1897, when he secured a lease of the Servis Hotel, which he now conducts as a first-class hotel.

Conklin, Lucius Edwin, p. o. Bridgeport, the leading merchant of Bridgeport, is a conspicuous instance of the substantial man of business, who by his unaided exertions has risen from an humble beginning. Mr. Conklin, in 1892, purchased the general store owned by the Danham estate. For a few months he was in partnership with W. W. Billington, but since July, 1892, has himself conducted the business. During the last four years of the Cleveland administration he officiated as postmaster of Bridgeport. He is in politics a Democrat and an active political leader locally. His personal characteristics are such as to render him a popular citizen. His earlier life was one of some toil and privation, having been thrown upon his own resources when a boy. His ancestors were of Irish nativity, his grandfather being David Conklin of Utica, and his father, Timothy Conklin, a boatman of Mohawk. Mr. Conklin was born in Cicero, Onondaga county, April 7, 1859; his facilities for getting an education were limited to winters in the common schools, working on farms during the summer. When twenty years of age he married Lillian E. Hayes of Bridgeport, a daughter of William H. Hayes. They have two children: Bertha Augusta, born April 13, 1885, and Theresa Ella, born June 2, 1896. Mr. Conklin is a practical mechanic and for three years was in the Remington armory, making a residence at Ilion during 1889, and later bought a place at Mohawk.

Nichols, Omar A., p. o. Bridgeport, was born at Perryville, April 23, 1841. His family dates from the American revolution, after participating in which, the three brothers who founded the family settled in the east, one in Ontario, one near Norfolk, and one at Great Barrington, Mass., the latter being the first American ancestor of the subject. His father was the late Ira Ross Nichols, an old-time resident of the town of Fenner. He was by trade a carpenter and spent most of his life in the vicinity of Perryville and Cazenovia. Omar Nichols was educated at the common schools, supplemented by reading and personal study. He was for some years a successful teacher, first at Stockbridge, Mich., and later at his birthplace, Perryville. In 1870 and 1871, he was manager for the Howe sewing machine company, in Clinton county. His mature years have been devoted to the building trade, and many handsome residences at Bridgeport and elsewhere testify to his skill in construction. November 10, 1864, he married Mary A. Burrows, of Stockbridge, Mich. They have two sons: Ira J. Nichols, of this place, born November 8, 1865, and Claude A. Nichols, born September 8, 1875. Mr. Nichols is a Free Mason of high degree and a past master. Both himself and wife are members of the Episcopal church. He possesses the esteem and confidence of all who know him.

Brown, David H., p. o. Bridgeport, first saw the light at New Hartford, Oneida county, March 17, 1838. He is yet an active man of business and carries his sixty years very lightly. Richard Brown, his father, who died in 1897, at Syracuse, had been a large farmer and speculated in lumber and produce. At one time he operated a match factory here. Mr. Brown after completing a regular course at Yates poly-

technic institute at Chittenengo, began life by selling stoves, pumps and agricultural implements from a wagon, then for twelve years made and repaired wagons, etc., doing in that line a large business. About 1875, he sold out and turned his shop into a general store, at the same location as now. Since that time he has been in general mercantile business, besides shipping grain, hay and produce, having various farming interests. In 1866, he married Blendelia Campbell, daughter of Col. Alonzo Campbell, then of Canastota, but now a resident of Bridgeport. Their children are Charlotte, wife of Henry Fox, of Bridgeport; Agnes, wife of Frederic T. Kirkland, of Pocatello, Idaho, he being general secretary of the Y. M. C. A.; Richard C. Brown, now twenty-five years of age, associated with Mr. Brown in his store and appointed postmaster of Bridgeport in 1898; David, a son of twenty years; and Leah, a student at Cazenovia. Mr. Brown's grandfather, Benjamin, was a captain in the Revolution, a native of Schoharie county.

Damon, Loren N., p. o. Bridgeport.—Jason Damon, his paternal grandfather, was one of the first settlers on the lake shore of Sullivan. The date is not readily determinable, but it is certain that Jason Damon hewed out a home amid the primeval forest. He left nine sons, one of whom, Norton Jason Damon, was the father of Loren. Norton lived at Verona, Oneida county, during the sixties, but returned to Sullivan when Loren was a boy of six, and the farm which he afterwards cleared with his own hands is now owned by Loren Damon. This consists of nearly 100 acres and the elder Damon was thereon engaged largely in the breeding of horses for the market, chiefly of the Sampson and Messenger types. Here Norton died aged seventy-seven years, in 1881. Loren has always been engaged in farming, and is one of the progressive men of the town; he also owns a pleasant home in the village, which he purchased in 1890. He is highly esteemed in Bridgeport and wherever known as a citizen of sterling worth. He is a Republican, and takes an active interest in the events of the time, but has no ambition for office. He married, May 7, 1884, Mary Jane Hogan, of Bridgeport, daughter of Isaac Hogan, then a farmer of Cicero, and has two sons: Raymond H., born July 14, 1888, and Ceylon N., born October 21, 1891.

Coleman, Carlos J., was born in Catharine, Schuyler county, N. Y., January 28, 1866, and was the eldest of four children in the family of John and Catharine Coleman. In 1869 the family removed to Eaton, but soon afterward went to Seneca county, remaining until 1879, when the again returned to Eaton. At the age of ten years Carlos began working with his father, who was a mason, and so continued until he was twenty, by which time he had saved a little money. He determined to acquire an education, for which purpose he walked to Clinton, where he worked for his board and attended school. In December, 1885, he went to Cazenovia, where he continued his studies in the seminary, maintaining himself by work in a family, caring for a horse, several cows and calves and the children of the household. After a year he returned to his trade of mason and during the summer saved enough money to carry him through the next year's course in school. However, before the end of his third year in school the young student fell sick and was obliged to discontinue his studies. He then went to Cortland and spent three summers working at his

trade, during the time being foreman over fifty-seven men, and also acting as foreman in the erection of the Miller block. In 1891 he went to Aurora and worked on the Wells College buildings and after nine months returned to Cortland and entered the Normal School, remaining until he was graduated in 1893; during this time he was proprietor of the Cortland steam laundry and so increased the work of that concern that twenty-one employees were required for its operation, instead of three as previously. But in this enterprise Mr. Coleman had the misfortune to suffer from the loss of his plant by fire and with it was also destroyed \$6,000 worth of goods. He re-established himself, however, and soon had a large and successful business; at the same time he diligently prosecuted his studies until his graduation in 1893, he then holding the enviable position of president of his class. Mr. Coleman then came to Madison and for three years and one term was principal of the union school of the village. On August 11, 1896, he was nominated for the office of commissioner in the first school district of the county, and was elected in November following. Carlos J. Coleman is known throughout the region as one of the most energetic and capable school organizers and constantly aims to advance the standard of education, the advantages of which were denied him when a youth. In this effort he has been successful and the people of the district have come to appreciate his work and endorse his plans. On August 13, 1896, Mr. Coleman married Cora E., daughter of John and Caroline Peck of Cortland, and they have one child.

Howson, John W., was born in Cazenovia, April 7, 1847, and boasts a substantial ancestry, his father, Robert Howson, having been born and bred in England, while his mother, Elizabeth Mitchell, was a native of Scotland. Mr. Howson was educated in the common schools of Cazenovia and at the Seminary. In 1864 he became a clerk in the post-office (Captain Seneca Lake, postmaster), and remained in that capacity until appointed postmaster in 1871. From that date until 1883 he served continuously. He was again appointed postmaster July 25, 1891, and served until July 1, 1896, exceeding his term nearly a year. Mr. Howson was a charter member of the Board of Education of Union Free School District No. 10, Cazenovia, organized November 26, 1875, and served upwards of twenty years, being president of the board from September 1, 1885, to August 5, 1896. He was also president of the Board of Sewer Commissioners, having charge of the construction of the excellent system of sewers built in Cazenovia in 1894-5, and it is due to his and their efforts that the village is in possession of one of the finest sewerage systems in the State. In politics he has been a lifelong Republican and an active worker in the party. In 1873 he was clerk of the village, and was elected president of the village in 1897, serving one term. When the Western Union Telegraph office was established in Cazenovia in 1866, Mr. Howson was put in charge, and has acted as operator and manager ever since, still retaining it in his business office as a "Mascot," at the present date, January 1, 1900. He is a member of Cazenovia Lodge, No. 616, F. & A. M., a trustee of the Presbyterian church, and vice-president of the Cazenovia Public Library Society.

Dexter, C. W., p. o. Munnsville, of the firm of Dexter & Davis, who are among the leading merchants of Madison county, N. Y., was born in Stockbridge, April 23,

1848, a son of William and Fannie (Harrington) Dexter, who spent the greater part of their lives in Stockbridge. His father was a cabinet maker, a Republican, and he and his wife were members of the M. E. church. C. W. Dexter was educated in the common schools and at the age of sixteen began business for himself as an egg dealer; later he was engaged in buying rags for a paper mill and at the age of twenty-two engaged in the mercantile business in which he has been very successful. He was in partnership with his brother, E. N. Dexter, four years and in 1859 formed a partnership with C. W. Davis, since which time the firm has been known as Dexter & Davis. They also own a large store at East Syracuse and one at Valley Mills. Mr. Dexter was for five years a member of Munnsville Plow Company; and he is interested in a store in Elbridge, under the name of Hazelton & Co.; at Valley Mills he owns the roller mills, consisting of flour and feed mill, also cider mill. Mr. Dexter has been one of the directors and vice-president of the Farmers and Mechanics State Bank of Oneida since its organization. He is also interested in agricultural pursuits and has a farm of ninety acres near the village of Munnsville, where he carries on dairying. In 1870 Mr. Dexter married Emma Jobes of Onondaga county, and they have one daughter, Ethel C., born July 25, 1882. Mr. Dexter is a Republican in politics, has been postmaster (except through Cleveland's administration) since 1870. In 1892 and 1893 he was a member of assembly. He is a member of Prosperity Lodge No. 484, I. O. O. F. Mrs. Dexter is a member of the Congregational church, but Mr. Dexter is liberal in his religious views.

Davis, Clark W., p. o. Munnsville, of the firm of Dexter & Davis, who are among the leading merchants of Madison county, also conducting an extensive business in East Syracuse, was born in the town of Stockbridge, March 20, 1865. He was reared on a farm and educated in the common schools. For a short time he was collector for the Oneida Dispatch Company, and later bought a half interest in the store at Munnsville and was a partner of James Giles, under the firm name of Giles & Davis. This firm continued two and one-half years when the present firm of Dexter & Davis was established. On January 6, 1893, Mr. Davis married Jeannette E. Davidson of Onondaga county; both attend and support the Congregational church, of which Mr. Davis has been trustee six years. He is also a member of the board of education; in politics he is an ardent Republican and has held the office of town clerk one term. He is strictly a business man and has been remarkably successful. He is a son of David L. Davis, who was born in Eaton, Madison county, N. Y., May 19, 1836, a son of Deacon David E. Davis and Mary Williams, both born in Wales, he in 1812 and she in 1814. They were married in Wales in 1832 and at once started to the United States, settling in Philadelphia and in 1835 removed to the town of Hamilton, where they remained for a short time then settled in Eaton, where he was engaged in milling. He then went to Lebanon, where he had charge of a grist mill, then came to Nelson and went on a farm where he died in 1894; his wife died in 1896. They had a family of seven sons and three daughters. David L. Lewis was reared on a farm and educated in the common schools and Cazenovia Seminary. He has spent most of his life in Stockbridge. February 24, 1864, he married Rosalia A. Spaulding, born in 1843, a daughter of Philander Spaulding, and granddaughter of John Spaulding, who was one of the early settlers of Stockbridge; his wife was

Margaret Peterson, who also died in Stockbridge. Phlander Spaulding was born in 1819; his wife was Miranda Parker, by whom he had four children. His wife died in 1855 and he is now living, aged eighty-one years. To Mr. and Mrs. Davis were born four children: Clark W., the subject, Frank E., Henry B. and Lena M. Frank E. married Charlotte Rich of Morrisville; and Lena F., married Warren J. Stisser.

Root, Alfred E., p. o. Chittenango, the popular druggist of Chittenango, is a native of Brooklyn, N. Y., where he was born in 1863. His father, now deceased, was Edward Root, who came to this place in 1873, at that time a shoe dealer, etc. Mr. Root's genealogy is traceable on both sides to the American Revolution. He was about ten years of age when the family came to Chittenango and completed his education at the Polytechnic Institute here. He embarked in business as a dispensing druggist in 1889, building up a large and growing trade. In 1887 J. R. Costello became a partner. The firm carry a large general stock of goods and their commodious store is the center of commercial activity. The department of pharmacy, still an important feature of their trade, is presided over by Mr. Root. In 1886 he married Beatrice Kellogg Walrath, daughter of Hon. Peter Walrath of this place, who died September 26, 1896. A daughter, Beatrice, born September 26, 1896, was born of that union. Not alone in business circles, but in church and society, Mr. Root takes a prominent place. Republican in politics, he has been one of the school board four years, and superintendent of the Sunday school of the Presbyterian church ten years.

Rice, Baxter, came from Massachusetts and was an early settler on the farm now owned by A. W. Head. Most of his later life was spent in Madison, but he died in Oriskany Falls. He was a successful farmer. His children were Catharine, Oliver B., Harriet, Baxter, Harmony, Adeline, and Henry B. Oliver B. was also a farmer and accumulated a fair property. He was highway commissioner twenty-one years and assessor three years. His wife was Mary Hazard, by whom he had two children: William H., and Oliver H., both of Madison village. Oliver B. died February 21, 1885, and his wife died April 19, 1887. Oliver H. Rice was born October 28, 1849, and spent his early life on the farm. He came to the village in 1884, and has worked as a carpenter since 1873. His large shop and cider mill building was erected in 1893. He is an energetic and industrious business man and has enjoyed a fair measure of success. On December 14, 1877, Mr. Rice married Mary Welling, by whom he had one son, Ray W. Rice. Mr. Rice is a Republican, but not active in local politics. He is a member of the Congregational church and has been trustee about sixteen years.

Gardiner, Frank D., is a general merchant and postmaster at Sheds, in the town of De Ruyter, Madison county, N. Y., where he was born May 9, 1865, the only son of D. Foster and Clarissa A. (Smith) Gardmer. His grandfather was Dwight Gardiner, who was born May 18, 1797, and died July 21, 1876; he married Cynthia White, who was born July 25, 1803, and died June 18, 1881. His great-grandfather came from Ireland to this country in 1810 and settled in De Ruyter. Frank D. spent his boyhood on the farm and in the public schools of De Ruyter and Cazenovia Semi-

nary. He then engaged in general merchandising on his own account at Delphi for one year, when he removed to Sheds Corners and succeeded his brother-in-law, F. J. Wescott, in that place, where he has since conducted a large and growing business. Mr. Gardiner is postmaster at Sheds, being appointed June 25, 1892, and has held the position continuously since. In politics he is a Republican, and has served five years as a town committeeman and has held the office of tax collector. On April 9, 1887, he married Inez I., daughter of Albert and Harriet (Hopkins) Dewey. To them was born one daughter, Doris, November 10, 1890. Fraternally Mr. Gardiner is a member of De Ruyter Lodge, No. 692, F. & A. M.

Lum, William Tappan, M.D., p. o. Bridgeport, was born at Montpelier, Vt., August 15, 1869. His father was the late well-known and talented writer on economics and kindred topics, Daniel Dyer Lum, who was also noted for his political activity, having been several years national secretary of the Greenback party and in 1876 the candidate of that party for lieutenant-governor of Massachusetts. Dr. Lum's boyhood was spent chiefly at Northampton, Mass., until in 1879, when he received an appointment as page in the National House of Representatives, in which capacity he remained two years. Later he engaged in newspaper work, beginning as office boy for the Northampton Herald; then to Brooklyn and New York, being at various times compositor, job printer and proof reader. During his leisure hours he took up the study of dentistry and made considerable strides toward efficiency in that profession in the metropolis. In 1892 he became associated with Dr. C. S. Roberts of Syracuse, and about the same time began a course of study in the Syracuse College of Medicine, graduating from that institution with honors three years later, and beginning practice at Bridgeport. Dr. Lum is a member of Madison County Medical Society; of the Central New York Medical Society and others. He admits a special predilection for operative surgery, in which branch he has already attained a considerable degree of local fame. Personally the doctor is a delightful companion, while professionally his skill is widely recognized. He enjoys a large practice. June 16, 1897, he married Grace M. Sweeting of Cicero, N.Y., daughter of Lewis Sweeting, a retired farmer, and they have one son, Donald Dyer Lum, born September 15, 1898.

Bruce, Major Thaddeus, was born in Massachusetts, and the family trace their descent from Robert Bruce of Scotland. He married Nancy Dana. Joseph Bruce came to the town of Canastota in 1800, and married Maria, daughter of John D. Nellis. He was a prominent merchant and farmer of his town; was appointed major in 1812, and went to Sackett's Harbor. He took an active interest in school and church matters, and died in 1872. Joseph W. Bruce was educated in the common schools and Cazenovia Seminary. In 1856 he married Caroline, daughter of Seth Starr, and they have one daughter, Mrs. Alfred E. Dew. Mr. Bruce is one of the leading men of his town, a practical and successful farmer, and is interested in all public matters. He received the nomination for governor of the State of New York from the Prohibition party in 1895. He is recognized as a man of conservative character who has ever received and merited the respect of his associates.

Pennock, Charles F., p. o. Chittenango, only surviving son of the late Ebenezer

Pennock, was born at Chittenango in 1854, where he still resides. His father was born in 1821, in Washington county, son of Samuel Pennock of German nativity, who at an early date settled in the vicinity of Perryville when twenty years of age. Ebenezer Pennock purchased a small farm near Chittenango, which became a nucleus for the really vast domain of which he was possessed at his decease in 1896, at seventy-five years of age. His operations in the acquisition and management of large pieces of adjacent realty were almost marvelous. An indefatigable worker, he was yet a kind and charitable citizen and left a cherished name in the community. One of the promoters and organizers of the Chittenango Cotton Company, once a large and flourishing concern, he was for many years its president. It is of interest to note that his estates hereabout comprised no less than 4,600 acres. Prior to the use of coal as fuel by the New York Central Railroad he furnished it with large quantities of suitable wood; in one single season 36,000 cords. Miss Annie Coats, now deceased, became his wife, at Fayetteville, in 1851. Mr. Pennock found little time for political activity. An unswerving Democrat, he served several terms as supervisor of his town.

Blair, Alvan, was born of a Scottish family January 20, 1798, in Blandford, Mass. He came with his parents to the town of Nelson in 1810, when but a youth. In the war of 1812, when sixteen years of age, he went as a substitute for his uncle, John Knox, of the town of Nelson, who was drafted to defend our northern frontier. He went to Sacketts' Harbor and remained in the service until relieved by General Brown's army from Fort Niagara, when the drafted men were discharged. Some years after he married Vernera Brooks, daughter of Roger Brooks, of the town of Nelson. There were born to them thirteen children, twelve living to maturity, one dying at birth unnamed. The eldest child, Ezra K., died in 1898 through a very sad railroad accident; Oran A. died in 1896; Sarah died in 1890; William C. owns and lives on the old homestead in the town of Cazenovia, one mile south of the village; Harriet A. resides in the village; Ellen A. married J. M. Lyman, and resides in Toledo, Ohio; Rollin K. lives at the homestead; M. Lewis, married, resides in Scranton Pa., was a soldier in the war of the rebellion, going from Luzerne county, Pa., as captain of a company he raised. He participated in the battles of Gettysburg and the Wilderness, and others. He was promoted to major of volunteers in the national guard of Pennsylvania. Marcia V. Blair married J. J. Darrow of West Eaton, N. Y. She died in 1880, leaving five daughters, one following her in less than two weeks. The eldest, Laura, is wife of E. C. Palmer, a leading merchant in Cortland, N. Y. Carrie B. is the wife of Prof. Ernest Merritt, of Southington, Conn. Elizabeth V. is a student in Syracuse University. Deigracia B. is a student in Middleton University, Conn. The two latter graduated with honors in Cazenovia Seminary. M. Sophia Blair resides in Toledo, Ohio. Frances O. and O. Jennie reside at the homestead, where they were born. Alvan Blair held many minor offices in the town of Nelson, besides was a noted school teacher, having taught twenty successive terms of school in Nelson town, and one at Erieville in what is called the Temple district. He often had 100 names on his school roll. He was a successful business man and died at his home in Cazenovia, where he had lived since 1844. His death occurred on the morning of his wife's funeral. He was eighty-five years lacking a few days. His wife was eighty years. They were buried in a double

grave, not separated even in death. He was much respected for his integrity and honor and his magnanimity; he had no egotism.

Root, Samuel, who died in Cazenovia, August 22, 1891, in the seventy-first year of his age, was for many years a substantial farmer and leading business man of the town of Cazenovia. He was born in 1820 in the town of Fenner, a son of Edward and Hannah (Turner) Root. He was a member of an old New England family, representatives of which were among the first settlers of this region. His grandmother, Nancy Turner, was the second white woman to come to Cazenovia. Mr. Root was educated in the schools of Fenner and at Cazenovia Seminary. He was engaged in farming all his life, but also interested in other business enterprises and was one of the pioneer cheese manufacturers in the county. In politics he was a strong Republican, but could never be induced to accept public office. He married Miss Sarah Comstock, daughter of Zephaniah Comstock, and four children were born to them: Charles Z. (deceased), Anna Averill, wife of Dr. J. F. Place of Binghamton, N. Y.; Martha of Cazenovia, and Sarah Grace (deceased).

Lowe, C. H. S., was born in Amber Settlement, Chenango county, N. Y., March 5, 1860, a son of James and Hannah R. Lowe, who were both born in England. James was born in Norfolk county, January 26, 1838. Hannah R. was born April 9, 1836. He came to America with his parents, Thomas and Martha, at the age of twelve years. Thomas Lowe was for many years a shepherd in his own country. James Lowe began work at the age of thirteen years for a Mr. Hazeltine, a tanner and currier. He afterwards went to Chenango county and secured a position in the tannery of Hiram Smith of Norwich, N. Y., afterwards bought a tannery in a place called Grey Brooks, N. Y., and in 1860 he became agent for a publishing house and traveled on the road selling books for three years. He then signed a contract to furnish the Auburn State Prison with wood for the manufacture of planes. At the expiration of that time he came to Munnsville, N. Y., and the following three years was engaged as a butcher, where his son, C. H. S., helped him. Later he and C. H. S. Lowe entered the furniture and undertaking business, C. H. S. Lowe doing the undertaking business. Dropping the former business, they substituted hardware and jewelry. C. H. S. Lowe, then at the age of fifteen, began learning the jeweler's trade; they remained partners for twelve years, then C. H. S. Lowe entered into the general mercantile business with his father and brother-in-law (Henry Freeman), under the firm name of Lowe, Freeman & Co. One year later C. H. S. Lowe entered into the jewelry business for himself in the Cook block, remaining there one year, then moved to Holly, Mich., with his wife and family of three children, two boys and one girl (George S. Lowe, born October 29, 1882; Harry C., born August 12, 1885; Elna S., born September 25, 1888), where C. H. S. Lowe remained for five years, after which he returned to Munnsville and remained with his father until his death, which occurred February 28, 1898, after which C. H. S. Lowe succeeded his father in a general mercantile business and in connection with the same did repairing of watches, bicycles and guns; being a natural mechanic he could turn his hand to all kinds of repairing. December 8, 1898, Mr. Lowe married Winnifred M. Lowe for his second wife. Mr. Lowe's maternal grandfather, E. J. Hostler, was born in England in 1817;

at one time Mr. Hostler was owner and manager of the flour and saw mill at Stockbridge, N. Y. He moved to Oquawka, Ill., and owned a large farm; he died at the home of his daughter, Mrs. D. D. Devore, May 17, 1899. C. H. S. Lowe is a Republican in politics; is a member of Prosperity Lodge, No. 484, Adieno Encampment, No. 115, and Canton Oneida, No. 34, P. M.

Coley, Joseph the great-grandfather of Franklin R., Judson O., and Charles H. Perkins, was born 1765 in London, England, where his father was a jeweler. In 1773, when Joseph was about eight years old, his father moved from London and settled in Johnstown, New York. Here he cleared a farm and resided for some time. Joseph Coley, married Mary Willess and moved to Saratoga county, where they occupied a farm for a few years. Soon after they moved to the town of De Ruyter, Madison county, and purchased a farm which included the spot since known as the "De Ruyter Springs." The family resided here until 1806, when they moved to New Woodstock in the town of Cazenovia. Here he purchased and cleared a valuable farm. On the 15th of August, 1810, Joseph Coley was ordained as a minister in the Baptist denomination and became quiet prominent as a preacher and pastor. After one revival in the town of Eaton he baptized forty converts. Here he organized a church in 1816, and was its first pastor. The old records show that he did excellent work in several churches of Madison county. His wife Mary died September 30, 1845 at the age of 77. After the death of his wife, Rev. Joseph Coley lived with his son William at New Woodstock, until his death, September 25, 1856, at the age of ninety-one. Ten children were born to Joseph and Mary Willess Coley. One infant in the cradle, perished when the log house was burned, during their residence in De Ruyter. The remaining nine children, viz Willess, Betsey, Polly, Nancy, Laura, Clarissa, Willham, J. Madison with his wife composed the family of Joseph Coley while he resided in New Woodstock. Nancy Coley the mother of Willess C. and Wilson L. Perkins was born May 9, 1795.

Abiezer Perkins, another great-grandfather of Franklin R., Judson O., and Charles H. Perkins was born near Deerfield, Massachusetts, in 1754, and in 1781, he was married to Irene Loomis, and in 1803 he came through the woods with his family to the town of Cazenovia, and settled on a farm which he had previously purchased, about two and one-half miles south of Cazenovia village. The school district is still known as the "Perkins District." At that time the farm was thickly covered with heavy timber, and a line of marked trees indicated the pathway leading past his new home. He cleared the land and resided upon this farm until his death, which occurred September 20, 1825, at the age of seventy-one; his wife, Irene Loomis, lived eleven years after his death, and died September 6, 1836. They were both members of the Baptist church. Abiezer Perkins was a deacon in the Baptist church for many years. "Near him the well remembered Perkins School House was built, in which the early religious meetings of the Baptist church of Cazenovia village were held." One of his sons taught school in this log school house. Seven children were born to Abiezer and Irene Loomis Perkins, viz.: Byram, Jeduthun, Eliab, Polly, Sally, Elemander and Stillman.

Elemander, the fourth son, was born September 13, 1792, and on the 9th of May,

1813, at the age of twenty-one, he married Nancy Coley, before mentioned, who was at the time of their marriage eighteen years of age. After their marriage they resided several years in the family of Deacon Abiezer Perkins, where on the 5th of December, 1814, Willess C. was born and on the 8th of October, 1816, Wilson L. was born. Elemander Perkins, with his wife and two sons, moved to the farm then recently purchased by his father-in-law, the Rev. Joseph Coley, about one-half mile farther south on the De Ruyter road, which he carried on for several years, occupying the same house with his father-in-law. In the autumn of 1824 Elemander purchased a farm of about seventy acres, located on the hill about one and one-half miles from Cazenovia, on the road leading from Rippleton to Delphi. He moved with his family on to this place in the spring of 1825. The scenery of this place is delightful; beautiful for situation. The stately elms are now standing which were set out by Elemander and his two sons many years ago. Here was born on the 26th of April, 1830, the only daughter, Mary Irene. She was married, December 20, 1847, at the age of seventeen, to Charles J. Halliday, and died the following year, October 10, 1848. Elemander continued to reside here until his death on the 10th of April, 1854, in his sixty-second year of his age. His widow, Nancy Coley, survived him many years in vigorous activity, but after a short illness died December 21, 1876, aged eighty-one years. The two brothers, Willess C. and Wilson L., lived and worked together, with the exception of a brief period, until Willess C. died March 17, 1890, nearly seventy-six years of age. By continued industry and faithful attention to business they added from time to time to the original farm until they owned and cultivated about 500 acres, which they held in common. Willess C. was never married; he was a very genial, social man. His close attention to farm work and the vigor of his life have been rarely equalled. Wilson L., at the age of twenty-four, on March 11, 1840, was married to Lucretia Rice, daughter of Isaac and Anna Rice of Cazenovia. At the time of her marriage she was in the twenty-second year of her age. They lived on the hill in the family of Elemander Perkins, before mentioned, where on May 6, 1841, Franklin R. was born. On the 17th of the same month the young wife and mother passed on to the better land. On May 1, 1843, Wilson L. was married to Sarah M., daughter of Mason and Rhoda Salisbury, of Cortland, N. Y. She was twenty-two years of age at the time of her marriage. They lived in Lyons, Wayne county, N. Y., for a short time, but returned to the town of Cazenovia and lived on the farm which the brothers, Willess C. and Wilson L. had then recently purchased from the David Billings estate, situated on the De Ruyter road and adjoining on the south the farm owned by their father, Elemander. Here on the 10th of October, 1847, was born to them a son, Judson O., and on the 31st of March, 1850, was born another son, Charles H. On August 1st 1853, the husband was again left a widower and his children left without a mother and another faithful christian life was closed to this world forever. Shortly after this sad event, Wilson L., with his three sons returned to the old home on the hill, where, with his mother and brother, all lived as one family. On the 28th of October, 1856, Wilson L. was married to Sophia E. May, of Akron, Ohio, granddaughter of Luke and Patience May, of Cazenovia, in the twenty-first year of her age. Wilson L., died July 10, 1896, nearly eighty years of age. He had great integrity of character, strong conviction and remarkable business sagacity. The eldest son of the family, Franklin R., graduated at Cazenovia Seminary in 1860. He soon began the study of law in the office of Charles Stebbins

Jr., Cazenovia, and was admitted to practice as an attorney in 1864. In the same year he was commissioned as captain of Company E, in the Twenty-second regiment of N. Y. Cavalry and served in that regiment in the war of the Rebellion until January, 1865, when he was honorably discharged. He returned to the study of law and in August, 1866, he commenced the practice of law in Buffalo, N. Y. He served two successive terms, from January 1 1872 to January 1, 1876, as city attorney of that place. Besides his extensive practice, he has been the attorney for the A. L. Barber Asphalt Paving Company, of New York, for several years. On the 10th of May, 1876, he was married to S. Louise Wright, daughter of William W., and Eleanor Wright, of Buffalo, N. Y. Six children were born to these parents. Three daughters died in childhood, Irene when quite young; Lulu at twelve years of age; and Doris, the last two within two weeks of each other. Three daughters are living, Marion, Eleanor and Rachel. The second son of this family, Judson O., was a student for some time at Cazenovia Seminary, entered Madison (now Colgate) University in the fall of 1868 and graduated with the class of 1872. He took the first prize in oratory in his junior year, and on account of excellent scholarship became a member of the famous old Phi Beta Kappa Society, when a chapter was instituted at Madison University in 1878. He graduated from the Hamilton Theological Seminary in 1874. He was ordained as a Baptist minister at North Bay, Oneida county, N. Y., while a student, December 30, 1873. He was pastor of the Baptist church in Copenhagen, Lewis county, for eleven years and during six years of this time, in addition to his church work, was principal of "Perkins Academy." He has been pastor in Chittenango, N. Y., for over eight years and during this time took a post-graduate course in Syracuse University, receiving the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in 1889. He has been pastor of a large church in the town of Adams, N. Y., and was there president of the public school board for four years. He has assisted a large number of students in their work and awakened many young people to a higher idea of life. He was married to Ella M., daughter of Christopher and Mary Newton, of Cazenovia, N. Y. Three children were born into their home Copenhagen, N. Y., viz.: May L., April 13, 1876; Wilson N., June 25, 1879; Willess C., September 17, 1883. Willess C. died in Copenhagen, N. Y., February 10, 1885. May L. graduated from the Adams Collegiate Institute, June, 1896, and has since taught three years in the home of Hon. F. H. Gates. She is at present attending Cazenovia Seminary. Wilson N. graduated from Colgate Academy in June, 1898, and entered Colgate University in September of the same year. The third son, Charles H., after attending school for some time in Cazenovia, remained at home assisting in the business of the farm. He was married to Alice C., daughter of A. Z. and Polly Kingsley of Hamilton, October 16, 1872. She was twenty-two years of age at the time of her marriage. They began housekeeping on the farm in the "Horace Williams" house. Here on the 15th of July, 1874, Alice C. was born, and on the 28th of September of the same year the young mother died, leaving the new home sad and desolate. Alice C. lived with her grandparents, Wilson L. and Sophia E. Perkins and grew to womanhood on the hill. She graduated from Cazenovia Seminary in June, 1893. On December 2, 1879, Charles H. married his second wife, Charlotte A., only daughter of B. W. and Amanda Taber of Cazenovia. After this marriage two sons were born into this home. Wellington Taber was born November 30, 1880, and died August 18, 1881. Charles W. Taber was born August 16, 1882. He is at

present a student of Cazenovia Seminary. Charles H. and his wife are both active members of the Presbyterian church and are very prominent in temperance work. Wilson L. made a request that the three sons meet at the old home on the hill January 9, 1892, and on that day gave Franklin R. the Hendrick de Clercq farm of nearly ninety acres. He also gave to Judson O. the farm at Rippleton Junction of nearly ninety acres and at the same time gave Charles H. the Billings farm of about one hundred and fifty acres and other valuable real estate. Charles H. has a large brick house and commodious barns on his farm. Franklin R. has fitted up the old historic de Clercq house for a summer residence. At his death Wilson L. left the homestead and one hundred and thirty acres of land to his wife, Sophia E. She moved to Cazenovia in October, 1896, having lived just forty years in the old house. She now resides in the village with Alice C., daughter of Charles H. Perkins. Having resigned his pastorate in Adams, N. Y., Judson O. is at present occupying his home on the hill, overseeing his farm at the Junction and doing some literary work.

Hyatt, Hon. Francis A., p. o. Perryville, was born in Ridgefield, Fairfield county, Conn., August 5, 1828, a son of Aaron S. and Electa (Keeler) Hyatt. His father settled in Madison county in 1832. The first of the Hyatt family to come to this country from England, was Thomas Hyatt, who settled in Stamford Conn., in 1641, and was founder of this branch of the family in America. Francis A. Hyatt began business on the farm in 1850, and has since resided in the town of Fenner. He was elected town clerk in 1856 serving several terms; justice of the peace in 1859 and held that office eight years; was elected road commissioner, but declined to serve; was member of Assembly in 1861 and again represented the district in the Legislature in 1872; was a delegate to the Republican State conventions of 1861, 1872, 1881, 1882, and 1895, and for many years was a notary public and often employed in the settlement of estates. He is a member of Sullivan Lodge, A. F. & A. M., No. 148. Mr. Hyatt is one of the best known men in Madison county, a representative citizen and although in a measure retired from active public duty, is still interested in everything pertaining to the general welfare of the county. While courteous and liberal in his attitude towards the opinion of others, he holds firmly his own views, and acts upon them in a conscientious manner.

Higinbotham, Niles, who died in Oneida, March 17, 1890, in the seventy-seventh year of his age, was for years one of the foremost citizens of that village and a man who bore the respect and unqualified esteem of the entire community. He was a son of Sands Higinbotham and was born in Vernon, Oneida county, March 9, 1813. In 1827 he was sent by his father to the well known school of Mr. Morse in Hamilton, and at the age of nineteen entered the store of Alexander Seymour at Utica, where he remained about one year. In March, 1834, at the age of twenty-one he entered the store of his uncle, Isaac Carpenter of Ithaca, with whom he later formed a partnership. When twenty-four years old he severed his connection, and taking his little fortune went West with his close friend, Samuel Breese. They spent about two years buying large tracts of land which in after years became quite valuable. In the spring of 1840 Mr. Higinbotham and J. P. Manrow took a contract on the old Erie railroad from Oswego to Corning; the railroad company failed in less than two years, owing the young contractors about \$100,000, of which they only received

about \$30,000. In the spring of 1849 they received their balance and paid their men in full with interest; Mr. Higinbotham often said that he never knew a prouder day than when these waiting men were paid. Mr. Sands Higinbotham, having bought from the State a large tract of unimproved land where Oneida now stands, had removed thither from Vernon as early as 1834, giving to the village its first impetus by presenting to the railroad (now the New York Central) lands and right of way, on condition that it should stop all passenger trains at Oneida, a contract observed until late in the Fifties. Some years later Niles Higinbotham bought large portions of land here from his father, and in 1844 built and commenced business in the old Goodwin store on Madison street. There he remained as silent partner with his brother-in-law, Mr. Goodwin, for some years. In December, 1851, he organized the Oneida Valley Bank with Sands Higinbotham and Samuel Breese. This was the first bank opened in Oneida, and was incorporated as a State bank in 1852, and as a National bank in 1865. Mr. Higinbotham was elected first president and retained that position until the day of his death. There were some traits of character very strongly marked in Mr. Higinbotham even as a young man. To the most transparent honesty and uprightness in small, as well as great transactions, he added an independence which made him courageous in striking out for himself in any line of action where his judgment was once convinced as to the duty or reasonableness of the undertaking, and he was persevering and hopeful to a degree which never admitted in his often self-imposed tasks, either weariness or discouragement. These qualities eminently fitted him to join in and carry to even higher fulfillment the plans of his wise and public-spirited father, for whom he had the most beautiful feelings of trust and affection. Together they labored for the development of the little hamlet, and even in its early days Oneida began to be known as a busy and public-spirited village, attracting to itself men of integrity and good character. Mr. Higinbotham's efforts were put forth in behalf of religion, of education, of increased business and railroad facilities, of wide streets, and town extension on every side. In particular, he labored long and patiently to arouse public interest in the cause of higher education. It was one of the deepest wishes of his heart that Oneida should have an academic boarding and day school of the highest order, and he spared neither time, pains or money in the effort to establish the Oneida Seminary on an honorable and scholarly basis. Again and again he came to the rescue when the seminary was in need; started subscriptions, at times guaranteed and even paid from his own purse, the salaries of the teachers, and spent time and thought in securing fine school grounds, a good building, library, and apparatus, and became the personal friend and adviser of the teachers in everything that looked to the better equipment of the school, and the interest of the young people of Oneida and vicinity. In these labors were associated with him as trustees of the seminary (which was opened in 1858), such men as Messrs. Breese, Hand, Ellinwood, Goodwin, Stone and others. In everything that he did Mr. Higinbotham had always in his mind to do that which should be best for the poor as well as the rich, and in many unostentatious ways he gave help to those whom he saw struggling under adverse circumstances. The park on lower Broad street near the Central railroad, and the lands upon which stood all the church buildings except one, were given by Mr. Higinbotham. On March 1, 1874, he was baptized in and united with the Presbyterian church, of which many of his relatives were members, and he was, all his life, a rev-

erent and constant reader of the Bible. During all his long life he preserved habits of temperance, purity and regularity, and he enjoyed almost uniformly good health until within a few years of his death. Mr. Higinbotham married, in 1849, Eliza, daughter of Nicholas P. Randall, an eminent member of the Onondaga county bar. Of their union three daughters were born: Julia Randall, died February, 1895; Louise Adelaide and Eliza Rhobie.

Messinger, Isaac Newton, who died in Oneida, March 11, 1895, in the seventy-fifth year of his age, was for many years an honored member of the Madison county bar, and a valued citizen of Oneida. He was born in the town of Smithfield, this county, February 28, 1821, the only child of Gen. John M. Messinger, one of the earliest settlers of the town of Lenox. The General was a native of Barre, Mass., and in the year 1808 removed to the town of Smithfield. He was a man of importance in his time, being actively interested in military affairs. He was one of the early sheriffs of Madison county; represented his district in the State Legislature, and occupied a prominent position in the county both politically and socially. I. Newton Messinger was a graduate of Hamilton College in the class of 1839, being a classmate of the late Judge Benjamin F. Chapman. He studied law, and in July, 1843, was admitted to the bar. He opened the first law office in Oneida shortly after his admission, taking as partner Hon. Ithamar C. Sloan, a brilliant practitioner of wide reputation. In September, 1863, he formed a partnership with James B. Jenkins, which was harmoniously and successfully maintained for a period of ten years, when Mr. Messinger retired from active practice (1873). Mr. Messinger was for some time chief of the village fire department, and was much esteemed for his bravery in the face of danger and disaster. He was also one of the early village presidents, and during the Civil war gave valuable aid to the Union cause by raising troops. Prior to the birth of the Republican party he was a Democrat. He was Oneida's fourth postmaster, his commission bearing the signature of President Buchanan; he was also one of the earliest ticket agents and operators at the New York Central station. The Oneida Union pays him the following tribute in an obituary: "Mr. Messinger was a man with broad and liberal views of life and character, and was seldom at fault in arriving at a correct estimate of men and affairs. His was an essentially cultured and refined nature, and thus he bore without reproach, the grand old name of gentleman." With a heart full of sympathy for those distressed in mind, body or estate he had, at least, a helpful word to cheer or comfort, and he never pretended to judge the merits or demerits of others. . . . He was merciful as he hoped to obtain mercy and exercised that beautiful charity which shall cover a multitude of sins. Not alone in the higher business and social circles, but among the humble and lowly he had most attached friends." After his lamented death a meeting of the bar of Oneida was held at which resolutions were adopted, and the deceased was eulogized in eloquent addresses by Messrs Shoecraft, Jenkins, and others. Mr. Messinger was married, September 6, 1849, to Frances Eliza Fiske, daughter of William E. and Eliza (Alcott) Fiske, of Canastota. Four children were born to them: John Fiske, who died in September, 1854; Lizzie, first wife of A. L. Goodrich, who died in 1889; and Mrs. Theodore Coles, and Mrs. A. L. Goodrich, both of Oneida.

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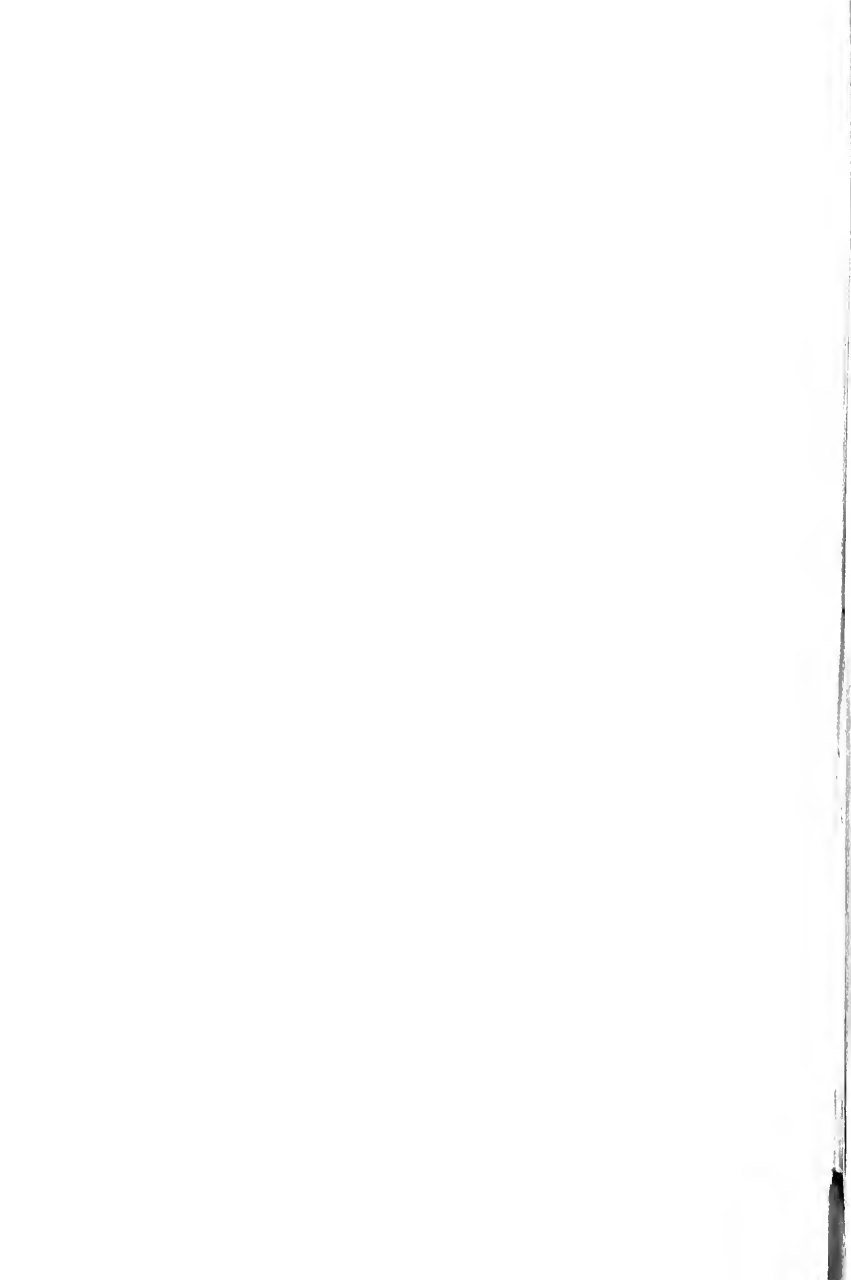
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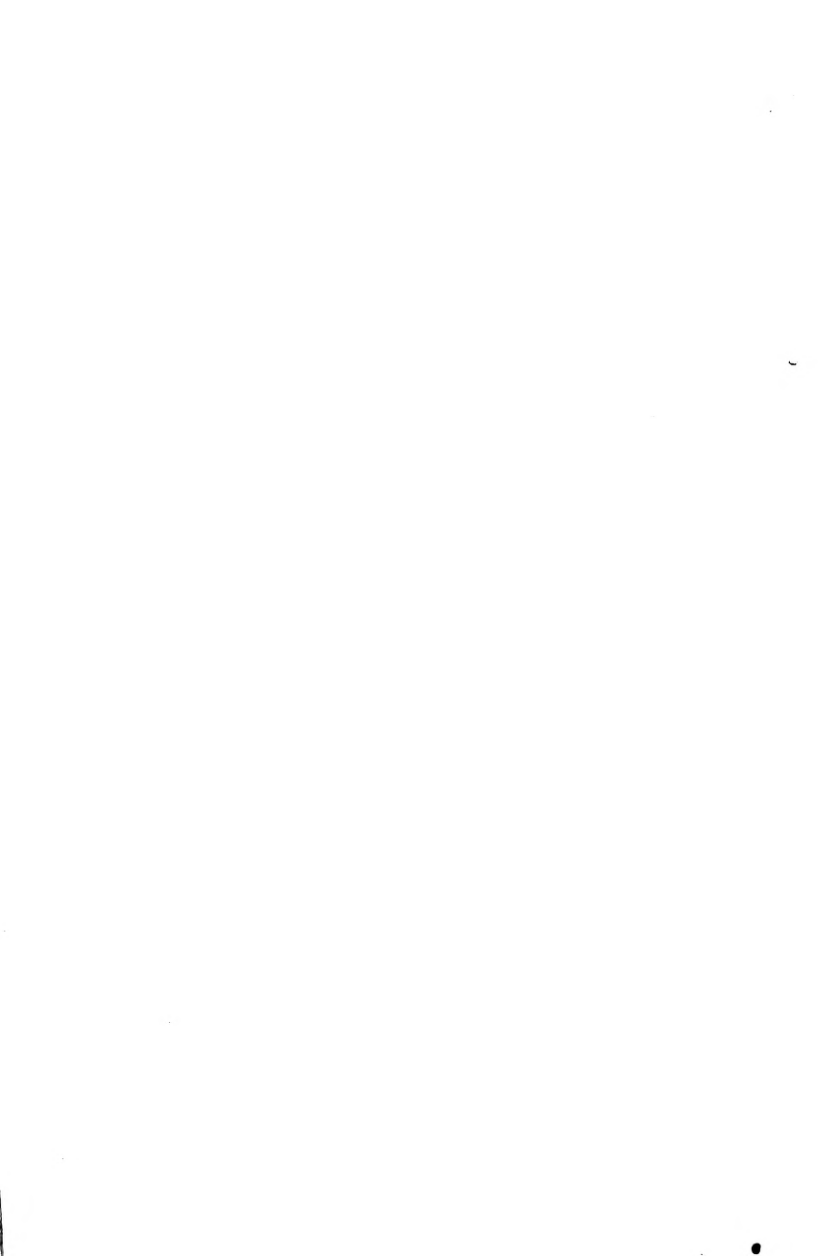
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