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OUR COUNTY AND ITS PEOPLE:

A MEMORIAL RECORD

OF

ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY

NEW YORK.

ILLUSTRATED.

EDITED BY GATES CURTIS.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.:
D. MASON & COMPANY, PUBLISHERS.
1894.

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PREFACE.

ORDINARILY the history of a place or town commences with the adventurer or pioneer who grapples with the difficulties presented, the events of which become fixed in his memory and thus come down in traditional form to be recorded by the historian.

The essential prerequisite of a rational patriotism is an intelligent acquaintance with the history of one's country. To supply the means of making that acquaintance is the cherished object of this work. Hence the manifest interest of our citizens demands a clearer record of the early days of this part of Northern New York than we now possess. Therefore, in the following pages it is designed to give a complete narrative—in as few words and as simple form as possible—chronologically arranged, relating to the discovery of America; of the St. Lawrence River; of the chain of Great Lakes and of the Father of Waters; together with the conflicts between the French, English and natives, in the settlements along the shores of these waters; also a brief sketch of the character, habits and religious views of the aborigines; but more particularly the names, occupancy, changes, organizations, and progress of the civil and religious bodies of the county of St. Lawrence from its first settlement up to the present time. It is our purpose to avoid all dry discussions and documentary array, yet to preserve and perpetuate, as far as possible, the history of the most important events and some of the quaint sayings of the pioneers who had such a controlling influence in shaping the destiny and moulding the character of this people.

For the historical part of this work a large amount of valuable information was selected from the French war records, from Hough's history of St. Lawrence county, and the works of many other eminent writers were used so far as applicable to this work.

With a due acknowledgment for these historical facts thus selected; for the "Judiciary," the bench and bar of the county by Judge Tappan; for the valuable information of the religious bodies of the county furnished by the various church clerks; and for the many incidents of interest, not heretofore published, given by our venerable and esteemed citizens, thanks are hereby tendered.

With a consciousness that the greatest vigilance cannot wholly exclude errors and faults, and trusting to the charity of a generous public, this work is respectfully submitted.

GATES CURTIS.

OGDENSBURG, May 1, 1894.

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PART I.

HISTORICAL.

HISTORY

OF

St. Lawrence County.

INTRODUCTION.

The Beginnings of History--The History of the First Discoveries of the Western Continent Buried in Conjecture--The Rediscovery by Columbus--Importance of the French Occupation--Plan of this Work.

IN studying the history of any people it is very interesting to learn of their beginnings and the circumstances under which they were brought into notice, as well as of the political powers by which they were sustained or governed. The books of Moses, however, open with the simple statement that "In the beginning God created the heavens and the earth;" but no where in the Holy Writ can we learn how remote the "beginning" was from any age of the world known to science or history. Yet all things temporal had a beginning, but it is not always that a minute or correct history with dates of origin can be furnished. In such cases theory and conjecture must take the place of facts.

The history of the Western Continent virtually began with its accidental discovery by the restless and roving Norsemen in the tenth century of the Christian era. They settled and occupied a portion of the eastern shore, more or less, for nearly five hundred years, without learning its extent and true value, or publishing their discovery to the world. During this period (the dark ages), society in the Old World was very much unsettled by the unfriendly feelings and jealousy existing between

the petty nations of Europe. Property, life, and female honor were exposed to daily risk from tyrants and marauders. Even the pious monks and the monastic institutions were unable to supply a refuge inaccessible to cruelty and licentiousness. Therefore, during such a period of wickedness and uncertainty in the religious and political affairs of the country, it was not to be expected that the people would be sufficiently enlightened to undertake to navigate unknown seas in search of new continents.

At length the darkness which had so long enveloped the minds of men began to give way to the influence of Christianity and the light of science, enabling the people to solve the problems of astronomy and navigation. The earth was no longer believed to be flat, but a sphere, and the theory was advanced by the new school that by sailing in a westerly direction the Indies could be reached, as well as by sailing easterly. Acting upon this belief, an expedition for exploration, encouraged by the queen of Spain, and under the direction of Christopher Columbus, resulted in the rediscovery of the Western Continent in the latter part of the fifteenth century. This discovery gave birth to a new order of things, opening up a country which has become an asylum for the oppressed and down-trodden of all nations of the earth.

The French being the first white race to inhabit this part of our country; very active in exploring and in forming settlements along the main water-courses of the interior; remarkable for the political power they wielded over a large territory, deserve more than a passing notice, as their history is closely connected with the early settlement of Ogdensburg. For this reason a brief account will be given of their doings, commencing with their discovery of the St. Lawrence River, and following them through their various expeditions until the close of their supremacy and final surrender to the British forces.

From this point the narrative will be confined more especially to the events that have occurred in connection with the affairs of Ogdensburg and its vicinity, consisting in part of the possession and evacuation by the English, the settlement of the place by the Americans, the organization of the county and the towns, the events of wars, a description of navigation, internal improvements, ancient races and relics, societies, hospitals and other public institutions, church organizations, biogra-

phies of leading men, etc., from the earliest settlement down to the present time.

CHAPTER I.

DISCOVERY OF THE WESTERN CONTINENT.

Pre-Columbian Discoveries—Irish Discovery—Chinese Discovery—Norse Discovery—Arabian Discovery—Welsh Discovery—Other Discoveries—Final Discovery by Columbus—Difficulties Encountered by Columbus—His Final Fate.

HISTORIANS have recorded the so-called pre-Columbian discovery of the western hemisphere by various persons. Some of the discoveries were accidental, the navigators being driven by storm upon, or in sight of, strange lands, and doubtless many others were forced to make similar visits, but were lost before reaching their native shores. These claims to discovery, or some of them at least, are regarded by many to be mythical; be this as it may, there can be but one conclusion as to their results, and that is, that the Columbian discovery has been fraught with incalculable benefits to the human race, while all former ones were of no particular advantage to the world at large.

The documentary evidence in support of claims to early discovery is here given, so far as practicable, in chronological order.

Irish Discovery.—St. Patrick sent missionaries to the "Isles of America," which included Iceland, Greenland and Labrador, previous to the year 460; and, second, missionaries went out to the New World at a time little anterior to the Norse discovery, or towards the close of the tenth century.

Chinese Discovery.—Hoci-Shin, a Buddhist monk, in the year 499 returned from an extensive journey to the east and reported that he had visited a country lying about 6,600 miles to the east of Japan, and an equal distance to the east of China. He called the country Tusango, on account of many trees growing there that went by that name. It has been assumed that this country was Mexico and California. Rev. Frederick J. Masters, a missionary who has spent nine years in China

and eight in California among the Chinese, has found in their literature and traditions what he considers ample proof of the truth of these claims to discovery, and has recently made his convictions public.



NORSE SEA-KING.

Norse Discovery.—Previous to 986 A. D. the red men of the forest held full sway over the western continent and were unconscious of the fact that a white race of people dwelt beyond the rising sun, who would eventually supersede them and take possession of their hunting grounds. The first to open the way to the New World, according to the records found in the Sagas, were the roving Norsemen, to whom the honor of first discovery undoubtedly belongs, and which discovery is verified by their repeated trips to the country and evidences of settle-

ments on our eastern shores. The navigator, Bjarne Herjulfson, when sailing from Iceland to Greenland in 986, was driven westward by a storm nearly to the banks of Newfoundland or Labrador. Several times he came within full view of the shore, but did not land; yet he was certain, by the appearance of the forest growth, that another country hitherto unknown to him was in sight. Returning to Greenland he made known his discovery, and his description of the beautiful coast led the navigator, Lief Erickson, to fit out an exploring party to visit the new country. It was, however, about fourteen years before he was fully prepared for his departure. He sailed westward from Greenland in the spring of the year 1000, following the directions of Herjulfson, and reached Labrador. He explored the coast for a considerable distance, finding the country more attractive and the climate milder than in Greenland. Sailing southward he explored the coast as far as Massachusetts, where he remained more than a year. It is claimed that he also visited Rhode Island and made his way into New York harbor. Erickson's voyage was succeeded in the following year by those of other Norsemen, and in 1005 and 1007 they went as far south as Virginia. Still other companies of Icelanders and Greenlanders visited the country farther north and planted a colony in Newfoundland and Nova Scotia. Very little was learned, however, by these hardy adventurers of the extent of the country they had discov-

ered, and they believed it to be the western part of Greenland bending around an arm of the sea.

Other adventurers visited our eastern coast in the twelfth, thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, and in 1347 a Norwegian ship visited Labrador and the New England coast, giving to the latter vaguely defined country the name "Vineland," and small settlements were established; they all soon disappeared, however, and the navigators returned to their native country, failing to grasp the great prize that was within their reach. But they left unmistakable evidences of their presence at points on Massachusetts Bay, on the banks of the Charles River, and other points, which have been made the objects of extensive research and elaborate description by Prof. E. A. Hosford, of Harvard University, and others, to whose writings the reader is referred. The knowledge and occupancy of this country by the Norsemen for some five hundred years, in this intermittent and uncertain way, proved to be of no practicable benefit to them or others. The Old World did not yet need the New. The time was not yet ripe.

Arabian Discovery.—Some time previous to 1147 there set sail from Lisbon eight Arabian brothers called Maghrourins, who swore they would not return till they had penetrated to the farthest bounds of the dark sea. They finally reached an island, inhabited by people of lofty stature and red skin.

Welsh Discovery.—About the year 1169, Madoc, a son of Owen Gwywedd, Prince of North Wales, left his country on account of disturbances, and determined to search out some unknown land and dwell there. With a few ships he embarked with his followers, and for many months they sailed westward, until they came to a large and fertile country, where they disembarked and permanently settled. After a time Madoc returned to Wales, where he fitted out ten ships and induced a large number of his countrymen to go with him to the new country. Both Mexico and California have been assigned as the place of this Welsh settlement. There are indications of a pre-Columbian civilization in the Sacramento valley. Eight miles north of, and running parallel with "Putah" Creek, is a canal fifteen miles long, some two rods wide, and about six feet deep. It was cut on a straight line through a low belt of level land, and the earth was thrown out on the

north side, forming an oval ridge some two feet higher than the opposite bank. The natives and the earliest white settlers have no knowledge of its origin. There are also Indian tribes in that region whose habits of living and general custom of dealing are far above the average of the North American Indian, and to all appearance have European blood in their veins. It is assumed that this Welsh settlement, having no intercourse with Europe for upwards of three hundred years, eventually gave way to the influences of their surroundings, intermarried with the Indians, and thus lost their identity. It is also possible that the Indians gained their ideas of the flood from this Welsh source.

Besides the foregoing, it is known that other intrepid navigators reached the shores of the New World prior to the great Columbian discovery. In the year 1463 John Costa Cortereal made a voyage westward, and reached the ice-bound coast of Newfoundland. In the following year he attempted a second voyage in company with his brother, and both perished at sea.

A Pole navigator named John Scolvus, or Kolno, while in the service of Denmark, in 1476, made a voyage to the New World and visited the coast of Labrador.

About the close of the fourteenth century, Nicolo Zeni, or Zeno, left Venice on a voyage in quest of new lands beyond Hercules's Pillars, and after sailing among the islands of the west for nearly a year, became pilot to an island chief named Zichmni, where he was afterwards joined by his brother Antonio. Four years later Nicolo died in a country called Frieslanda, but Antonio continued in the service of Zichmni ten years longer, finally returning to Venice, with not only an account of a strange land beyond the Atlantic, but also maps, letters, etc., referring to the strange country. These documents were for some reason laid aside, and it was not until more than one hundred and fifty years later, in 1558, that a descendant of Zeni discovered them and caused their publication, with an accompanying narrative of the voyages. Many places on the American coast from Labrador to the West India Islands were clearly described on the Zeni map.

A Spanish pilot named Sanches, about 1482, while attempting a passage between Madeira and the Canaries, was driven out of his course by a storm and landed on the shores of an island supposed to have been

Hayti. Subsequently the pilot came to Lisbon and found lodgment with Columbus, to whom he related the facts, and in whose house he died.

A French navigator of Dieppe,¹ named Cousin, being at sea off the African coast in the year 1488, was driven by wind and currents within sight of an unknown shore, where he presently discovered the mouth of a great river. He had on board his ship one Pinzon, whose conduct became so mutinous that on his return to France he was dismissed from the maritime service. Pinzon went to Spain, became known to Columbus, told him the discovery, and joined him on his voyage in 1492.



COLUMBUS.

Final Discovery of the New World.—

A general knowledge of the western continent was, for some wise purpose of the Creator, kept from the nations of Europe until a late period of their history, and until the advent of the famous expedition of Christopher Columbus in 1492. It is entirely unnecessary, as well as impracticable in this work, to enter into the details of the life of Columbus, the circumstances and conditions that led up to this great discovery and the consequences to himself.

All this is emblazoned upon the pages of history, and is near at the hand of every reader. It will suffice for our present purpose to state that Columbus was born probably in the year 1436, at or near Genoa, in Italy. After three years in the University of Pavia, he ran away at the age of fifteen, and went as a cabin boy on a vessel bound on a piratical cruise. He also sailed with his great uncle, Colombo el Mozo, a bold sea captain, who by his exploits acquired the title of "Arch Pirate." During the fifteen or twenty years of the maritime service of Columbus, he refused to give any information regarding his business, further than to say that he had visited all principal sea ports in the Old World. In 1470 he arrived in Lisbon, and there married his first wife,

¹ *Memoirs pour servir a l'histoire de Dieppe, Guerin navigateurs Francois.*

the daughter of an experienced navigator. He studied deeply the problems of navigation, meditated much upon the great subject that was taking shape in his mind, and early accepted the theory of the spherical form of the earth. The reports and stories of other sailors he listened to and assimilated, drawing from them all possible evidences of the existence of the far-away land to which he was destined to sail. After appealing in vain to his native city, Genoa, for aid in his great undertaking, and afterward to the Venetian Senate, he turned to King John of Portugal, whose councillors turned him away as a presumptuous dreamer. Indignant at such treatment, Columbus sent his propositions to both France and England, and then left for Spain, arriving at Palos in 1485. About this time he brought religious belief and claims of prophecy to bear upon his position, claiming that he was designated to fulfill the prophecy of Isaiah, by carrying the gospel of Christ into the uttermost parts of the world. This gained for him the endorsement of the bishop, Juan Perez, who had been confessor to Queen Isabella. Columbus first applied to the Duke of Medina Sidonia, by whom his plans and propositions were rejected. His next application was to the rich duke, Medina Celi, who gave him encouragement, entertained him two years, but finally decided that the proposed enterprise was too vast for a simple subject, and recommended him to apply to the court at Cordova. Owing to existing struggles with the Moors, it was several years before Columbus could present his project to the Spanish king and council. Finally, after years of waiting and disappointment he obtained an interview with the great ecclesiastic, Mendoza, Archbishop of Spain, who characterized his theories as heretical, but the bishop finally aided in bringing the matter before a council composed of priests and monks, and it was wholly rejected. A second council also ratified the action of the first. Columbus was finally permitted to explain his proposition to the queen, who objected to the terms of his service and dismissed him. Following this third rejection Columbus resolved to appeal to France. On learning this fact, and fearing that a rival nation would accept his offer, the queen, under advice of some of her councillors, sent for Columbus, accepted his offer and agreed that if it should be necessary she would pledge her jewels to raise means for fitting out the expedition. The articles of agreement were signed April 17, 1492,

and thus after about eight years spent in bringing his plans before his own country and Portugal, and seven more in Spain, living mainly on the charity of friends, subjected to the scoffs and sneers of church dignitaries, his object seemed on the way towards accomplishment.

And now, owing to the superstition of the times regarding the dangers to be encountered by any vessel venturing beyond the border waters, Columbus found it difficult to obtain a crew of sailors. At length, through the influence of Father Juan, the vessels and officers were secured, but to obtain his crews the prisons had to be opened and the criminals pardoned on condition that they sailed with the expedition. At last the three vessels, the *Santa Maria*, commanded by Columbus, the *Pinta*, under M. Pinzon, and the *Nina*, under V. Y. Pinzon, provisioned for a year, and carrying in all one hundred and twenty souls, armed with the most improved guns of that time, were ready and sailed on the 3d of August, 1492, at 3 o'clock. They arrived safely at the Canary Islands on the 9th, where they lay four weeks and thoroughly overhauled the vessels. On the 6th of September they sailed away in a westerly direction upon the unknown waters.

The details of the remainder of the voyage are too well known to need description here. Columbus kept a journal, from which authentic accounts have been derived and extensively published. After many weary days, opposed by the elements, the complaints and mutiny of his men, and several false alarms of the sight of land, and often almost disheartened himself, at two o'clock in the morning of Friday, October 12, 1492, Roderigo de Triana, a sailor on board the *Nina*, announced the appearance of what proved to be the New World. On the same morning Columbus landed, richly clad, and bearing the royal banner of Spain, accompanied by the Pinzon brothers, bearing banners of the green cross, and guarded by a number of the crews. There, in presence of the nude and awe-stricken natives, Columbus gave thanks to God, named the island San Salvador, and took possession of it for their Catholic Majesties of Castile and Leon. Columbus spent about three months among the islands, landing on several and making diligent search for gold. On the island of Cuba he discovered the potato, Indian corn, tobacco, cinnamon, rhubarb, valuable woods and beautiful birds. Off Hispaniola the *Santa Maria* stranded, and from the timbers

they built a fort on the island, placed forty-three Spaniards in charge, and on the 16th of January, 1493, Columbus set sail on the *Nina* for Spain, having previously lost sight of the *Pinta*. After a stormy voyage the port of Palos was made on Friday, March 15, 1493.¹ Reaching the coast, Columbus, with his rich and strange spoils, was received by their Majesties, to whom he related the story of his wanderings. Now he was overwhelmed with honors and all his privileges and titles were conferred upon him. The news of the discovery spread rapidly throughout Spain and the other nations of Europe, many of which soon had expeditions planned to visit the new country. The chief ambition of Columbus seemed to be the acquisition of fame and gold. He made three more voyages to the New World, and while at first he was distinguished as the greatest of mariners, after his second voyage his claims to supremacy were embarrassed by a long series of failures that rendered his career as a founder of colonies and a ruler of men most pitiful and remarkable. He was finally taken back to Spain in irons, poor in purse, heart-broken, and decrepit. His visionary mind was still exercised upon the accumulation of gold and raising an army to rescue the holy sepulchre from the infidel Islamites. He was cared for by friends at the Tavern Segovia, where he died May 20, 1506.

In process of time every gulf, bay, and river of note on the American coast was explored, even far into the interior of the country. At all points from the extreme bounds of the Frozen North to the Sunny South, and from the Atlantic Ocean to the fertile plains of the Great West, were found the red men of the forest. The name "Indian" was conferred upon them from their fancied resemblance to the people of India, as Columbus and his followers at first believed that they had only rediscovered that country, instead of the Western Continent.

¹ It is worthy of record, as well as partaking of a character of coincidence that the port of Ogdensburg was made one of the landing places of the three Spanish models of the vessels used by Columbus in his memorable voyage, which were sent out by Spain to form a part of the World's Columbian exhibit of 1893. The vessels came to the port of Ogdensburg on the forenoon of *Friday*, the 30th of June, 1893, and it seems like a coincidence that the day on which Columbus first sailed from Spain, the day he discovered the new world, the day he returned, and the day he reached home, were on Fridays. Also, N. Ford and his party, in commencing the settlement of Ogdensburg, landed there on Friday.

CHAPTER II.

THE ABORIGINES.

Pre-historic Inhabitants of the Western Continent—The Aborigines and their Great Divisions—The Iroquois—The Exquimaux—The Destiny of the Red Man.



INDIAN WIGWAM.

IT is not our purpose to give a very extended account of this people, but the events that took place in connection with the red men during the early days of the pioneers, and especially in the settlement of St. Lawrence county, render it proper to give a brief sketch of the race, that the reader may gain a better understanding of what is to follow.

This peculiar people who were found on the Western Continent by its discoverers, are supposed to be one of the older races of mankind, succeeding the mound-builders. Many theories have been advanced to account for the presence of the red men in America, but no satisfactory evidence has so far been presented to sustain them ; hence they are of little historical value. One of these theories is that the Europeans, or Africans, at some remote period crossed the Atlantic by voyaging from island to island. Another is, that a tribe of the Israelites wandered from their country, and by some means crossed Behring's Straits, when they reached the Northwest, and thus became the progenitors of the red men of the forest. Still another theory, and one that is equally reasonable with the others, is that the two continents were formerly one, and that a portion of the land sank beneath the sea, thus dividing the land by a broad belt of water. The people that were left on the western portion being, perhaps, less cultivated, and left without the means of improvement, would naturally separate into clans or tribes, and through hunger and ignorance—which are the two greatest

brutalizers of the human race—degenerated in the course of time into a condition of savagery. There are several evidences that this theory may be the correct one, and it has received the careful consideration and partial acceptance of some eminent investigators. But theorizing in the absence of facts can lead to nothing conclusive, though it may in a measure satisfy the curious; but one thing is quite evident: though cut off from the Old World, the Indians share with other nations the idea of a deluge. Reasons are given for this as mentioned in the Welsh discovery note.

The origin of the aborigines will undoubtedly always remain enshrouded in mystery, unless some revelation like the interpretation of the weird hieroglyphics on the Aztec pyramids shall give a correct solution of the much discussed question.

The aborigines were divided into twelve great families, nations, or tribes, viz.: The Esquimaux, who occupied the territory above the sixteenth parallel, or from Labrador to Alaska; the Algonquins, who occupied the territory lying south of the Esquimaux, embracing the greater part of Canada and all that portion of the United States east of the Mississippi and north of the thirty-seventh parallel of latitude. Within this territory lived the Huron-Iroquois, bounded as follows: From the Georgian Bay and Lake Huron to Lake Erie and Lake Ontario; also south of those lakes to the valley of the upper Ohio and eastward to the River of Sorel. South of the Algonquins lived the Cherokees, occupying Tennessee. The Mobilians occupied the lower Mississippi to the Atlantic. The Dakotas occupied the territory west of the Mississippi which extended from the Arkansas River to the country of the Esquimaux and westward to the Rocky Mountains. The Comanches occupied the territory south of the Dakotas or what is now Texas. Beyond the Rocky Mountains dwelt the great families or nations of the plains; the Shoshonees, the Selish, the Klamoths and the Californians. On the Pacific slope farther south in Mexico dwelt the famous race of Aztecs.

Some of these families or nations were subdivided into small tribes and the names of such usually correspond with the place, river, or lake where they were located. The following tribes or clans were more or less connected with the leading events in the early history of Ogdens-

burg and its vicinity: The St. Regis, the Oswegatchies, and the Iroquois, the latter embracing the five nations of what is now New York State—the Senecas, the Cayugas, the Onondagas, the Oneidas, and the Mohawks.

The most striking characteristic of this race was a certain sense of personal independence; they could not be humbled or made to serve in a menial capacity, like the African race. They could not be compelled to start on the war path, but would voluntarily follow their chief through the greatest dangers in order to show their endurance and courage. The "Indians have a passion for war, which was always undertaken for the redress of grievances, real or imaginary, and not for conquest." In times of peace they are unsocial and gloomy, communing each with his own thoughts, or lost, as it were, in a dream under the influence or fascination of the pipe. The winter was the season of idleness for the men and of leisure for the women. Feasts, gambling, smoking and dancing filled the vacant hours. Female life among the Indians had no bright side. It was a youth of license and an age of drudgery. Marriage existed among them and polygamy was exceptional; but divorce was at the will and caprice of either party. Once a mother and married with a reasonable permanency, the woman became a drudge to her liege lord. It was held an abomination for two persons of the same family to intermarry; hence every regular marriage must unite members of two clans. The children belonged in most cases not to the clan of the father, but to that of the mother, and therefore all ranks, titles, and possessions came through the female side. All possessions passed of right to the brother of the chief or to the sons of his sisters, since these all sprang from a common mother. The child might not be the son of his reputed father, but must be the son of his mother—a consideration of more than ordinary force in an Indian community.

Dreams were to the Indian a universal oracle. They revealed to him his guardian spirit and taught and led him in all the affairs of his life. Hideous scenes of feasting followed the torture of a prisoner, and, like the torture itself, was partly an act of vengeance and partly a religious rite. All Indians had a code of courtesy whose requirements were rigid and exact. Established usages took the place of law. All were prompt

to aid each other in distress, and a neighborly spirit was often exhibited among them. In religious affairs they were often superstitious, but seldom were idolaters. They believed in a Great Spirit and in a happy hunting ground beyond this life; they also believed in many subordinate spirits, both good and bad, which frequently visited the earth and had an influence over them, either for good or evil.

Their language seems to have had a common origin, but it differed somewhat among the various tribes. It was generally monosyllabic, and the words had a narrow but very intense meaning.

The Esquimaux were peaceably inclined and their cold country was seldom invaded by other tribes. The tribes that inhabited the eastern, central and southern and western territories subsisted chiefly on dried venison and corn. They were more warlike, restless and unsettled, living in temporary huts or wigwams, although the tribes farther south built more comfortable houses in which to dwell. The Aztecs were the most civilized of any of the aborigines, and also the most feeble and least warlike. They were the best builders both in wood and stone, as they had facilities for supplying themselves with copper and other metallic tools. Ruins of their fortifications, dwellings and pyramids, are still found which indicate a considerable civilization. Their temples and courts are built of cut granite, the outer surfaces of which are covered with various characters artistically engraved on the stone. This once mighty nation is rapidly approaching extinction.

A majority of the Indian tribes have already died out and the remaining ones are rapidly declining. The only hope for the perpetuity of the race seems to center in those tribes which are now located in the Indian Territory and who are learning to till the soil.

The feet of the Saxon have pressed the soil that was given to the red man for his inheritance; for he has failed to improve the one talent that God had given him and buried it in the earth; therefore, his hunting grounds are turned into waving fields of grain; the wigwam and the tepee have been displaced by the palatial home, the school-house and the church, which are the main columns that sustain all civilized governments. The Saxon has come to stay. The weaker race, like the wild flower that flourishes only in the shade, but withers in the sun as soon as its primitive thicket has gone, has vanished, leaving their

eastern homes and the graves of their ancestors for the wilds of the west, whence in a few years they must in turn retreat until the last of the tribes shall have disappeared. Right or wrong, this seems to be the inevitable destiny of this once numerous and powerful people.

CHAPTER III.

FRENCH DISCOVERY OF THE ST. LAWRENCE RIVER.

French Explorations—Jacques Cartier—Discovery of the St. Lawrence—Hochelaga—Lord Roberval's Expedition—Grant to Aylmar de Chastes—Samuel Champlain—Sieur de Monts at Acadia—Pont-Grevé and Poutrincourt—Expedition of Champlain and Indian Allies against the Iroquois—The First Bloodshed—The Establishment of Montreal—Champlain's Trip to the Northwest—Arrival of Catholic Missionaries and their Explorations—The Company of New France—Champlain's Labors and Sacrifices—La Galette—Origin of the Name—Voyageurs—Occupation of La Galette as a Station—Existing Evidences of Early Occupation of the Locality—Frontenac's Expedition—Mention of La Galette by De la Barre—Other Allusions to the Place—"It Takes the Cake."



JACQUES CARTIER.

THE French began to explore the northern coast of America in 1504 about eleven years after John Cabot had planted the English flag on the shores of Labrador. A map of the Gulf of St. Lawrence was traced by a Frenchman in 1506. The colonization of the New World was advocated by Francis I. in 1518. About five years later a voyage of discovery and exploration was planned, when John Verrazani was commissioned to conduct the expedition and sailed January 17, 1524. The special object was to discover a northwest passage to Asia. He sailed southward as far as the site of Wilmington and, not finding a passage, returned northward, traced the broken line of the New England coast with considerable care, and reached Newfoundland.

The name of New France was given to the whole country whose sea-coast had been visited by this adventurer. Not being able to accomplish his design he returned home, and owing to the distracted condition of France at that time, further explorations were delayed several years. In 1534 two ships were fitted out and Jacques Cartier was placed in command for another voyage to the New World. He made the passage and anchored on the 10th day of May off the coast of Newfoundland. After considerable navigation in that vicinity, he finally entered the Bay of Chaleur. Not finding the western passage he sought, he changed his course northward, then to the westward and entered what he supposed to be an arm of the sea. He continued this course until the narrowing banks indicated that he might be in the mouth of a great river. This bold navigator did not wish to jeopardize the lives of his crew in the approaching cold season, for which he was not prepared, and returned to France, taking with him two natives, and arriving at St. Malo, whence he had set out.

Cartier's success in this voyage and his discovery of what he believed was a large river, caused another expedition to be planned immediately. Colonization as well as discovery was now the inspiring motive. Three good ships were provided, and a number of young noblemen joined the expedition, which sailed on the 19th of May, 1535. Stormy weather was encountered when off the coast of Newfoundland, which forced the voyagers to seek a port of safety. They accordingly put into the Gulf of St. Lawrence, as it was afterwards proved to be, and sailed up the course Cartier had taken the previous year, and on the 10th of August, 1535, made the discovery of the great river, which he named the St. Lawrence, in honor of the martyr St. Laurent, or St. Lorenzo, the discovery having been made on that saint's day.¹

Cartier had on board two Indians taken by him to France in the previous year. They informed him that up the river were two important Indian villages, one situated near a high bluff and called Stadacona, and the other farther up, on an island by the side of a mountain, called Hochelaga. The navigator proceeded cautiously up the river to the first Indian village (now Quebec), and after a short stay sailed on up as

¹This saint was said to be a deacon to Pope Scyustus, or Systus II., who suffered martyrdom for the faith of Christ, by being broiled on a gridiron, A. D. 253.

far as the rapids. Considering it unsafe to venture farther with the large vessels, he took the two Indians and a party of twenty-five men in boats and rowed up to the second village on the island, so minutely described by the Indians. The party ascended the mountain and viewed the surrounding country, which was visible for ten leagues on either side. Inspired by the beautiful scenery, Cartier raised the French flag and named the place Mount Royal (from which the city of Montreal took its name), and the country was declared to belong by right of discovery to the king of France. After visiting this ancient Indian village and gaining what knowledge they could from the inhabitants regarding the country farther up, they returned to their ships and dropped down to the first village of Stadacona, where they wintered. There twenty-five of the crew died from the effects of the severe cold, and from scurvy.

On the opening of spring the emblem of Catholicism, bearing the arms of France, was again planted in the soil of the New World. The chief of the Hurons, who had treated Cartier with much generosity, was decoyed on board and carried away to die. The first fleet that had ever wintered on the St. Lawrence River then sailed away and reached St. Malo on July 6, 1536. The account of the severe winter and their sufferings, and the failure to find silver or gold on the banks of the St. Lawrence, greatly discouraged the French in organizing future expeditions.

The next voyage to Nouvelle France was undertaken about four years later by Francois of La Roque, Lord of Roberval, with Cartier as chief pilot. Owing to the discouraging narrative of Cartier, the enlistment of volunteers for the expedition progressed slowly, until the government adopted the plan of opening the prisons of the kingdom and giving freedom to those convicts who would join the party. Five ships were fitted out and left France in the latter part of May, 1541. They made a good passage to the gulf and proceeded up the St. Lawrence to the site of Quebec, where they erected a small fort and named it Charlesborough. The colony passed two winters there, suffering greatly from cold and hunger, many of them dying. The survivors returned, having accomplished nothing further.

In the year 1549 Lord Roberval, with a large company of emigrants, sailed on a second voyage to the New World, but the fleet was never heard from afterwards. This catastrophe checked the desire for emigration for nearly fifty years. In 1598 the Marquis of La Roque obtained a commission, and again the prison doors of France were opened to furnish emigrants for the colony. They crossed the Atlantic by the usual route, reached the coast of Nova Scotia, and anchored at Sable Island, where a settlement of forty men was begun. The colony lingered for a few years only, when the survivors were mercifully picked up by a passing ship and carried back to their native land.

In the spring of 1603, Aylmar de Chastes, governor of Dieppe, obtained a patent from the king, giving him the exclusive right to the fur trade in New France. He formed a company with Pont-Grevé as manager. Samuel Champlain, fresh from the West Indies, young, ardent, yet ripe in experience, a skillful seaman, and a practiced soldier, accepted a post in the new company and commanded one of the two small vessels fitted out for the expedition. Like specks on the broad bosom of the waters the two pigmy vessels held their course up the St. Lawrence, passing the tenantless places that had been occupied by De la Roque in 1541, and arrived at Hochelaga. Here they found only a few wandering Algonquins, of a new tongue and lineage, in place of the savage population that Cartier had met there sixty-three years before. In a skiff with a few Indians, Champlain endeavored to pass the rapids of Lachine, but failed. On the deck of his vessel the Indians made rude plans of the shores of the river above, with its chain of rapids, its lakes and its cataracts, and the baffled explorer turned his prow homeward, where he learned that De Chastes was dead, thus ending his charter.

Sieur de Monts next obtained leave to colonize Acadia, a region extending from the fortieth to the forty-sixth degree of north latitude, or from the site of Philadelphia to beyond Montreal. This gave him the monopoly of the fur trade, and a clause in his commission empowered him to impress idlers and vagabonds as material for his colony. Among the thieves and ruffians who were dragged on board were many volunteers of respectable character, such as the Baron de Poutrincourt and the indefatigable Champlain, with some Catholic priests, Huguenot

ministers and Franciscan friars. De Monts sailed from Havre de Grace, April 7, 1604, and Pont-Grevé followed with stores a few days later. On De Monts's arrival he explored several places along the coast of Nova Scotia and captured some fur trading barks. They landed at a place which they called St. Croix, where they began a colony and built a fort. Meanwhile Champlain continued explorations, surveying, sounding and making charts of all the principal roads and harbors along the coast. Their labors over, Poutrincourt sailed for France, leaving seventy-nine men to the terrors of an arctic winter. Scurvy broke out among them and thirty-five died, while many others narrowly survived. Pont-Grevé reached his colony in the spring with forty men, with stores, which greatly cheered the remnant of the colony. On the 18th of June a party set out on a voyage along the coast of Maine, landing daily, holding conferences with the numerous Indians whom they met, and exchanging gifts. Indian lodges were thickly scattered along the shores, and around them patches of corn, beans, tobacco, squashes and esculent roots. Passing Cape Cod they reached an inlet called Nausett Harbor. Here an Indian snatched a kettle from some of the sailors who were in search of fresh water, and one of the latter while in pursuit of the thief, was killed by arrows from the Indian's comrades. The French on the vessel opened fire on the natives, during which Champlain's arquebus exploded and nearly killed him. Provisions failing they sailed for St. Croix, where they arrived on the 3d of August. The colony then removed from St. Croix to the north side of the River Annapolis, to a place called Dauphin. De Monts returned to France, leaving Pont-Grevé in command, while Champlain and others, undaunted by the past, volunteered to pass a second winter in the wilderness. But bountiful provision had been made for them and the winter passed in comparative comfort. In the spring news came from France that De Monts's monopoly had been rescinded, and therefore Champlain and his party sailed for home, arriving at St. Malo in October, 1607. De Monts secured a fresh monopoly for one year, after the revocation of the first. Champlain had become imbued with the theory that by tracing the inland waters back to their sources, a western route might be discovered to China and the east. De Monts fell in with this theory and fitted out two ships, gave command of one, laden with goods for the fur trade, to

the elder Pont-Grevé, and the other for settlement and exploration to Champlain. The latter sailed from Honfleur, April 13, 1608, and in due time reached the point on the St. Lawrence where Cartier had wintered seventy-three years before. Here he began the erection of a strong wooden building, which stood at or near the site of the present market place of the lower town of Quebec, and hedged it about with timbers, forming a court yard. Two or three small cannon were planted on salient platforms towards the river. In September Pont-Grevé sailed for France, leaving Champlain with twenty-eight men to hold Quebec through the winter. When Pont-Grevé returned in the spring twenty of the men had died and others were suffering from disease.

Late in the fall a young chief from Ottawa came to Quebec and begged Champlain to join him in the spring against his enemies, the Iroquois, and the petition was accepted. It was Champlain's plan to hold the balance of power between the adverse tribes, a policy which continued in force with the French in America thereafter. About the middle of May, 1609, the expected warriors from the upper country, Hurons and Algonquins, arrived at Quebec, and with eleven white men Champlain started on the war path in a shallop, armed with the arquebus, a short fire-lock similar to the modern carbine. Arriving at the mouth of a river now called Sorel, they encamped two days to hunt and fish. The party now had a quarrel and three-fourths of them seceded, the remainder continuing with Champlain up the Chambly River. Four of the white men were now dismissed and returned with the shallop to Quebec. On the second day the warriors reached the lake which bears the name of Champlain, passed along its shore to another lake which Champlain named St. Sacrament (now Lake George). Proceeding up the outlet to this lake about ten o'clock in the evening, they discovered the flotilla of the Iroquois, and the mingled war cries pealed over the water. It was agreed on both sides that the coming fight should be deferred until morning. The Iroquois on shore made breastworks of boughs, while the Hurons remained in their canoes. At day break the Hurons landed a safe distance from the enemy, when the brave Iroquois, in number two hundred, tall athletes, and the fiercest warriors of North America, came forth. Their steady advance excited the admiration of Champlain. Soon the anxious Hurons called for their own champion

and opened their ranks that he might pass to the front. Champlain in his coat of mail advanced before his red companions and stood revealed to the astonished gaze of the Iroquois, who, beholding the warlike apparition in their path, stared in mute amazement. Champlain leveled his arquebus; the report rang through the woods; a chief fell dead and another by his side rolled in the bushes. Then there arose from the allies a yell which would have drowned a thunder clap, and the air was filled with whizzing arrows. For a moment the Iroquois stood firm; but when another and another gun shot came from the thickets on their flank with telling effect, they fled in uncontrollable terror, followed by the allies in hot pursuit. Many of the Iroquois were killed and more were taken prisoners. The fire-arms had done their work, the victory was complete. The victors kindled a great fire at night, bound a captive to a tree, and began to torture him, but Champlain put an end to his misery by shooting him. Retracing their steps, the victors parted at the Sorel, the Hurons and Algonquins making for the Ottawa, each with a share of the prisoners for future torture. At parting they invited Champlain to visit their villages and again aid them in their wars, which he promised to do.

Champlain had rushed into a conflict with the warriors of the Iroquois. Here was the beginning of the murderous warfare which carried havoc and flame to generations then unborn. After visiting France, Champlain returned and assisted the allies in capturing a band of Iroquois who had secretly barricaded themselves on the island in front of Sorel. During the fight Champlain was wounded in the neck by a stone arrow head. He again returned to France to assist De Monts in securing the trade with the great Indian tribes in the Northwest. Returning to Montreal he arrived on the 13th of May, 1611, when the forest and the mountains far and near were covered with snow. Here he built a fort and established a trading post, above a small stream at Point Calliere (now Montreal), and called it Place Royal. Here the Hurons soon congregated to market their beaver skins, afterwards returning to the borders of Lake St. Louis. Champlain visited them and was sent back in a birch bark canoe down the surging waters, he being the third white man to descend the Lachine Rapids. He was now empowered to govern the colony as he might judge expedient; but his paramount de-

sire was still to find a route to the Indies, and to bring the heathen tribes into the embrace of the church.

For the accomplishment of these purposes, and relying upon reports of parties that he had sent into the far Northwest, he made a trip in the latter part of May, 1613, accompanied by four Frenchmen and one Indian. The details of this journey need not be followed, but the party reached the head of Lake Coulonge, whence they returned without accomplishing anything worthy of note, and on their arrival at Montreal, Champlain embarked for France, with the promise to return in the following year.

Through his description of the condition of the Indians and his influence, the Recollect friars, a branch of the great Franciscan order, were induced to undertake the founding of a mission in New France. The Friars, Denis Jamet, Jean Dolbeau, Joseph le Caron, and Pacifique du Plessis made their preparations and embarked with Champlain at Honfleur, reaching Quebec about the end of May, 1615. Champlain also called on the Jesuits for aid in his explorations. They had first landed at Port Royal in May, 1611, and established their order in Acadia, by the assistance of Fathers Baird and Masse. The Recollects built a convent at Quebec near the fortified dwellings of Champlain, erected an altar and celebrated the first mass said in Canada. Dolbeau was the priest officiating.

Champlain met the allies in council at Montreal early in summer and promised to join them against the Iroquois. While he was absent in Quebec to make necessary arrangements, the Indians became impatient and left for their homes, taking Father Joseph le Caron with them. Champlain with ten Indians and two Frenchmen followed and in due time reached Lake Huron, the first white man excepting the humble friar, to behold that great inland ocean. He found Father le Caron at Carhagouha, and there on the 11th of August, 1615, in presence of Champlain and a host of natives he celebrated the first mass in the country of the Hurons. About the first of September the warriors assembled for a grand attack upon the Iroquois, passed over Lake Simcoe, up the River Talbot, across the portage to Balsam Lake and down a chain of lakes to the River Trent. Thence they continued down the river to Lake Ontario and crossed to the south shore at Hungry Bay,

secreted their canoes, and after four days' march came near the hostile town of the Senecas, the most populous of the five Iroquois nations. Champlain found their defensive works much stronger than those of the Hurons. An attack was made by the Hurons which lasted three hours, when the assailants fell back, with many wounded, among whom was Champlain, who had received an arrow in his knee and another in his leg, which for a time disabled him. Though himself urgent for another attack, he was compelled to see his force begin a retreat, and after finally reaching their canoes they recrossed the lake. There the great war party broke up and each band returned to its hunting ground. Champlain was compelled by his wounds to pass the winter with an Indian chief and did not reach Quebec until the 11th of July following.



CHAMPLAIN.

And now a change began in the life of Champlain. His forest roving was over. He returned every year to France, laboring for the welfare of the colony and the church. The Recollects had established five distinct missions, reaching from Acadia to the borders of Lake Huron; but the field was too vast for their numbers and they applied to the Jesuits for assistance. Three of these, Charles Lallemand, Enemond Masse, and Jean de Brebeuf, entered into their service and did excellent work as pioneers.

In 1627 a grant was given to a hundred associates, including Champlain, called the Company of New France, securing to them a monopoly of the fur trade and all other commerce for fifteen years. The company was to convey to New France, within the fifteen years, two or three hundred men of all trades, in order to increase their numbers to four thousand. Every settler must be a Frenchman and a Catholic, and they must provide for their ecclesiastics. Thus, as they termed it, was New France to be forever free from the taint of heresy.

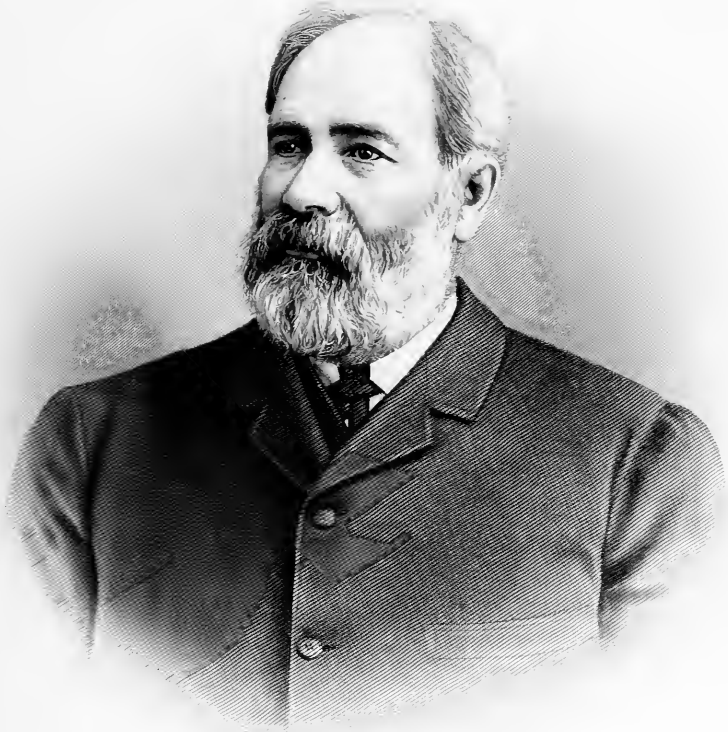
Quebec having reached a condition approaching starvation, the new company sent them supplies in April, 1628, but before the ship arrived a war had broken out. An English ship of war arrived in port and

took possession of Quebec, planted the Cross of St. George on its ramparts, and sent the people to their own country; but Champlain was taken to London, where he had an interview with the French ambassador, and learned that by the terms of a treaty New France should be restored to the French crown. Champlain then returned and resumed his position at Quebec. In his younger days he was found on the more liberal side of Romanism and encouraged the Recollects; but now, through some influence, he chose the Jesuit, Le Jeune, as his confessor. The more crafty Jesuits soon became the leaders of the temporal as well as the spiritual affairs of the country.

Champlain had sacrificed fortune, repose, domestic peace (his wife having entered a convent), in his twenty-seven years of severe labor for the welfare of New France. He passed away at the age of sixty-eight, on the 25th of December, 1635. He was born in Brouage in 1567.¹

For a number of years previous to 1615, Champlain and his associates had made explorations and carried missionary work among the friendly Indians on the north side of the lakes. They first reached the Huron country by way of the Ottawa River. The tribes on the south side of the river and lakes were hostile and their villages were often situated a long distance from the shores; yet a clan often spent the summer and fall in hunting along the banks of the St. Lawrence and Oswegatchie Rivers. From circumstances that took place later on we may say that the southern shore of the upper St. Lawrence was not visited by the French previous to 1626. The Recollects had just secured the services of several Jesuits to assist in their mission work. Father Brebeuf was sent to Lake Huron and Father Lallemand to the missions along the St. Lawrence, both starting from Quebec. The records of this mission, which undoubtedly contain information of great importance to us in relation to the first exploration in the immediate vicinity of the site of Ogdensburg, were not preserved, but it ended with the English occupation of Quebec in 1628. In the absence of such records the following is offered in its place—its statements warranted by the detailed circumstances:

¹ The name of Champlain stands foremost among the pioneers of the North American forests. He struck deepest into the pristine barbarism, planting on the shores and islands, to mark his course, large wooden crosses, made of cedar, the emblem of his faith.



Gates Curtis



LA GALETTE.—The first party of white or Christian men to land at this port (Ogdensburg), is supposed to have been that of Father Lalle-mant and his associates in the spring of 1626. They were also the first to break the silence of the primeval forest with prayer and praise to almighty God for their safe deliverance from the perils of the rapids over which they had just passed, and for the beautiful harbor to which they had been guided for repose. To this party also belongs the honor of naming the place "La Galette," and the river (now Oswegatchie), "La Presentation." *The Indian name of the river was "Swe-kat-si," meaning "Black Water." Many of our people of to-day believe that Father Piquet was the first white man who came to the site of Ogdensburg, and that he was the author of the French name given to the place and the river. The following tradition, together with the historical facts concerning the several expeditions passing up the river in the mean time, will be sufficient to correct this impression as to the date of discovery and origin of the name :

In those days exploring parties and adventurers were termed by the French, "*voyageurs*," and their principal business at that early day was to explore and map the country, to name and to describe the most important places for the benefit of those who were to follow them, and to establish missionary stations and military or trading posts. There are several versions of the origin of the French name of the place and the river. The one that seems to be the most plausible is that which the writer obtained when in Lower Canada in 1846, from an aged "habitant," who claimed to be a descendant of those early voyageurs. The tradition is in substance this: A company of explorers or voyageurs was fitted out in Quebec under the sanction of Champlain, for the purpose of exploring the great lake region or the headwaters of the St. Lawrence, as described by the Indians. After ascending the greater part of the rapids above Montreal, the crew were much fatigued and their boats damaged by the rocks among which they had passed, they accordingly prepared to land for rest and repairs. Their leader or priest¹ desired to continue on the journey, as their Indian guides had informed them that they were not far below the still water, and he agreed that if they would proceed on the way, they might stop at the first presentable

¹ All exploring parties of that early day had one or more priests with them.

place after passing the head of the rapids. On gaining the still water and when near later called Indian Point, they discovered traces of black water, which indicated the proximity of a tributary, and they soon entered a river and found a good harbor closely guarded by an island in the mouth of the stream, which afforded them ample protection from wind storms. Here they rested a few days and made the needed repairs to the boats. From the circumstances following so soon upon the agreement of the leader with the crew, the river was named "La Presentation," this being the first suitable landing place found after reaching the still water; and hence the name was given to the river. The name of the place was made "La Galette," meaning a cake. This name was suggested to the party by the fact that on either shore of the river above the rapids, and especially at this point (as it appeared to them when coming into the harbor), was the most beautiful place they had found on the St. Lawrence since they left Quebec, the shores being so clean and attractive, studded with lofty maples and majestic oaks, leading them to exclaim in their enthusiasm, "This takes the cake;" and hence the name, "La Galette."

The mouth of the river was for a number of years after its discovery known as Blind Harbor, as the rush bed or bar was at that time an island, being marked as such in the French maps, covered with a thick growth of bushes, hiding the river from the view of those passing along the opposite shore of the St. Lawrence. Lighthouse Point was also covered with earth and a larger growth of trees. The channel of the Oswegatchie River, which passed between this point and the island, was quite narrow, as was also the channel that passed on the opposite side along the main shore. The weary boatmen, no doubt, appreciated such a harbor, where they could repose a few days in safety, before proceeding on their long journey.

People who now enjoy all the modern luxuries of travel by both land and water, shooting the rapids of the St. Lawrence so gracefully, can scarcely realize the difficulty and danger encountered by those early voyageurs, when passing in small boats up or down those long rapids. In ascending they were compelled to carry their boats and baggage around the falls, or jump into the foaming and surging waters at the risk of their lives (which were often lost), to haul them up the rapids,

often being drawn under the swift waters and their bodies lacerated on the sharp rocks.

From 1626 forward, missionaries, adventurers, and military detachments occasionally passed up from Quebec (then the principal port for exports) to the far west; and as the St. Lawrence River was the great highway for the French to travel to their stations in the west, they must necessarily have passed La Galette, and doubtless many of them stopped a few days for rest and repairs.

One of these noteworthy expeditions was that of Father Raymbault, who left Quebec in the spring of 1641, and, after stopping at La Galette, continued on westward and established missions north of the lakes in what is now Michigan, Wisconsin, and Illinois. Another was that of Father Le Moyne, who started in July, 1654, with another Frenchman and three converted Indians, and made his way to the country of the Onondaga Indians, where the salt springs were then discovered to him. This party also stopped at La Galette. Records of these expeditions and others are matters of published history.

Evidences that prospecting parties also visited the point at La Galette at an early date are unmistakable. The Oswegatchie River was the highway by which the natives of this section reached their hunting grounds and the Mohawk River. The Oswegatchie, turning to the left a short distance above its mouth, was termed the East Branch, and turning to the right, including Black Lake and Indian River, was called the West Branch. The two branches near by the Ox Bow run close to each other, and the Indians had there a carrying place from one to the other. On the West Branch, above Black Lake, are found lead, iron, and pyrites. In some of the ravines little water courses issue from the iron ore hills, carrying off oxide of iron or red ochre, which has been gathered for ages by the Indians and used for war paint. In this locality the early settlers found holes dug or blasted in the hills, which had the appearance of age and the workmanship of intelligent people. On a farm now owned by Lyman Merriman, in the southerly part of Gouverneur, near the Indian portage, is a high rocky bluff. On its westerly slope there crops out a large smooth surface of the limestone rock, on which is cut the date—1671. The figures are well formed, about five inches long, properly spread, and the grooves are sunk about

an inch in depth. The bottom and sides of the grooves were as weather-beaten as any part of the rock surface around them, when first discovered by the pioneers seventy-five or eighty years ago. This landmark, having endured the storms and frosts without any apparent change for upwards of two hundred years, will stand for centuries to come if no violence is used to deface it. In the woodland which has never been cleared, about a quarter of a mile north of this historic rock, is a large hole excavated some twelve feet deep and a ditch leading from it, which partially drains off the water coming into it. The mound, which was formed by the earth thrown out of the pit, has large trees growing on its surface. It is said that the pioneers, shortly after the discovery of the hole, pumped out the water, expecting to find treasure, but found only fresh cut blocks of wood at the bottom, beneath stone and debris that had accumulated above them. The supposition is that the same party who engraved the date on the rock was prospecting for gold or silver, but found only pyrites, which crops out at that point. This date engraved on the rock corresponds with the date when the fort at Frontenac (now Kingston) was commenced, and the engineers who built the fort may have been connected with this exploring party.

Military Expedition.—The following is an extract from the official report of Count Frontenac's expedition up the St. Lawrence to strengthen the fortification on Lake Ontario at Kingston, and to form an alliance with the several Indian tribes in that vicinity, in the year 1673, as translated from the second volume of the collection of Paris Documents, by Dr. E. B. O'Callaghan, of New York. The minute description of Frontenac's voyage up the rapids and his building on Indian Point, as well as his mention of La Galette, give an authentic starting point for the history of Ogdensburg, and in a measure confirm the previous accounts :

The expedition left Montreal on the 28th of June, 1673, with two flat bateaux mounted with small cannon, and 120 bark canoes. On the 3d of July following they reached the island at the head of Lake St. Francis, when they found it necessary to repair their boats injured in passing the rapids. The writer states: "It is impossible to conceive the danger without witnessing the fatigue of those who dragged the bateaux, as most of the time they were in the water up to the arm

pits, walking on rocks so sharp that many had their feet and legs cut and covered with blood, yet their gaiety never failed them." When it was necessary they would throw themselves into the stream with incredible promptness and bravery to save a drowning companion or to secure a boat from loss. On the 8th, having encountered a severe storm, a portion of the squadron rested for the night on the north side of Ogden's Island. In the morning Frontenac received orders to proceed above the rapids to a certain point which had been designated as a depot, and return the boats to Montreal for more provisions. The rest of the squadron proceeded up the Rapid du Plat and arrived at what they designated Indian Point, as they usually found the place occupied by Indians, where they built a storehouse for their accoutrements and provisions, on the 9th day of July, 1673—the first building erected in the immediate vicinity by white men.

The writer further states that from this time forward the St. Lawrence was frequently traversed by French "voyageurs," and a port was soon afterward established at La Galette. The writer had a vague idea as to the location of this place, as he supposed that La Galette was near the site of Johnstown below Prescott, or Chimney Island; but from the account given and the familiarity with which the facts are mentioned, it may be inferred that this place (Ogdensburg) was known by that name (La Galette) for many years previous to the date given.

In the celebrated expeditions of De la Barre, then governor of Canada, against the Iroquois in 1684, he mentioned La Galette as one of the stopping places, and indicated the necessity of placing troops in Frontenac and at La Galette in order to escort provisions and keep the head of the country well guarded and furnished. This unfortunate expedition left Quebec on the 9th of July, 1684, and arrived at Lake St. Francis on the 1st of August, with about two hundred canoes and fifteen bateaux, where they were joined by Fathers Lamber-ville and Millet, from Onondaga and the Oneidas. They met with the usual difficulty in ascending the rapids, but for a few presents of brandy, tobacco, etc., the Christian Iroquois of the Saut St. Louis and of Montreal undertook to pass up the bateaux and the large canoes, which was successfully accomplished in two days. On the morning of the 5th of August the governor and his forces reached La Galette, where

the provisions were transferred from the canoes to a storehouse on what is now called Lighthouse Point, and a portion of the boats were sent back to Lachine for another load of provisions. The main body of the forces proceeded on their way to Fort Frontenac, when the larger canoes returned for 10,000 pounds of flour which had been left at La Galette. This expedition against the Indians failed, as did also one later in 1687.

We find further allusions to La Galette in an extract from a letter written by Father Charlevoix, dated at Cataragoui (Indian name of what is now Kingston), May 14, 1721, which was published in Paris in 1744, fifth volume of *Military Expeditions in America*. Referring to the river at this point, he says: "It is only a mile wide and the lands on both sides are very good and well wooded, besides they have begun to clear on the north shore." He says further: "It would be very easy to make a road from the point which is over against the Island of Montreal, to the bay which they call La Galette [below the O. & L. C. depot site]. This route would shun forty leagues of impracticable navigation. A fort would be much better situated and more necessary at La Galette than at Cataragoui, because a single canoe cannot pass that point without being seen, besides a bark can sail from the place with a good wind to Niagara in two days."

Charlevoix's description of the rapids and journey up the river agrees with others. He states that on the 8th of May, 1721, when below Rapid du Plat, a little snow fell and at night it froze as it does in France in the month of January. On the 9th he passed up the last rapid, which is a league and a half below La Galette; he says he could not sufficiently admire the beauty of the country between the Galoup and La Galette. It is impossible to see finer forests, and he especially noticed some oaks of extraordinary size and height.

Sufficient evidence is furnished in the foregoing accounts to satisfy the most skeptical that this place received its French name at an early date, and the beauty of the scenery in its proper season of the year would naturally lead the enthusiastic Frenchman to exclaim, in their terms, and according to our late current expression, "It takes the cake."

CHAPTER IV.

THE OLD REGIME.

Condition of the Colonies in 1659—Hochelaga and its Occupation—Contrast between the Montreal of that Period and that of To-Day—The Old Spinner—The Company of the West and its Efforts—Importations of Women—The Seignorial Grants—Stringent Rules of the Church—Intemperance—Divine Chastisement—Spirit of Discovery—De la Salle and his Western Expedition—Paucity of English Posts of Occupation.

THE colony, for ten years or more, dating from 1657, had her internal troubles. While the heathen Iroquois raged at her door, discord rioted at the hearthstone. A strife for supremacy and rule existed between Montreal and Quebec; also between the Recollects, the Jesuits, the Sulpitians and the Jansenists, to secure the appointment of a bishop that would be favorable to their particular views; yet all were ready to unite against the encroachments of the heretic Huguenots. But finally the Jesuits become the ruling element in the church in the colony.

The white population in Canada in 1659 did not exceed 2,500 souls, including priests, nuns, traders and settlers. Montreal contained about forty log huts, situated along the line of St. Paul street; on the rising ground on the left was a fort, and on the right was a wind-mill. The place contained one hundred and sixty men, and only fifty of them had families or wives.

The Indian village Hochelaga was situated on the left bank of the St. Lawrence, at the foot of Lachine Rapids, in the forks of the Ottawa River, one hundred and eighty miles above Quebec. The place was used as an outpost of Quebec for about one hundred years after its discovery. At length the competition in the fur trade was such that it became necessary for the company to establish a trading post at this point, so that peltry might be purchased of the Indians at all times of year. Therefore, at the dates mentioned, a few huts were erected under the shadow of the fort, along a winding and well-beaten Indian trail.

This settlement may be considered the commencement of the present rich and populous city of Montreal. As the settlement increased a village was built around this crooked row without disturbing its boundary, and thus originated the famous St. Paul street, the narrow and zig-zag course of which has long been a source of wonder. The contrast between the conditions under which the life of the pioneers of Montreal was pursued, and those of the present day is marvelous, and scarcely to be appreciated. Deprivation and hardship of every nature has given way to luxury and all the blessings of civilization in a great city. Montreal under English economy has made wonderful progress. The deepening of the channel of the St. Lawrence above Quebec allows large vessels to pass up to the city, bringing the markets of the Old World to their doors. The canals built around the rapids above the city, and around Niagara Falls, open up a vast farming country, the products of which, with those of the lumber district of Ottawa (or the larger portion of it), go direct to Montreal, to be either consumed there or sent to foreign markets. The Lachine Rapids supply the city with an ample and never failing water power, which adds materially to the manufacturing interests of the town. Montreal has a population of nearly half a million. It takes the lead of all the cities of the Dominion, and no doubt will continue to be the metropolis of Canada for years to come.

Yet in the midst of this beautiful and enterprising city are a few descendants of those early pioneers who cling to the customs and traditions of their forefathers. The writer was much amused, in the fall of 1854, on seeing an apple vender carding wool and spinning yarn as she sat at the foot of the steps of the Roman Catholic cathedral. The spinning implement was the same as the Roman women used three hundred years before Christ; it was simply a pear-shaped weight of perhaps two pounds, with a stem attached about six or eight inches long. The wool was rolled around a distaff, and that fastened to a belt on her left side. On starting she twisted with her thumb and fore finger, a short thread and fastened it to the stem of the weight, holding it by the thread in one hand and with the other she gave the stem a twist, setting the ball in motion. The momentum given to the ball twisted the thread as fast as she drew it from the wool, and when the speed slackened, she gave the ball another twist, drawing out the thread as before. In

this manner she continued until the ball reached the pavement, when she wound the yarn around it, and repeated the process. I questioned her in English and received a shrug of the shoulders; but anxious to know more about her quaint spinning machine, I spoke to her in French and learned that she was more than ninety years old and had learned in her younger days to spin in this manner, as there was then no other machine in use. She said she was too old to learn on the new fandangle wheels at the time they were introduced.

The recently formed Company of the West, as it was named, had started with the purpose of showing the vast political possibilities of the young colony, and opening a vista of future glories alike for the church and for the king. Louis XIV. had agreed with the company to send to Canada three hundred soldiers yearly for ten years, to serve three years, after which term they could become settlers. The company was continually calling for men, and the king became alarmed, for he needed men for his army at home, and said the colony must thereafter rely chiefly on its increase from within. The Sulpitians, a religious order founded at Rochelle, France, by one Olier,¹ about 1630, had procured a grant of a seignorial estate embracing Montreal and several leagues above, extending back from the river a long distance. This order brought over people to settle their lands. In 1659 the ship *St. Andre* brought to Montreal fifty settlers, comprising artisans, soldiers and peasants, with a troop of young women. There were also two groups of women wearing the habit of nuns, under the direction of Marguerite Bourgeois and Jeanne Mance. Marguerite was the foundress of a school of the Infant Jesus, for female children, at Montreal; and Jeanne was directress of the Hospital St. Joseph. This "Holy Family" commenced their labors in a stable, lodging with their pupils in the loft.

The king, in order to encourage the discharged soldiers to marry and settle in Canada, pensioned them. The officers were granted as high as 1,500 livres, and the soldiers were to receive land. The Sulpitians and other parties brought out young women to become wives for their settlers. The king also continued the benevolent work on a larger scale. Girls were taken from the Paris hospitals, houses of refuge, and from among the peasants, while for officers' wives a better class of young

¹ Olier died in 1656, and his remains were enclosed in a leaden box and were said to have miraculous power to restore diseased limbs by a touch of the box.

ladies were brought over. Thus hundreds of girls, some proving to be grass widows, came, and were provided with husbands within a short time of their arrival. The young women were taken in charge by Mother Mary, and gave her much trouble. On one occasion, in a moment of unwonted levity, she called them "mixed goods," or the "king's girls." The matrimonial market of Quebec and Montreal was on a large scale. The girls were assorted in three classes, each class penned up for selection in a separate hall, and there submitted to the inspection of the suitor. The man was required to choose a bride without delay, while the women were permitted to reject any applicant who displeased them. The first question usually asked the suitor was if he had a house and a farm. Bounties were offered by the king for early marriages, twenty livres to young men who married before the age of twenty, and also to each girl who married before the age of sixteen. The father of a family was obliged to marry off his children at those ages. Bachelors were to bear additional burdens and be excluded from all honors and privileges granted to others. Bounties were offered on children, three hundred livres on families of ten children, and four hundred on families of twelve children. Hence in the year 1671 nearly seven hundred children were born in the colony. The immigration of women and the granting of the bounties ceased soon after the Dutch war of 1672. The lands were divided into seigniorial grants among the officers, who in turn granted them in farms to the soldiers. The king furnished a wind-mill, a chapel, and a chaplain to each parish, which were some three leagues apart. The *habitants* built their houses in a cluster, and surrounded the village with a picket palisade for protection against the Indians. For a few years the soldier-farmer's life was a rough one, until he had a few acres under tillage; but his supplies were increased by a profusion of eels, which the St. Lawrence never failed to yield in their season, and which, when smoked or salted, supplied his larder for months. "A poor man," says Mother Mary, "will have on the average ten children, with bare heads and feet and little jackets on their backs, live on nothing but pea soup and eels, and on that grow fat and strong." With such treatment the weaker died, but the stronger survived, and out of this rugged nursing sprang the hardy Canadian race of bush rangers and bush fighters.

The stringent rules of the church, together with the exacting laws of the colony in regard to marriage, caused some of the more roving young men to abandon civilized life and take their chances with the Indians. Such were called *coureurs de bois*, or bush rangers. This class was employed more or less by the fur traders in exchanging their goods, consisting largely of brandy, with the Indians for furs. At length intemperance became so prevalent, especially among the Indians, that measures were adopted by the clergy to put a stop to the traffic. In the summer of 1648 a temperance convention was held at the mission of Sillery, near Quebec, the first, probably, on this continent. An appeal was made to the king to do away with the traffic, and he referred the matter to the Fathers of Sorbonne, who pronounced the selling of brandy to the Indians a *mortal sin*. He next referred the case to the merchants, who were in favor of unrestricted trade in spirituous liquors. The argument in its favor was that if the thirsty savages were refused brandy by the French, they would seek it from the Dutch and English in New York, where the Indians and their beaver skins would be sure to go. The temperance question was agitated for years, when at length the Jesuit party gained control, and prohibition, as far as the Indians were concerned, was enacted, taking effect in 1662 under the new governor, Avangour, who desired to conciliate the Jesuits. A few weeks later two men were shot and one whipped for selling brandy to the Indians. This act raised a great commotion, as men in high standing were engaged in the traffic, and influence was brought to bear to have the governor revoke the decree. A few months later a woman was imprisoned for the same cause, and Father Lallemand came to the governor to intercede for her. The governor flew into a passion and exclaimed; "Your brethren were the first to cry out against the liquor traffic, and now you want to save the traders from punishment. Since it is not a crime for this woman, it shall not be a crime for anybody. Henceforth there shall be full license for liquor dealers."

Disorder grew from bad to worse; men gave no heed to bishops, preachers or confessions. Father Lallemand gravely writes that as winter was drawing to a close, outraged heaven interposed an awful warning to the guilty colony. That blazing serpents flew through the air on wings of fire, and with voice as loud as thunder. A converted

squaw heard a voice in the night saying, "Strange things will happen to day;" and others heard similar warnings. "Now to pass from vision to facts," writes Father Lallemant, "at half past five o'clock on the morning of February 5, 1663, a great roaring sound was heard at the same time through the whole extent of Lower Canada, New England and New Netherlands. Everybody rushed into the streets; animals ran wildly about; children cried; men and women seized with fright knew not where to take refuge, expecting every moment to be buried under the ruins of houses, or swallowed up in some abyss opening under their feet. The earthquake continued without ceasing, with a motion like that of a ship at sea. The trees struck one against the other, with such noise and confusion that the Indians said that the forest was drunk. Considerable hills and large tracts of forest slid from their places, some into the river, and some into adjacent valleys; streams were turned from their courses; waterfalls were leveled; springs were dried up in some places, while in others new springs appeared. A remarkable effect was produced on the St. Lawrence, which was so charged with mud and clay that for many weeks the water was unfit to drink."

It was midsummer before the shocks wholly ceased and the earth assumed her wonted calm. The accounts that have come down to us of the forewarning and the visions seen during the shock, such as spectres and phantoms of fire bearing torches in their hands; also of the fiery figure of a man vomiting flames, and many other apparitions, seem somewhat ludicrous; yet it is clear that the convulsion must have been a severe one. The writers of that day saw in this a proof that God would punish the guilty without destroying them. There was for a time following an intense revival of religion; repentant throngs beset the confessionals and altars; enemies were reconciled; fasts, prayers and penances filled the whole season of Lent. Wealth and privileges of all kinds were showered upon the church, and especially upon the religious orders, in the hope of purchasing pardon for past sins and favors in the next world. Yet, as was seen, the devil could still find, in the liquor traffic, wherewith to console himself.

Succeeding the notable events thus far narrated, the spirit of discovery and conquest in the New World continued active, and the heroic figures of the time pushed their way into hitherto unknown regions;

but as they were chiefly remote from the section of which this work treats, their explorations can only be touched upon.

In the summer of 1673 the missionaries Joliet and Marquette made their way to the upper waters of the Wisconsin River and down that stream to the Mississippi, and southerly to the thirty-third parallel of latitude.

The famous explorer, Cavalier Robert de la Salle, born at Rouen in 1643, came to Canada in 1666. The priests of St. Sulpice, desiring to extend the line of settlements up the river, to form an outpost for protection against the Iroquois, granted La Salle a large tract of land just above the great rapids about nine miles above Montreal. There La Salle traced the circuit of a palisaded village, built a seminary, a hospital and a church, and had a flourishing settlement under way. A band of the Seneca nation spent the winter of 1668-9 with him and told him of a river called the Ohio, rising in their country and flowing to the sea. This led in the summer of 1669 to the formation of a party and the historical explorations which took him eventually down the Ohio River as far as the rapids of Louisville. La Salle returned and was with Frontenac at the Indian council held at Catarauqui, now Kingston. In the fall of 1674 he went to France, received a patent of nobility and a grant in seigniorship of Fort Frontenac, to take possession of which he returned in the following spring. Here he built vessels to run on the lake, with Fort Frontenac as a base of supplies. In 1679 he built a palisade fort at Niagara. In January of the same year he built a small sailing craft above Niagara, the first on Lake Erie. On the 7th of August following La Salle started with thirty-four voyageurs on a journey which took him through the Straits of Detroit, across Lake Huron and Green Bay, across Lake Michigan to the St. Joseph River, up that stream and across the country to the upper Kankakee; thence down to Disarters. He then returned to Fort Frontenac. During his absence, Father Hennepin, a member of the company, traversed Illinois and explored the Mississippi as far up as the Falls of St. Anthony.

In 1681 La Salle returned to his station in Illinois with men and supplies and in the following year descended the Ohio and the Mississippi, discovered the Gulf of Mexico and planted there, a short distance from the mouth of the Mississippi, a column of sycamore bearing the arms of

France. It should, however, be stated that the honor of discovery of the Mississippi belongs to the Spaniards, through Pamphilo de Narvaez, in 1528, and Ferdinand de Soto in 1539, both of whom had been exploring Florida.

After La Salle's discovery of the mouth of the Mississippi in 1682, he returned to Quebec and immediately sailed for France. The news of this vast discovery greatly excited the kingdom and plans were made for colonizing the valley of the Mississippi. France was not slow to occupy and settle the extensive country opened to her by the Jesuits. The discovery of this southern port, where they could land at all seasons of the year, gave them additional advantages over the St. Lawrence, which is closed with ice a part of the year. As early as 1688 military posts were established at Frontenac, at Niagara, at the Straits of Mackinaw, and on the Illinois River. Before the middle of the seventeenth century, permanent settlements had been made by the French on the Maumee, at Detroit, at the mouth of the St. Joseph River, at Green Bay, at Vincennes on the lower Wabash, on the Mississippi, at the mouth of Kaskaskia, and at Fort Rosaline, the site of Natchez, and on the Gulf of Mexico at the head of the Bay of Biloxi.

At this time the only outposts of the English colonists were a small fort at Oswego and a few scattered cabins in West Virginia. It only remained for France to occupy the valley of the Ohio in order to confine the provinces of Great Britain to the country east of the Alleghanies. England had colonized the sea coast from Maine to Florida and the great towns were on the ocean edge, but her claims reached far beyond her colonies. In making grants of territory the English king had always proceeded upon the theory that the voyage of Sebastian Cabot had given to England a lawful right to the country from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean. Far different, however, were the claims of France. She had first colonized the valley of the St. Lawrence to about five hundred miles from the sea, and had her colonies been limited to the St. Lawrence and its tributaries there would have been little danger of a conflict over territorial dominion. The purpose of the French, as manifested in their movements, was to divide the American continent and take the larger portion for France and Catholicism. For more than two centuries previous to that time France had been the leader of

the Catholic and England of the Protestant powers of Europe. Religious prejudice thus intensified the natural jealousy of the two nations.

The Hudson and the St. Lawrence Rivers were then, as now, in direct antagonism in the matter of trade. Commerce sought the most advantageous market, and drew much of the traffic of the Indians by the valley of the Mohawk into the hands of the English. This naturally embittered the feelings of the French against their hereditary enemy of the sea-board and gave local zest to the contest which was long waged between the two powers. In pursuit of the fur trade, that great source of wealth to the people of both nations, these trails to the west became avenues of commerce which it was important for the French to hold and equally so for the English to obstruct.

CHAPTER V.

CONFLICTING INTERESTS.

Jesuit Enterprise--Alarm of the English--Conflicting Claims and Measures--Washington's Mission to the Ohio Valley--Fort Duquesne--Washington at Fort Necessity--General Braddock's Expedition--Vigorous Movements of the French--Father Piquet at La Galette--His Successful Establishment--His Report Concerning the Location--French Industry in Founding Establishments for Civilizing the Indians--The English Awakened to Action--English Endeavors to Secure an Alliance with the Indians--Piquet's Improvements at La Galette.

WHEN by the enterprise of the Jesuit missionaries the French began to build fortifications along the Ohio River and its tributaries and monopolize the fur trade, the English colonies were greatly distressed, and it was only a question of time when this unreasonable jealousy would bring on a collision between them. For some time the strolling traders of Virginia and Pennsylvania in purchasing furs had frequented the Indian villages on the upper tributaries of the Ohio. The French were equally active and began to visit the same places and to compete for the trade. The French traders were regarded by the English as unwarranted intruders, and the Virginians united in a body, called "The Ohio Company," with a view to the immediate occupation of this dis-

puted territory, and sent on a large colony of families to take possession of the valley of the Ohio. This expedition was followed by a still more vigorous movement on the part of the French, who built fortifications at several strategic points. The Indians of that territory were somewhat jealous of these movements, not knowing which side to favor; but after the murder of their chief, Miami, by a French scouting party, their hostility towards the French became more decided, and at a council of war a delegation was sent to the French headquarters to remonstrate with the commander against a further invasion of their country. "The land is mine and I will have it," replied the Frenchman, with decision and contempt. This insulting remark caused the Indians to raise the hatchet against the enemy of their people, and their chief met Benjamin Franklin at the town of Carlisle, Pa., and formed a treaty of alliance with the English. Virginia was now thoroughly aroused; but before proceeding to actual hostilities the governor determined to try the effect of a final remonstrance with the French. Accordingly a paper was drawn up setting forth the nature and extent of the English claim to the valley of the Ohio, and solemnly warning the authorities of France against further intrusion into that region. George Washington, a young man, a surveyor by profession, was selected as the bearer of this important dispatch, to be delivered to St. Pierre, the general in command, then stationed at Erie, Pa. Washington set out on his long journey October 31, 1753; but before he had completed it he learned that St. Pierre had come down to superintend the fortifications at Labœuf, where the conference was held. Washington was received with great courtesy by the French general, but he refused to enter into any discussion on the rights of nations. He said he was acting under instructions from the governor of New France, and his orders were to eject every Englishman from the valley of the Ohio, and he meant to carry out his instructions to the letter. Washington was kindly dismissed, but not until he had noted, with keen anxiety, the immense preparations which were being made by the French to defend their rights to the country. It was in the dead of winter when Washington returned to Virginia, and the defiant dispatch of St. Pierre was laid before Governor Dinwiddie. The first public services of Washington, the future president of the United States, were then acknowledged.



*Yours in Christ
E. P. Nadberry
Bishop of*

In the mean time a company was organized under the command of Trent, with orders to proceed at once to the source of the Ohio and erect a fort. About the middle of March the party reached the confluence of the Alleghany and the Monongahela Rivers, and there built the first rude stockade fort on the present site of Pittsburg, Pa., this being the key to the Ohio valley. The French, however, rallied soon after and captured the place and laid the foundation for Fort Duquesne.

Washington was commissioned by the governor of Virginia as lieutenant-colonel in the spring of 1754, to command a little army of Virginians, with orders to construct a fort at the source of the Ohio; to destroy whomsoever opposed him in the work, and to capture, kill, or repel all who interrupted the progress of the English settlements in that country. Washington reached the Great Meadows in the latter part of May, and was informed that a company of French was a few miles away and on the march to attack him. A stockade was immediately erected, to which was given the appropriate name of Fort Necessity. Ascertaining from an Indian that the French company in the neighborhood was only a scouting party, Washington, after conferring with the Mingo chief, determined to strike the first blow. Two Indians followed the trail of the French and discovered their hiding place in a broken ravine. Washington's troops advanced cautiously, intending to surprise and capture the whole force; but the French were on the alert, saw the approaching soldiers and prepared to meet them, when Washington, at the head of his company, with musket in hand, gave the command "fire," and the reverberating sound rang through the forest as the first volley of a great war went flying on its mission of death. The engagement was brief and decisive. Jumonville, the leader of the French, and ten of his party were killed and twenty-one were made prisoners of war.

In July of the following year, when General Braddock was about to make a move against Fort Duquesne, Washington, who was acting as his aid-de-camp, cautioned him as to the danger of being led into an ambushade. This advice touched Braddock's pride and he angrily exclaimed, "It is high times when Colonel Buckskin can teach a British general how to fight." The result was that Braddock lost his life and

his main forces were destroyed, while Washington with thirty Virginians remained alive to cover the flight of the ruined army. Thus our brave Washington commenced his military career and continued to render efficient services to the English against the French during the war.

The collisions which often took place between the French and English scouting parties, who were contending for the possession of the Ohio valley in 1754-55, created a distrust all along the line, and both sides were eager to make allies of the Indian tribes. The French, however, were very successful in gaining the confidence of the Indians, and for a year or two drove every English family from the Ohio valley as well as from the basin of the St. Lawrence. The territory the French then occupied comprised twenty times as much as the English possessed.

The vigorous efforts put forth by the French in encouraging such hostilities caused Great Britain to make an open declaration of war, May 17, 1756, which was followed by a similar declaration on the part of France.



FATHER PIQUET.

We have in this chapter diverged somewhat from the direct history connected with Ogdensburg, in order to note the operations of the French in the southwest, thus continuing the chain of circumstances which led to the war and the final cessation of French rule in America. Let us now return to the record of events in the vicinity of the territory of which this work treats.

Francois Piquet, a Sulpitian, who was a successful missionary at the Lake of Two Mountains, was among the first to foresee the coming war between France and England. He had, therefore, prepared himself as early as 1742, for the coming struggle. The French had long seen the necessity of forming an alliance with the Indian tribes on the borders of their territory, and of fortifying every avenue of approach whereby the English could reach the St. Lawrence

River; therefore, it became necessary to fortify La Galette in order to hold the British in check, as the latter could descend from the Mohawk, by the way of Cranberry Lake and the Oswegatchie River, to the St. Lawrence.

The French authorities had great confidence in the zeal and executive ability of Father Piquet, as he had a military turn of mind. He was a theologian, an orator and a poet; he also sang and composed songs in French as well as in Iroquois (with which language he was familiar), which greatly interested and amused the savages. "He was a child with one, and a hero with another;" therefore he was commissioned to take charge of this enterprise, and left Quebec September 30, 1748, for Fort Frontenac, where he wintered. On the 4th of May, 1749, he left Frontenac with twenty-five Frenchmen and four converted Indians, in several bateaux, laden with provisions and the necessary outfit to erect a fort.

Landing with his forces on the west shore of the Oswegatchie at La Galette, May 30, 1749, he first erected a storehouse for his provisions, then a stockade fort, also a house which served them as a bastion, on the spot near where the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg station now stands. Shortly afterward five two-pounder cannons were sent him from the fort, to give it the appearance of stability and to inspire the Indians with confidence in his strength.

Piquet with his assistants, after fitting up their houses and laying in provisions for the winter, commenced work among the various Indian tribes, to bring them into friendly relations, and to induce them to join his mission. On the 26th of October a party supposed to be Mohawk Indians, being instigated to this attack by the English, surprised the camp and burned everything excepting Piquet's house, including a quantity of hay on two barges which had been gathered for shipment, causing a loss to the settlers of about \$600. The loss would have been greater, but for a detachment of *Sieur de Vassau's* command from Fort Frontenac, and four Abenakis, who furnished on this occasion good proof of their fidelity. No lives were lost, but one man had his hand carried away by a ball, and his arm had to be amputated. Nothing daunted by this unexpected check, they went to work at once to make repairs and build their winter quarters. Piquet had a special interview

with the Iroquois Indians, who were satisfied with all he had done, and six Indian families took up their abode with him. Father Piquet, in making his report to the governor of New France, said, "This post was very advantageous; it is on the borders of the River de la Presentation at the head of all the rapids, on the west side of a beautiful basin formed by the river and capable of easily holding forty or fifty barks, drawing ten or twelve feet of water. The bank is very low, in a level country, the point of which runs far out. The passage across is hardly a quarter of a league, and all the canoes, going up or down, cannot pass elsewhere. A fort on this point would be impregnable; it would be impossible to approach and nothing commands it. The east side is more elevated, and runs by a gradual inclination into an amphitheatre. A beautiful town could hereafter be built here."

Abbe Piquet also stated that he would like to clear up a portion of the forest and accustom the Indians to raise cows, hogs and poultry, as there were beautiful prairies, acorns and wild oats in the vicinity, which could be brought into use. In order to induce the natives to settle there, the governor is said to have placed at this point a large magazine of all kinds of clothing fitted for Indians; also provisions, arms and ammunition, which were distributed very liberally among them.

In the summer of 1751, having materially strengthened the fortifications and gathered three hundred and ninety-six families about him, Father Piquet turned his attention to the erection of a saw-mill for the use of his settlement and for the government. He also obtained a perpetual lease, from the authorities at Quebec, for the mill privilege on the river, with one and one-half square arpents¹ of land for a mill yard, at the annual rental of five sous and six deniers, payable to his majesty's domain, on the festival day of St. Remy, which occurs on the first of October.

The industry of the French in founding establishments among the Indian tribes at this period sufficiently evinces the anxiety they felt to secure the interest and influence of the savages, to the prejudice of the English colonies. How far the French had succeeded in drawing away the Indians at this date may be inferred by the words of the son of the

¹ An arpent is ten rods square (100 square rods), French measure; a rod is eighteen feet English measure.

Indian chief, Black Prince, in his interview with the English officer, Colonel Johnson : " I hear a bird sing that a great many Indians, from my castle and others from the Five Nations, had gone to Swe-kat-si. All this grieves me and I see things going very wrong. If a stop is not put to it the Five Nations will soon be ruined."

The English colonies were now thoroughly aroused over their late reverses, and from the fact that, since Braddock's defeat, the Indians were more inclined to tender their allegiance to the French. A congress of representatives from the several English colonies was called, and assembled at Albany, N Y., on the 19th of June, 1754, to agree upon a plan of union for the common defence against the encroachments of the French and the hostilities of the Indians. The measure, which was the great object of this congress, ultimately failed, from its strong republican tendency, which alarmed the minions of royalty then in power. Several points of interest were discussed which have a direct relation with our subject. Among the commissioners from the several colonies appeared those who afterward shone with distinguished reputation in the Revolutionary War. Undoubtedly this congress was the starting point where the question was raised as to the God-given right of self government for the protection of their lives and property, which was so signally carried out by the colonists in 1777.

During the session of the Congress it was stated that the French were continually drawing off the Indians from the British interest, and had lately persuaded one-half of the Onondaga tribe, with many from the other nations, to remove to a place called Oswegatchie, on the River St. Lawrence, where they had built them a church and fort, and that many of the Senecas, the most numerous nation, appeared wavering and rather inclined to the French.

Hendrick, the Mohawk chief, and a friend of the English, endeavored to dissuade his confederates of New York from joining the settlement at Oswegatchie. At one of their councils he said : " It grieves me sorely to find the road hither so grown up with weeds for the want of being used, and the fires almost expiring at Onondaga, where it was agreed by the wisdom of our ancestors that it should never be extinguished. You know it was a saying among them, that when the fire was out here, you would be no longer a people. I am now sent by

your brother, the governor, to clear the road and make up the fire with such wood as will never burn out, and I earnestly desire you will take care to keep it up, that it may always be found the same when he shall send among you a belt."

There were only a few of the many expected representatives of the Indian tribes present at this congress to show their friendship to the English cause. The Indian chief, Red Head, who was chosen a representative at a council held at Onondaga, in reply to the Mohawk chief, said: "We acknowledge with equal concern with you that the road between us has been obstructed and almost grown up with weeds; that our fire is scattered and almost extinguished. We return you our most hearty thanks for recruiting the fire with such wood as will burn clear and not go out, and we promise that we shall, with the utmost care, dress and keep it up, as we are sensible from what has been said by our forefathers, that the neglect of it would be our ruin. We rejoice that we see the fire burn pure where it should, and you may depend upon our quenching that false fire at Oswegatchie, and doing all we can to recall our brothers, too often seduced that way. Though we did not imagine we had done so much amiss in going thither, when we observed that you white people pray. We had no nearer place to learn to pray and have our children baptized than there. However, as you insist upon it, we will not go that way nor be any more divided. I must now say it is not with our consent that the French have committed any hostilities in Ohio. We know what you Christian English and French together intend. We are so hemmed in by both that we have hardly a hunting place left. In a little while, if we find a bear in a tree, there will immediately appear an owner of the land to claim the property, and between both we hardly know what to say or think."

The sentiment expressed by the last speaker is so prophetic and true that it cannot fail to excite our sympathy at the fate of this unfortunate race, made so by the hand of a Christian people in whom at first they had placed great confidence.

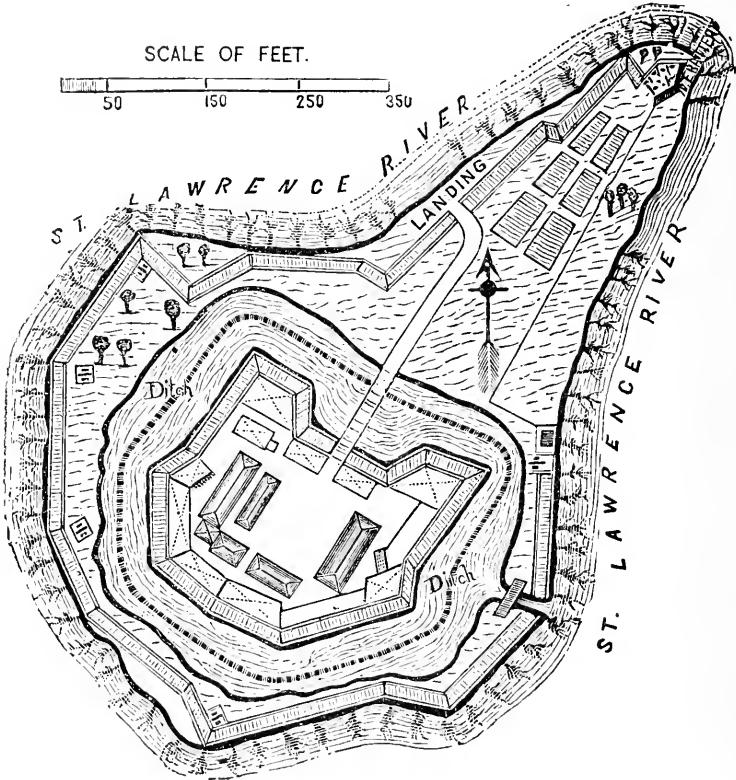
After the saw mill here was put in operation, the facilities for building were much greater and the mission increased rapidly. They also commenced to clear up the forest at the rate of about one hundred arpents a year, and to plant corn, keep cows, pigs and sheep.

In 1753 Father Piquet, accompanied by a converted Indian chief, made a trip to France to render an account of his stewardship and to solicit aid for his little colony. He was kindly received by the king, who made him presents of money, pictures, a banner and books. This mark of distinction caused some jealousy, however, on the part of other priests. On his return, Father Piquet accompanied his people on several expeditions against the English. One was around Lake Ontario where the English sent brandy into his camp, thus making the Indians drunk and greatly embarrassing his plans. Piquet, with his braves, was present when Fort George, near Saratoga, was taken from the English, August 9, 1757, by the French commander, De Longuil Sabervois, who captured one hundred prisoners without losing a man. The scalping expeditions that went out from the post at La Galette greatly annoyed the English settlements on the Mohawk, so much so that the British commander determined to put a stop to them by capturing the fortress whence they issued. The English were thoroughly aroused and made great preparations to close in on their enemies all along the line, while the French were equally determined to defend their position.

The fort at La Galette in 1755 is described by the French general De Barre, as follows: "The fort Presentation consists of four battlements in the form of bastions, of which the curtains are palisades. It is sufficient to resist savages, but could be but poorly defended against troops who might attack it." Therefore, the fort was strengthened and the Marquis de Levis commenced to fortify Isle Royal. The Indian name of this island is Oraquinton, now known by the name of Chimney Island.¹ The fort was completed in 1759 and christened Fort Levis, after the general who built it. At this fort the main force of troops was thereafter garrisoned, as Father Piquet was opposed to having many of the soldiers stationed at his post. He had found by

¹The name of "Isle Royal," became changed to Chimney Island, soon after the country was occupied by the Americans from the fact that many chimneys were left standing among the ruins of the fortress. It is situated some three miles below Ogdensburg on the American side of the channel, and about half a mile due north from "Indian Point." The island is low, irregular in shape, and contains about six acres. For many years traces of the fortress were clearly visible, but it having been dug over time and again by parties in search of treasures, who were led astray by the pretended indications of the divining rod, or the impositions of fortune tellers, have nearly obliterated all traces of the former works. These scenes of *money digging*, however, have discovered a great number of metallic relics, such as tomahawks, hoes, axes, picks, gate hinges, cannon balls and lead bullets, relics of the French and Indian occupation of the place.

sad experience that the troops demoralized the savages whom he was laboring to Christianize and greatly retarded the missionary work. For said he, "No one knows better than myself of the disorders which increase in proportion as the garrison becomes more numerous. Libertinism, intemperance, and all kinds of debauchery, which were introduced by the whites, happily were unknown among the savages."¹



FORT LEVIS ON CHIMNEY ISLAND.

Father Piquet was as much abhorred and dreaded by the English, as he was honored and esteemed by the French. At a grand council held by the French, on the progress of the war in Montreal, a member

¹The experiences of many of the French missionaries are somewhat different. They find, as a general rule, that the morals of the Indians were very low.

by the name of Eastburn said that a priest called Piquet, stationed at Oswegatchie, and who understood the Indian language well, did more harm to the English than any other of his order in Canada; that his raids had proved very harassing to the white settlements along the frontier at New York.

In 1757 General Gage was ordered by the British commoner that if Fort Niagara, which was then under siege, should be reduced, he should immediately proceed to capture the fort at La Galette, so that the English settlements might be free from the enemies' scalping parties. But owing to the lateness of the season, the order was not carried out.

CHAPTER VI.

ENGLISH SUPREMACY.

Campaign of 1758—Campaign of 1759—Campaign of 1760—Military Operations in the Vicinity of La Galette—Capture of the Post by the English—Treaty of Paris—Failure of French Hopes—Piquet's Departure.

A NEW ministry was formed in England, with the great commoner, William Pitt, at its head, and General Abercrombie succeeded the deposed Lord Loudon at the head of the army in America. Substantial success followed this change, attained chiefly through the operations of the subordinate officers, Admiral Boscawen, General Amherst, Lord Howe, General Forbes, General Washington, Col. Robert Montgomery and General Wolfe.

Three campaigns were planned for 1758—Amherst in conjunction with the fleet to capture Louisburg; Lord Howe to reduce Crown Point and Ticonderoga; while the Ohio valley was entrusted to General Forbes, with the assistance of Washington. As a result of Amherst's operations, Louisburg, Cape Breton, and Prince Edward's Island surrendered on the 21st of July. On the 5th of July the French repulsed Lord Howe at Ticonderoga, who returned to Fort George at the head of Lake Champlain, whence he sent a force under Colonel Bradstreet

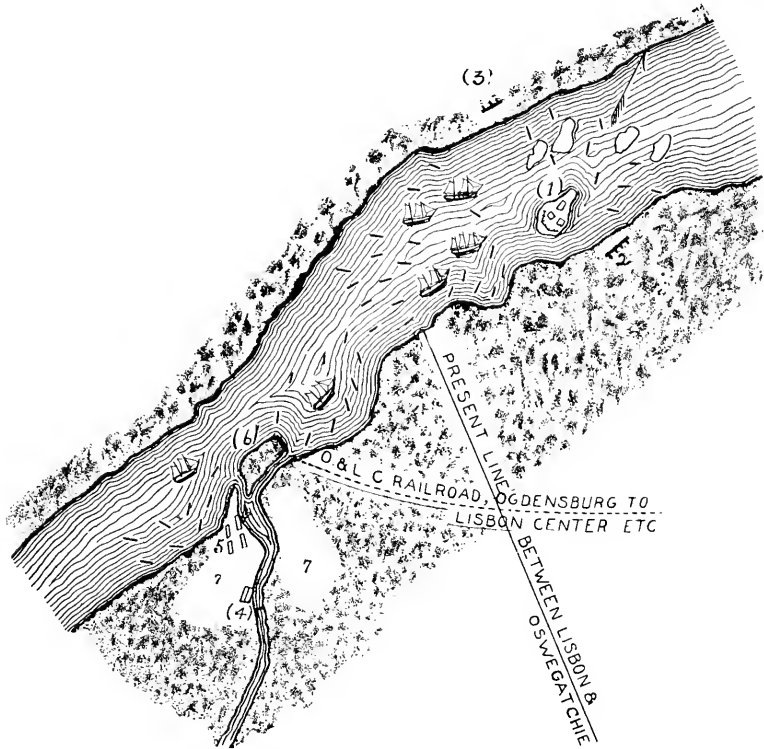
against Fort Frontenac. After a siege of two days, this fortress, so important to the French, surrendered, with forty-six cannon, nine vessels of war, and a large quantity of stores. Late in the summer General Forbes, with 9,000 men, advanced against Fort du Quesne, Washington leading the Virginians. On the night of November 24, when Washington's forces were within ten miles of the fort, it was burned by the French garrison, who floated down the river. The English flag was raised over the ruins and the place named "Pittsburg, the Gateway of the West."

In 1759 General Amherst was promoted to the command of the American forces, and parliament voted twelve million pounds to carry on the war. The colonies exerted themselves to the utmost, and by the beginning of summer the British and colonial forces numbered nearly 50,000 men. The entire French army scarcely exceeded 7,000. Again three campaigns were planned. General Prideaux was to conduct an expedition against Niagara, capture the fort and descend the river to Montreal. Amherst was to lead the main division against Crown Point. General Wolfe was to complete the work by the capture of Quebec. General Prideaux's expedition was successful, though he was nearly killed by the bursting of a mortar, Sir William Johnson succeeding to the command, and on the 25th of July Niagara capitulated and received an English garrison, cutting off communication between Canada and Louisiana.

General Amherst with 11,000 men attacked Ticonderoga on the 22d of July, and within the next six days Ticonderoga, Fort Carleton and Crown Point were given up without a battle, the French entrenching themselves on Isle-aux-Noix. The whole country about Lake Champlain was thus secured by the British. Meanwhile General Wolfe, with nearly 8,000 men and a fleet of forty-four vessels, ascended the St. Lawrence, and on the 27th of June reached a point four miles below Quebec. After maneuvering more than two months, Wolfe's forces gained the Plains of Abraham, where a battle was fought on the 13th of September, the French retreating to their fortress. Five days later the French surrendered to General Townshend, Wolfe having been killed, and the English took possession of the citadel. Thus the year 1759 closed with complete triumph for the English arms.

The campaign of 1760 opened early and was of a character which had a bearing upon the immediate locality of which this work treats. The sagacious and humane commander, General Amherst, planned the termination of the war in Canada by a bloodless conquest. For this purpose three armies were destined to co-operate by different routes against Montreal, the only remaining place of strength held by the French in that country. The corps under General Murray, formerly commanded by Wolfe, was ordered to ascend the St. Lawrence from Quebec; another, under Colonel Haviland, to descend Lake Champlain and reduce Isle-aux-Noix, on its way to join Murray's forces. With the third corps, consisting of about 10,000, assisted by Colonel Putnam and General Gage, the commander, Sir Jeffrey Amherst, embarked at New York on the 3d day of May, proceeded to Schenectady, whence he left June 21st, passed up the Mohawk River, Wood Creek, Oneida Lake and Oswego River, and arrived at Oswego on the 1st of July. On the 14th Captain Loring hove in sight with two war vessels fitted out at Niagara, where he had received orders to look out for and attack two French boats which were crusading on the lake. On the 20th the French vessels, which had escaped Loring's vigilance, passed down into the St. Lawrence, pursued by Loring. Captain Willyamoz was dispatched with one hundred and thirty men and twelve boats to the Isle aux-Iroquois to supply Captain Loring's immediate wants. On the 22d General Gage arrived at Oswego with the rear of the army, as did also Sir William Johnson on the 23d with a party of Indians. On the 5th of August General Amherst ordered the army to be in readiness to embark. The Indians under Sir William Johnson numbered 706. On the 10th the general himself, with the royal artillery, the regulars, Sir William Johnson and a party of his Indians, embarked in canoes and whale boats; but owing to the high winds they made slow progress and one of the artillery boats was lost on a bar. On the 12th in a bay where the enemy had lately encamped, they were joined by General Gage with the provincials. On the 13th the whole army embarked and the same day encamped with Colonel Haldiman at the post which he had taken at the head of the St. Lawrence, having passed Captain Loring with his two vessels grounded on a bar. On the 13th the army gained Point de Baril (now Blue Church) just above La Galette. Here

the French had a very good dock and ship-yard where they had built their vessels, having their timbers sawed at the saw-mill at La Galette. The grenadiers and infantry with the row-galleys took position that day, without previously halting, at the mouth of Oswegatchie River.



BATTLE OF ISLE ROYAL.

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| 1. Chimney Island, or Fort Levis. | 5. Fort la Presentation. |
| 2. Battery on American Shore. | 6. Island in Mouth of Oswegatchie, now a Sand Bar. |
| 3. Battery on Canadian Shore. | 7. Clearings made by Piquet. |
| 4. Saw Mill. | |

The vessels are all English war vessels in position for battle. The short dashes in the river represent row galleys.

All this time one of the French war boats hovered about the row galleys, while the other one had taken shelter near the French Fort la Presentation, and as Captain Loring had not yet got into the right channel, it became necessary for the safety of the army either to com-

pel this vessel to retire, or to take her. Colonel Williamson was accordingly ordered to take her with the row galleys, and on the 17th the advance was made under the fire of the enemy, which was returned from the galleys with such resolution and bravery that, after a contest of four hours, the French struck their colors. The French vessel carried ten twelve-pounders and one hundred men. On the same day General Amherst's forces reached Oswegatchie, when it was necessary to reconnoitre Isle Royal; this delayed the forward movement until noon the next day. Isle Royal was not of great importance, but was of too much consequence to leave in rear of an army, and its captured garrison would, moreover, furnish pilots acquainted with the river rapids; hence it was determined to make the attack, which was done the same evening. The French opened a sharp cannonade, destroyed one of the row galleys, a few boats, and killed two or three men. Notwithstanding the continuance of this fire, the placing of batteries on the Canadian shore and on Indian Point, and the masterly disposition of the British troops, the fort was so thoroughly invested that by the 20th the escape of the garrison was impossible. The vessels dropped down the stream (Captain Loring having arrived on the previous day), and posted themselves as close to the fort as possible, with decks and rigging well manned, in order to fall upon the enemy and prevent them from using their guns; while the grenadiers were prepared to row in with broadswords and scaling ladders, their boats surrounded with musket-proof fascines, and under cover of three hundred light infantry, who were to fire into the embrasures. On the 23d the assault was made by the batteries opening on the fort. Captain Loring's vessel ran aground, and he was wounded and sent ashore, his boat being abandoned about midnight. This accident delayed the assault for a time, but the delay was a fortunate one, as it saved much bloodshed; for on the 25th of August M. Pouchet, the French commander, asked for terms of capitulation. The answer was that the fort must be given up immediately, and the garrison surrendered prisoners of war. Only ten minutes were granted for a reply, The terms were accepted within the time and Lieutenant-Colonel Massey, with the grenadiers, took possession of the place. The loss of the English was twenty-one killed and nineteen wounded.

After the surrender of Fort Levis, the French garrison at Fort la Presentation saw that it would be useless to hold out or to attempt to escape with the gun boat moored in a cove near by, and they scuttled her and fled to the woods, escaping into Canada. The English took possession of the place.

After preparations had been made, the general with a part of his army embarked about noon on the 31st of August, descended to Isle-aux Chats (opposite Louisville Landing), and on the 1st of September encamped about ten miles farther down. On the 2d General Gage, with the other division, joined Amherst, having lost three Highlanders in going over the falls. The whole force, proceeding together, entered Lake St. Francis, and that evening reached Point-aux-Boudets. On the 3d a prisoner was brought in and gave intelligence that Colonel Haviland had taken possession of Isle-aux-Noix, the enemy having abandoned it. On the 4th the army was put in motion, and about noon the vanguard entered Cedar Falls. This is by far the most dangerous part of the river, and had the boats crowded close upon each other, most of them must have foundered. As it was, twenty-nine small boats, seventeen whale boats, seventeen artillery boats, and one row galley were dashed to pieces, with a loss of eighty-eight men. On the morning of the 5th the remainder, who had encamped on Isle Perrot, passed the rapids in safety. While stopping to repair the boats many inhabitants flocked in to take the oath of allegiance to his Britannic Majesty.

After nine days of further perilous voyaging over the rapids of the St. Lawrence, the general and his army came in sight of Montreal. The other two armies came up the river from below, and on the 8th of September, 1760, the garrison of Montreal, the last important post of the enemy in the valley of the St. Lawrence, surrendered to General Amherst, which virtually ended French rule in Canada. The Marquis of Vaudreuil, in surrendering Montreal, stipulated that all western forts under control of the French, should be given up to England. Major Robert Rogers, with a company of two hundred provincial rangers, was sent on to receive the surrender of the outposts in the west. But for three years longer the war between France and England continued on the ocean.

On the 10th of February, 1763, a treaty of peace was made at Paris, when all the French possessions in North America east of the Mississippi, from its source to the River Iberville, and thence through Lakes Maurepas and Pontchartrain to the Gulf of Mexico, were surrendered to Great Britain. At the same time Spain ceded East and West Florida to the English crown, while the French were forced to cede to Spain all of the vast territory west of the Mississippi, then known as the Province of Louisiana.

The historical engagement between the English and the French on the St. Lawrence, and the surrender of the French garrison at Isle Royal, was perhaps more important in its consequences than any battle of which we have record. The first blood was shed in the Southwest under Washington's command, and at this point the last gun was fired and the last blood spilled in the memorable French, Indian and English war of 1754-60 in North America, which not only ended French rule but dominated Catholicism, which they endeavored to establish with the feudal system throughout this now free and happy land, so rendered under the powerful institutions, language, laws and liberties of the English speaking race. In consideration of these facts, Ogdensburg will ever be known as one of the most important historic places in this country.

There was a time when hope beamed on the fruits of French exploration and settlement in the New World. The daring ambition and enterprise of the young French *noblesse* laid the foundation of that trade which led to the partial opening of the Great West. The missions the Jesuits had come to plant among the heathen natives were consecrated with tears and watered with their life blood. Through years of unparalleled toil and with great agony of soul the hopes of the fathers were alternately raised and crushed. Despite the amazing fortitude and unquenchable zeal, through the triumph of the English the hopes of the mission were doomed to destruction and the heart of faith was humbled in the dust.

This chapter may be properly closed with brief reference to Father Piquet,¹ whose influence was so marked in early times upon the territory

¹ Following is a brief sketch of Father Piquet's life. Father Piquet was born at Bourg in Bresse on the 6th of December, 1708. His early education was under the care of an estimable

with which we are concerned in these pages. In the account given by M. De Vaudreuil, in 1765, of French affairs in Canada, he said that as the circumstances became more embarrassing, the zeal of Father Piquet became more precious to the cause and prompted him to greater activity; but when Montcalm was killed, September 13, 1759, at the taking of Quebec, bringing ruin upon that place, Father Piquet decided to terminate his long and laborious career as missionary of La Galette. He could not endure the thought of swearing allegiance to any other power, and made preparations to leave, Father Garde having been selected to take charge of the mission. He accordingly left La Galette May 8, 1760, with a few of his braves to escort and guard him up the country, taking the route between Lakes Huron and Michigan, and thence down through Louisiana to New Orleans. Louisiana and the west were then still under the French rule. Father Piquet remained in New Orleans nearly two years, and until he heard of the final triumph of the English, when he sailed to France. In 1777 he made a journey to Rome, and was heartily received by the Holy Father. Returning to France he repaired with his sister to Verjun in 1781, and died on the 18th of July that year.

Father and his greatest desire was to be a missionary. At the age of seventeen he began missionary work in the parish where he lived. His success soon attracted the attention of the bishop, who gave him permission to preach in all parishes of his diocese. This new position rendered him desirous to go to Rome to complete his education, but the archbishop advised him to go to Paris instead. Following this advice he entered the congregation of St. Sulpice, where he remained about five years. His activity and zeal led him to seek a larger field of labor. He sailed therefore to the wilds of America in 1733. He located in Montreal, where he passed about seven years in missionary work. During this time he acquainted himself with the customs and language of the Indians, in whose tongue he spoke fluently. About 1740 he established himself at the Lake of Two Mountains, where he built with some aid from the king, a stone fort and a palisade of cedar posts around the village, flanked by good redoubts. He became a great favorite with the Indians and drew many to the support of the king, as well as to the embrace of Christianity. For his military knowledge, courage and zeal he was called in 1748 to establish a fort and a missionary post at La Galette. Of the thirty years of his active life spent in the northern wilderness to convert the savages to the Catholic faith, eleven were passed in founding and conducting the mission of La Galette. Besides carrying on a warfare with the English he built a saw mill, a stone chapel, and several stone houses, also an extensive fortification. He also cleared several hundred arpents of land, and put it under cultivation for the benefit of his flock, which consisted of more than four hundred families, or some 3,000 souls, most of whom were converted Indians from the several tribes in his vicinity. He had established a burying ground on the brow of the hill just back of the barracks, on the northwest corner of what is now New York avenue and King street, where the bones of some of their dead now repose. The English also used the same place for burial purposes during the thirty-six years of their occupancy of the place.



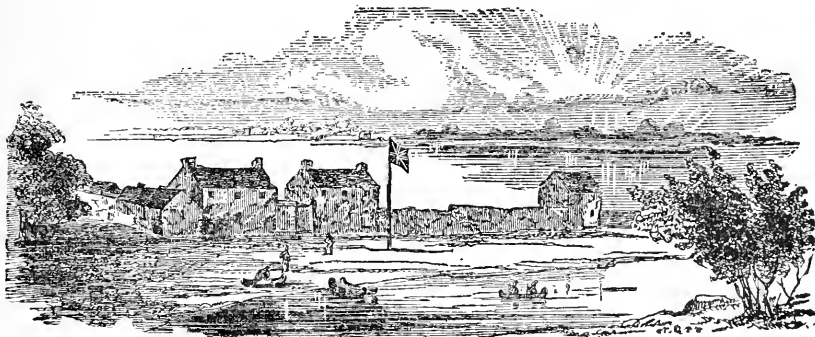
Geo. J. Erwin

CHAPTER VII.

ENGLISH POSSESSION.

La Galette Improved by the English--Name Changed to Oswegatchie--The Indian Village of La Galette--The Revolutionary Period--English Possession of Oswegatchie after the Declaration of Peace--Its Unimportance During the War--The Expedition of Lieutenants McClelland and Hardenburgh--The Boy Soldier and the Indian--Isaac Wells's Description of Oswegatchie in 1796--Land Leases from the Indians and the English--Mohawks' Surrender of Lands--The Ten Townships Surveyed and Mapped on the South Side of the St. Lawrence--Transfer of Lands--Samuel Ogden and his Purchase--Nathan Ford--His Arrival at Oswegatchie.

AFTER the surrender of Isle Royal, the fort was dismantled and abandoned, while the fortification "La Galette" was put in good repair and a squad of soldiers stationed there to guard British in-



FORT AND BARRACKS AT LA GALETTE

terest in this locality. The name of the fort and place was changed to Oswegatchie, the Indian name of the river. During the progress of the war the greater portion of the Indians had become completely subordinated to French influence, and the English were hated with all the ferocity of the savage nature. The tribes could not be made to comprehend that the French authority had been broken up, and they con-

fidently expected the day would soon come when the king of France would send new armies and expel the obnoxious English. Infatuated with this belief, instigated by the French themselves, and stung by many insults, real and imaginary, the warriors began their usual atrocities on the western frontiers in the following summer.

In this section of the country a peace policy was enacted, both with the French and the Indians, and great care was taken not to molest either race in their religious observances or customs.

The Indian village at La Galette was composed of upwards of four hundred families that Father Piquet had gathered around him, who commenced to disperse as soon as the English had taken possession of the place; some went back to the Lake of Two Mountains, some to St. Regis or to other places, and a remnant of the Oswegatchies remained in the mission houses. The English soon discovered their mistake in allowing the Oswegatchies to occupy the deserted village and remain so near their barracks. The intimacy which soon sprang up between the Indians and soldiers had a demoralizing effect on the latter, and besides the number of vacant houses in the mission village afforded an opportunity for roving Indians to congregate under the cover of friendship, and through treachery it was feared they might undertake to surprise and capture the garrison. Therefore an order was issued from headquarters either to disperse the Indians or to remove them, at the expense of the government, to a safe distance from the barracks, and demolish the mission houses. There were forty-six Indian families, including eighty warriors, who declared their loyalty to the English government and desired to be located at Indian Point.

A village was laid out at the place designated, consisting of a street running parallel with the river, with the houses ranged in a regular manner on each side of it, all uniformly built, with their ends to the street, sharp roofed, shingled with pointed shingles, and with glass windows. Every house was built for two families, had two doors in front, and a double fire place, and single chimney in the center, with a partition equally dividing the interior. The villagers at first numbered something over two hundred and fifty souls. They did not increase in numbers, but gradually diminished to nearly one-half their former number, when the Americans came into possession of the place in 1796.

While located at this point they were under the direction of one Joseph Reoam, a Frenchman, who spoke the dialect of the Iroquois language, and is said to have been a chief and to have married an Indian woman. They planted corn on Galloup Island, and elsewhere in the vicinity, and fished and hunted near by their village. A portion of the Indians, however, were accustomed to spend most of their summers and falls on Black Lake, trapping, fishing and hunting deer, returning to their cabins for the winters. They used bark canoes, which they carried around rapids and across portages with perfect ease.

European settlements in the New World had hitherto mainly been made for trade; now the settlers partook of the character of and felt the desire to be a nation. The days of great companies, with huge land grants and restricting monopolies had passed, and the ties, commercial and political, between the mother country and the colonies were already being sundered. The public debt of England had increased largely on account of her colonies, and it seemed reasonable to them at least, that a return in some measure should be made to the mother country for what they had cost. The laying of heavy taxes on the colonies English statesmen never anticipated would lead to revolt. What took place at the port of Boston and what came of it is too well known to deserve description here. In the various conflicts that took place between the French and English troops from 1754 to 1761, the Americans had learned valuable lessons in modern warfare, and had seen for themselves that British generals were not infallible nor British troops invincible, and thereby had gained a very decided confidence in their own prowess.

The colonists, or a portion of the New World, resenting interference in matters of trade from administrations in London, and feeling that liberty was imperiled by the aggressions of the crown, threw off allegiance to Britain, proclaimed to the world their independence, and founded the government of the United States. The struggle was long and fierce, and for a time British arms met with their wonted success, and the hopes of the young nation were far from being elated. But while the weary years of the unnatural conflict passed, fickle fortune began to change and the fates to smile on the armies of the young republic. The royalists met with reverse after reverse until the end

came with the surrender at Saratoga of General Burgoyne, and at Yorktown of Lord Cornwallis. Victory finally rested upon the continental armies, America achieved her independence, and was formally admitted into the category of nations. In the spring of 1783 the news came from England of the signing of the preliminary treaty of peace, and was officially communicated to the people in the proclamation by Congress on the 19th of April of that year. A general exchange of prisoners followed, and a large number of tories left the country, fearing to remain after the British forces were withdrawn, which was accomplished during the following summer and fall.

There were several places on the northern frontiers that were held by the British for several years after peace was declared. Oswegatchie was one of the number. It being located so far away from the American settlements, the English felt at liberty to continue, through a company or corporation, that lucrative business, the fur and lumber trade, until the boundary lines should be definitely settled.

The marshy territory along the Oswegatchie River, Black Lake and their tributaries, formed large and admirable parks for the otter, beaver, and other fur-bearing animals, which greatly flourished in those early days. The beaver dams, built by these industrious animals, across the low grounds, to hold back the water in times of drouth, may be distinctly traced at this late date.

The forest, for miles above and below this point, as well as in the rear, was filled with a beautiful growth of white oak, rock elm, pine, rock-maple, beech, birch, basswood, spruce, hemlock, cedar and several varieties of less valuable woods.¹

A large business was carried on here, when the English occupied the Oswegatchie post by Canadian lumber companies.² The forest, for miles around, was denuded of its most valuable timber, which was floated in

¹ The growth of white oak was astonishing. The writer, some fifty years ago, in the town of De Peyster, counted as high as twenty large white oak stumps standing on an acre of ground, which averaged from three to five feet in diameter, the timber upon which had been cut by lumbermen forty to fifty years before. The large chips, score-blocks and stave-rivings, being partially buried in the mucky soil, were then quite sound. The early settlers made use of these blocks to boil sap in making sugar, also in cooking their meals, in the days of log houses and Dutch chimneys, which were the prevailing styles of that period.

² The thistle, so common here, was brought from Canada by the lumbermen of that early period, in the hay and grain; therefore, early settlers called it "Canada Thistle," and it still bears that name.

cribs down the smaller rivers, or hauled to the St. Lawrence, where it was rafted and floated down to Quebec for the English market.

The military post at Oswegatchie was so far from the seat of war during the Revolutionary struggle that it was of very little benefit to the English, further than to serve as a stopping place for their soldiers when passing up the St. Lawrence river to operate against the American forces in the vicinity of Oswego. So far as the knowledge of the writer extends, nothing of very great importance happened to break the monotonous life of the soldiers in camp at Fort Oswegatchie, save the following: April 1, 1779, Lieutenants McClelland and Hardenburgh, of the Colonial army, were dispatched from Fort Schuyler (the site of Utica) at the head of a body of soldiers and Indians, on an expedition against the British garrison at Oswegatchie, their plan being to steal upon it and take the place by surprise. But falling in with some straggling Indians, several shots were imprudently exchanged, which warned the garrison of their approach. The attacking party then attempted to draw the enemy from the fort by stratagem and partly succeeded, but could not entice them to come out a sufficient distance to enable the besiegers to cut off their retreat. Besides, on approaching the fort themselves, the assailants were so warmly received that they were compelled to retreat without unnecessary delay. The only valuable service performed was the sending of an Indian into Canada, with a letter written in French by a French general, probably the Marquis de Lafayette, and addressed to the Canadians.

The day preceding the arrival at Oswegatchie, the following incident happened to a little boy, about twelve years old, who belonged to the military party and served as a fifer to the company, which shows in an amiable light the finer feelings of the Indian character, and will serve as an offset for some of the darker phases of Indian warfare. Light hearted and innocent, he tripped along, sometimes running in advance to gather flowers, and sometimes lingering behind to listen to the music of birds, which made the forest vocal with their songs. Seeing the unguarded deportment of the lad, his captain cautioned him against wandering from the company, fearing that some hostile Indian who might be lurking in the thicket, should take him off. The warning was heeded for some time, but ere long forgotten, and the lad found himself

many rods in advance of the party, culling wild flowers, which were scattered in his path, and inhaling the fragrance which the morning air with its exhilarating freshness inspired him. He was suddenly startled by a rude grasp upon the shoulder, which, upon looking around, he saw was that of a sturdy Indian, who had secreted himself behind a rock and had darted from his concealment upon the unsuspecting victim. The boy attempted to scream, but fear paralyzed his tongue, and he saw the glittering tomahawk brandished over his head, which the next moment would terminate his existence with a blow; but the savage seeing the unarmed and terror-stricken child, with no warlike implement but his fife, and doubtless touched with the innocence and terror of his trembling prisoner, relaxed his grasp, took the fife from under his arm, and having playfully blowed in its end, he returned it to its owner, and bounded off into the forest.

According to Hough's history, the subject of this adventure afterwards for several years resided in St. Lawrence county, and when age had made him infirm, often related the incident to the one from whose lips the account is written. He said that "he would weep with emotion when relating this perilous adventure, and always ended with the heartfelt acknowledgment, that God had always protected him, and guarded him from dangers seen and unseen, and from childhood to old age." The expedition returned to Fort Schuyler on the 20th of April, without having effected their purpose.

In 1799 Isaac Wells, jr., published in London an account of a journey of travels made in Upper and Lower Canada in 1795-7, in which he describes, among other interesting subjects, the condition and appearance of the fort at the mouth of the Oswegatchie. The voyage was undertaken in the month of August, 1796. He says: "The trade is at present carried on between New York and the lake, by means of Hudson River to Albany, and of the Mohawk River, Wood Creek, Lake Oneida, and Oswego River, which falls into Lake Ontario. Thence by sharp-built vessels of a considerable size, which can approach with safety to the mouth of Oswegatchie River. The British vessels of war, of twenty six guns, formerly used to ply between Fort de la Galette and Fort Niagara; and the British fur ships, on the lakes, used also to discharge their cargoes, brought down from the upper country,

there. The harbor at the mouth of the Oswegatchie is so much better than that of Oswego, that the trade between the lakes and New York will be for the most part, if not wholly, carried on by means of Cranberry Lake and Oswegatchie River, rather than by the way of Oswego River." He states further that "the fort at La Galette was erected long after Fort Frontenac (now Kingston); yet they esteemed it by far the most important military post on the St Lawrence. Since the close of the war, Fort de la Galette has been dismantled, as it was, according to Jay's treaty, within the territory of the United States, nor would any advantage have arisen from the retention, for it was never of any importance to us (the English) but as a trading post." He further states that "in the neighborhood of La Galette there is a village of the Oswegatchie Indians, which numbered one hundred warriors."

Such were the views of an English traveler, who visited this place about the time of the evacuation by the English troops, which event took place June 1, 1796. The English held possession of Fort Oswegatchie from August 25, 1760, up to June 1, 1796, nearly thirty-six years. Something over thirteen years of this time was after peace had been declared. During this time no effort was made to Christianize the Indians, or to settle and improve the country.

Under British administration, however, leases, or warranty deeds, had been procured from the Oswegatchie Indians, who claimed to be the owners of the land in that vicinity. The representatives of this tribe leased a tract of land for a certain consideration per year, as follows, to John Livingston, Daniel Smith, Major Watson, and Jered Seley. The leases were drawn up in legal form, specifying the location and number of leagues of width and length that each lot contained, also the amount of Spanish milled dollars, bushels of wheat and pounds of pork to be paid yearly. The lease or deed was signed by eight of the representatives by making their mark, under a seal, consisting of a rudely drawn elk, in the presence of witnesses. To still further substantiate their titles, the lessees from the Indians procured of Richard Porter, the commandant of the fort of Oswegatchie, a permit to locate upon and occupy the leased lands, who also ratified and confirmed the leases or deeds. The four leases covered nearly the whole front of the township of Oswegatchie. Major Watson's lease was three miles on the river and

nine miles back. It was dated August 22, 1792, and the annual rental was twenty Spanish milled dollars, thirteen and one-third bushels of wheat, and thirty-three and one-third pounds of pork. By virtue of these titles, and under protection of the British flag, the old French saw mill at the west end of the dam across the Oswegatchie River was rebuilt on a much larger scale, and the business of lumbering was commenced anew and prosecuted with spirit, under which the majestic forests, covering almost the entire region, began rapidly to disappear; and these operations extended to the whole river front, and the tributaries of the great river capable of floating spars and rafts. These lessees were not very sure of the validity of their titles, should the Americans come into possession of the place; therefore they made a greater effort to secure the best part of the timber in the forest before Jay's treaty was to take effect.

Soon after the close of the Revolutionary War, there was gradually manifested a strong tendency for the extension of the settlements, to which feeling the newly acquired freedom gave an impulse before unknown. But little was known of this part of the country at the time of its sale, except that which lay on the border of the St. Lawrence River.

In Jeffery's map of the French dominion in America, the tract of country lying west of Lake Champlain, and between the St. Lawrence and the chain of mountains (Adirondack) on the south, was known as the "Iroquois deer and hunting grounds;" that portion lying above and along the St. Lawrence, in the vicinity of the Oswegatchie River, was called the "beaver hunting grounds of the Six Nations." All this part of the country had not been conveyed to any one by the British government; therefore it belonged to the United States, or to the State of New York.

The sovereignty of the soil of the northern part of the State of New York was anciently vested in the Mohawks, who, from the earliest period of authentic history, exercised jurisdiction over it. At a treaty held under the authority of the United States with the Mohawk nation of Indians, whatever title to the land remained with them was surrendered by that treaty, which was made at Albany, March 29, 1795. Treaties with the Indians for their lands were, by a provision of the first consti-

tution of the State of New York, adopted April 20, 1777, reserved to the Legislature. It was therefore ordained that no purchases or contracts of sales of lands, made since the 14th day of October, 1775, with the said Indians within the limits of this State, shall be binding on the said Indians, or deemed valid, unless made under the authority and with the consent of the Legislature of the State of New York. By an act passed April 4, 1801, it was deemed a public offence for any person to lease and occupy land or purchase the same from an Indian except as heretofore provided, under a penalty of \$250 fine, and imprisonment and fine at the discretion of the court. An act was passed May 5, 1785, entitled, "an act for the speedy sale of the unappropriated lands of the State," creating land commissioners, and empowering them to dispose of such unsold lands as they might see proper, within the limits of the State. In accordance with the said act a board of commissioners was appointed, and the surveyor-general directed to survey and make a map of two ranges of townships on the south side of the St. Lawrence River for sale. Each township was to contain as nearly as might be 64,000 acres, to be as nearly square in form as local circumstances would permit, and to be subdivided into lots as nearly square as might be, each lot to contain about 640 acres.

The manner in which the primitive title to lands in Northern New York was extinguished, has been detailed in the foregoing pages. Thereby it became the property of the State, which was patented by an act of the Legislature to certain individuals.

The ten townships were laid out as follows: Commencing on a line to be run south 20° east from a point or place on the southern bank of the River St. Lawrence, bearing south 28° east from the northwest end of the Isle au Long Saut, and a line parallel with the said first line, and also to run from the south bank of the said river, and the said parallel lines, to be distant fifty miles from each other. This space was to be divided into five townships on the river of ten miles each, and also five townships in the rear, to be sufficiently deep to contain in each township about the said number of acres—64,000. The names of the ten townships were established by a formal resolution of the commissioners of the land office, September 10, 1786, and with their corresponding numbers were as follows: First, Louisville; second, Stockholm; third,

Potsdam ; fourth, Madrid ; fifth, Lisbon ; sixth, Canton ; seventh, De Kalb ; eighth, Oswegatchie ; ninth, Hague (now Hammond) ; and tenth, Cambray (now Gouverneur). These towns have since been divided and subdivided, as will be seen in the history of towns.

In pursuance of the statute, the following advertisement appeared in the *Albany Gazette* of June 7, 1787 : "Ten townships of unappropriated lands, on the south side of the River St. Lawrence, will be sold at public vendue, at the Coffee House in the city of New York. The sale will commence on Tuesday, the 10th of July next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon. Maps are filed for inspection in the office of the secretary of state and surveyor general. Madrid and Oswegatchie will be sold by single lots or mile squares, the balance by quarters of townships."

In every township there was to be one lot reserved for the support of the "gospel and schools" and another "for promoting literature," to be located as near the center of the town as might be ; also, five acres in every hundred were to be reserved for roads. The conditions of sale were that there should be an actual settlement made for every six hundred acres sold, within seven years thereafter ; otherwise the patent would become void and the lands revert to the State. According to the established rule, the commissioners were not allowed to sell lands at a less rate than one shilling an acre ($12\frac{1}{2}$ cents). By an agreement among the purchasers this price was not raised any higher.

The intention of the law in offering these lands in small parcels was to afford an opportunity to those of limited means to compete at the sales ; but this intention was defeated, it is said, by a previous arrangement among the purchasers, under which they delegated one of their number to bid, and agreed to not compete in the sale.

The principal purchaser was Alexander Macomb, who subsequently acted a distinguished part in the northern purchases. Macomb had for many years lived in Detroit, and is said to have been a fur trader. In the course of his business he had passed up and down the St. Lawrence, thus becoming acquainted with the general aspect and probable value of the lands, and better qualified than most of his associates to engage in the purchases. To cover the private agreement just mentioned, certain persons were employed to bid for Macomb, and the lots so sold

were afterward conveyed to him before patenting. Others besides Macomb who bid off lands were Michael Conoly, John Myers and Daniel McCormick, who bid off about 2,000 acres for themselves; also, Thomas McFarren, John Taylor, Jeremiah Van Rensselaer, and Henry Remsen, bid off 4,000 acres and transferred the same to Macomb, who had bid off the remainder of the lands in the county, thus becoming the nominal owner of nearly the whole of the ten towns. John Taylor had bid off nearly the whole front of the town of Oswegatchie, embracing the historic place on which Ogdensburg now stands, which was included in his transfer to Macomb. On the 16th of April, 1792, Macomb appointed Gouverneur Morris his attorney to sell any portion of the ten towns, excepting a tract of 9,600 acres in Lisbon previously sold to John Tibbets; but so far as known no sales were made by Morris.

On May 3, 1792, Macomb conveyed to Samuel Ogden, in trust for himself, Gen. Henry Knox, Robert Morris and Gouverneur Morris, for £3,200 the four townships of Hague, Cambray, Oswegatchie and De Kalb, with the stipulation that Ogden should convey to Henry Knox 44,114 acres; to Robert Morris 60,641 acres, and to G. Morris 60,641 acres of this tract; this left Ogden upwards of 90,000 acres, all of Oswegatchie, and a part of De Kalb and Cambray.

In the spring of 1792 Macomb became involved by some transactions with a new bank in the city of New York, by which he was forced to assign his interest in a tract of land in the ten townships of 1,920,000 acres for the benefit of his creditors, to William and Daniel McCormick. On the same date with the foregoing he sold to William Constable for £1,500 the towns of Madrid, Potsdam and the west half of Stockholm and Louisville, and to William Edgar for £12,000 the towns of Lisbon and Canton, except what had been previously sold to J. Tibbets.

The following is a brief summary of the transfers of the several towns of the first purchases, so far as known: James Constable, John McVicker and H. B. Pierrepont, executors of William Constable, on December 15, 1803, conveyed 2,854 acres in a square in the southwest corner of Louisville to Gouverneur Morris, which tract went by will to his son, G. Morris, jr. The remainder of the west half of the town was conveyed by William E. to Everetta Constable, January 3, 1803. The east half of Louisville and Stockholm was conveyed June 2, 1792, by

Macomb to William Edgar, William Laight and John Lamb, in trust, to be divided among themselves.

Stockholm.—The west half of this town was conveyed by William Constable to John Constable, who conveyed the same to Hezekiah Pierrepoint, September 28, 1809, in trust to settle certain claims against the lands, etc.

Potsdam.—Macomb, by way of Edgar to Constable, as above. The latter on November 8, 1802, conveyed to Garret Van Horne, David M. Clarkson and their associates, as joint tenants, the town, except two miles wide on the northwest side. The two mile strip by the side of Madrid was divided into two tracts. The eastern part was sold to Le Roux, April 30, 1802, and the western part came into possession of D. A. and Gouverneur Ogden as joint tenants in fee simple.

Madrid.—Constable sold to Abraham Ogden, Josiah Ogden Hoffman, David A. Ogden and Thomas L. Ogden in June, 1796, for \$60,000. On the 29th of June, 1811, these persons executed partition deeds of lands previously contracted and mortgaged.

Canton and Lisbon.—Deeded by Edgar to Alexander Von Pfister, June 12, 1794, in trust, who conveyed March 3, 1795, to Stephen Van Rensselaer, Josiah Ogden Hoffman and Richard Harrison, for £5,068 16s.; on January 21, 1805, Hoffman sold his share of the purchase to Van Rensselaer. By an agreement Harrison retained one-third of the eastern part of the tract, and Van Rensselaer the remainder. Stephen Van Rensselaer conveyed September 13, 1836, all of his real estate in these towns to his son, Henry Van Rensselaer.

De Kalb.—Macomb to Ogden as above. Dates of transfer not obtained. William Cooper, of Cooperstown, subsequently purchased the town and began its first settlement.

Oswegatchie.—Patented by ninety-eight patents, as before stated, to Macomb, who sold the same to S. Ogden, May 3, 1792, with three other towns. Colonel Ogden purchased the share of Robert Morris in January, 1793, and conveyed to the others their shares in the townships of Hague and Cambray. On February 29, 1808, S. Ogden conveyed to his son, David B. Ogden, this town, who also quit-claimed the same to David C. Judson, January 21, 1847. Nathan Ford and others purchased large tracts in this town. August 17, 1798, Ogden conveyed

to N. Ford an undivided one-half of three certain tracts, one of which contained 10,000 acres, and lay south of land at the outlet of Black Lake.

Hague and Cambray were deeded to S. Ogden May 3, 1792, which land has since been divided and sold to various persons. Gouverneur Morris's title was subsequently sold to Edwin Dodge, David C. Judson, Augustus Chapman, Abraham Cooper and others.

The Gospel and School Lots have since been sold by authority of the Legislature, passed April 21, 1825, authorizing the freeholders and inhabitants of the several towns at their annual town meeting, to vote directing the whole of the income of the Gospel and School Lots to be appropriated to the schools of the town.

The foregoing gives all, or nearly all of the first land titles or patents in St. Lawrence county from the State to the several persons, with dates of each as far as possible.

Samuel Ogden, of New York city, became the rightful owner by a second purchase of a large tract of land on the southern shore of the St. Lawrence River, which included the military station of Oswegatchie, then in possession of British troops. He was informed that certain parties in Canada had obtained leases of land from the Oswegatchie Indians, which lots were included in his purchase, and were carrying away the timber without restraint or interference from the officers in charge at the garrison. Mr. Ogden, therefore, began a correspondence November 2, 1792, with Governor George Clinton, governor of Upper Canada, in relation to these claims and trespasses. He also corresponded later with Governor Simcoe and Lord Carlton, the latter commander-in-chief, which is too lengthy for insertion in these pages. The following is sufficient to indicate the pacific tone of the letters :

NEW YORK, August 31, 1793.

SAMUEL OGDEN, ESQ.:

Dear Sir:—I am just favored with your letter of the 31st of August. I beg leave to observe to you, that last autumn on the representation of the Oswegatchie Indians, the magistrates of the town of Augusta warned some of his majesty's subjects to quit these very lands. In regard to your intimation that the executive of the State of New York would give its immediate aid for the protection of this property, I have to observe, that you are perfectly just in your observation that such would be a governmental question, inasmuch as it is obvious to all that there is no treaty line, nor can it be reasonably expected to be acknowledged by Great Britain, until the prior articles of the treaty

shall be fulfilled by the United States. But from an immediate point of view, as this question does not concern his majesty's subjects, who have already been forbidden, at the request of the Indians claiming the lands, to form settlements on that side of the river, I can only refer you to his excellency, the commander-in-chief, for any further explanation you require, to whom your very liberal principles, as expressed in your letters which I shall transmit to him, cannot but be highly recommendatory and impress sentiments of respect. I am your obedient servant,

J. G. SIMCOE, Lt. Gov. Upper Canada.

Mr. Ogden secured the services of a young man named Nathan Ford, who had had considerable experience as an assistant deputy quartermaster-general in the continental army during the memorable winter of suffering in which the American army lay in camp on the hills back of Morristown, N. J. Mr. Ford having in his army experience gained the confidence of various persons, some of them officers in the war, who became interested in the land speculation, united with Mr. Ogden in sending Ford in 1794-5 to explore the northern part of the State, where they had made purchases, and to ascertain to what extent the timber was being taken away; also to examine and report upon several islands near Kingston, which they proposed purchasing. Mr. Ford wrote his friends from Kingston, July 12, 1795, stating that he had made inquiry into the titles and terms of sale of these islands. Tante Island was held at £2,000 sterling; eleven persons had been settled on it three years. Grand Island had been purchased at Montreal, from Curot, a Frenchman, who held it under a grant from the king of France, for £500, with a further sum of a quarter of a dollar per acre due when the title was established. Mr. Ford made a full report on the soil, timber, etc., which ended the negotiations.

Mr. Ford was continued in the service of Mr. Ogden and was directed to take certain measures to obtain possession of the place with a view of beginning a settlement at Oswegatchie. Mr. Ogden's letter to Ford, dated Perth Amboy, July 12, 1795, will be of interest:

DEAR NATHAN:—By this opportunity I have written again to my brother, Isaac Ogden, on the subject of his application to my Lord Dorchester and have told him that you would stay a few days at Montreal and request him to communicate to you there (to the care of Mrs. Forsyth) his lordship's determination. Now, in case of his giving you permission to repair one or more of the houses and place inhabitants therein, you will then, while at Oswegatchie, with the advice of Major Drummond, make the necessary arrangements and procure some proper person to move therein as my tenant.

The importance of this you will see and it may become a question whether you had not better in this case return from Toronto *via Oswegatchie* and *spend some weeks or perhaps months there this summer and autumn*, so as to prepare and arrange things for your reception next spring. If you should succeed in the idea I gave you respecting the saw-mill, then it ought to be kept diligently at work in sawing pine boards and shingles, proper for the building we intend to erect next year, which ought to be carefully set up when sawed, so as to be seasoned for use next summer.

The remainder of the letter directed him to find a passage up Black Lake or rivers to reach Fort Stanwix (now Rome) and to find what streams of considerable size empty into the lake, the distances, etc., and concludes by saying, "perhaps a few dollars laid out in presents to the Oswegatchie Indians would be useful. You will procure from the commanding officer at Montreal a letter of introduction to the sergeant at Oswegatchie. This will become very necessary. Colonel Gordon and Colonel McDonald, if at Montreal, will aid you in this."

Mr. Ford's answer in regard to affairs at Oswegatchie, says:

On my way up to Niagara I stopped at La Galette and was much surprised to find the saw-mill and dam so much out of repair. There is no person about the place that can give me the whole history of the business. Mr. Honniewell, who could do so, was not at home. I was happy to find that most of the people upon the other side are glad to find that a settlement is to be made and many intend coming over. I did not go to see Lorimier, and for this reason. After conversing with Mr. Farrand fully upon this subject, we finally concluded that it would be best for me to show the greatest indifference, merely call at the mill, look at the fort, and take care to impress the idea fully upon whoever I talked with that, by the treaty, the fort was to be given up in June, that there would be a garrison sent there, that settlers would be brought on and business commenced extensively. This I have done in a way that I hope will have the desired effect. In my absence Mr. Farrand will make business at Oswegatchie and sound Lorimier on the subject and, if possible, make him apply for terms. If he can be brought to this state, a negotiation may be had upon better terms than if I should apply to him. I intend to leave my baggage and find my way through the woods to Little Falls, as you suggested in a former letter. The greatest object of all is the fixing of the Oswegatchie business and no stone shall be left unturned to bring this to a happy issue. Mr. Farrand tells me that Lorimier relies upon a French title which he says he has. This Mr. Farrand will get a sight of and should it be worth anything a negotiation will be more necessary. Mr. Farrand will be in full possession of all the business against my return, which I will make as speedy as possible, and which I shall not leave until I have finished.

N. FORD.

Jay's treaty, which was finally ratified in February, 1796, provided in its second article that Her Majesty's troops should be withdrawn from all posts within the States on or before the first of June; the property

of the British subjects being secured to them by the pledge of the government, and they were to be free to remain or go as they saw fit. The signing of the treaty at length rendered it certain that the surrender of Fort Oswegatchie would remove the last obstacle which had for several years hindered the settlement of northern New York.

Mr. Ford had engaged a Mr. Tuttle and family to move into the barracks and care for the property on the evacuation of the fort by the British. After these arrangements were made Mr. Ford returned to New York for men and such goods as were necessary for them during the time of rebuilding the dam and mill on the Oswegatchie, and surveying roads into the country. As a guide for Mr. Ford's operations the proprietor drew up the following memoranda of instructions, which embody the designs and wishes of Colonel Ogden in relation to the new settlement:

On your arrival at Oswegatchie endeavor in an amicable a manner as possible to gain immediate possession of the works, mills and town. If difficulties do arise, you will of course exercise the best of your judgment and discretion in order to remove them. This perhaps may be done best by soothing measures; perhaps by threats and perhaps by bribes, as to which it must be entirely submitted to your judgment as circumstances may turn up. It seems certain that you will have no difficulty in obtaining possession of the fort and works. These therefore I presume you will immediately possess. The mills seem the great difficulty, for which you will make every exertion after you have possession of the fort. After you have obtained possession of the mills you will immediately commence the repair thereof so as to have the saw-mill at work this autumn before you leave it. If the old mill is destroyed and you find that a new one must be constructed, I would recommend that you construct it so as to saw plank or timber forty feet long. You will exercise your own judgment as to what repairs it may be proper for you to put on any of the buildings at the old fort. It seems to me that it will be best to repair the the old stone houses and as many of the framed as may be found sound and free from decay. If, on experiment, you find that a further supply of goods or any particular article of commerce not in stock, will answer a good and speedy remittance, you will write me and send a memorandum, so that I may forward them to you, and it is probable that you may point out the best and most expeditious manner of transporting the same. You will remember in your *letter book* to keep regular copies of *all your letters*. Your set of books must be regularly kept so as to show a very exact account of all expenditures and disbursements so that every shilling may be explained and accounted for. If, on examination, you find any tract of land without the bounds of my purchase, and which you believe to be an object worth our attention write me a *full account thereof* and enable me to take it if it should be found an object. Mr. Grey gave me some reason to believe he could find a mine of iron ore within our township. Pray extend your resources, therefore, as early as possible, as



Charles O. Safford

it is very important that we should at as early as possible commence our iron work operations, and nothing can be done until the ore be found. S. OGDEN.

The foregoing memorandum was merely a guide for Mr. Ford to go by, as Mr. Ogden gave him sufficient latitude to vary from it when found necessary, having great confidence in Ford's ability in getting rid of those trespassers on his property who claimed to have leases, which, however, proved to be spurious.

CHAPTER VIII.

SETTLEMENT COMMENCED.

Nathan Ford's Occupation of Oswegatchie--His Labors and Difficulties--Saw Mill Erected--Canadian Squatters--The American Hotel--Erection of Grist Mill--Mr. Ford's Financial Embarrassments.

MR. FORD left New York July 4, 1796, and on the 18th arrived at Albany and crossed with teams to Schenectady, where he met Mr. Day, John Lyon and family, whom he had employed to come with him, together with Thomas Lee, carpenter, and Dick, a negro slave who was owned by Mr. Ford. These were considered sufficient to manage one boat. To hire another to go to Oswegatchie would cost £85 besides portage and lock fees, which would amount to five pounds more. He therefore purchased a four oared boat and was obliged to pay high wages to his hands. Richard Randolph, Mr. Ford's clerk, was one of the party when the two boats laden with goods started on their tedious journey, Friday July 22, at 2 o'clock P. M., and proceeded up the river to Maby's tavern, where they lodged, having gone six miles. The next day they reached Mills's tavern, ten miles farther, where they stopped to escape a very heavy shower. The next day, the 24th, they got to Connolly's, a distance of seventeen miles. Owing to low water and their heavy load, the passage up the river was slow. On the 25th Mr. Ford said his trouble began when ascending what is called Caty's Rift, the boat being nearly over it, turned off her course, fell back and brought

up broadside upon a rock and almost instantly sank. The dry goods, mostly on this boat, got thoroughly wet and the boat was considerably damaged. The goods were taken out, carried above the rapids, dried and repacked, and the boat repaired. The tea and two casks of powder were too much damaged for use and were sent back to New York. On the 28th at 10 o'clock they again started, but on account of heavy rain stopped over night at Neller's tavern, having traveled twelve miles. The next day about 3 P. M. they reached Little Falls. On the 1st of August they arrived at Fort Stanwix (Rome), whence they proceeded with less difficulty by Wood Creek, Oneida Lake, Oswego River and down the lake into the St. Lawrence, and arrived at Oswegatchie on the 11th of August, 1796, just thirty days from the date of their leaving New York.

Mr. Ford arranged his goods in the sergeant's quarters at the fort, which he used as a store, Mr. Tuttle remaining in a portion of the barracks adjoining the store and therein caring for the hired help. Mr. Lyon and family occupied the saw-mill house. After all were comfortably situated Mr. Ford crossed to Canada, purchasing three yoke of oxen, four cows, a lot of peas, wheat, etc., and hired some forty men. Returning he began repairs on the dam and saw-mill. Although he found many persons on the other side of the river anxious to settle, he was not then authorized to sell lands, and put off their applications by telling them they must wait the survey of the lands. In a few days Joseph Edsall arrived and began to survey the roads and town. He brought a small sack of orchard-grass seed for Mr. Ford and Mr. Farrant on the north shore. On the 7th of September, 1796, Mr. Ford wrote Mr. Ogden the following :

When I wrote you last, I mentioned Major Watson and several other persons, who had settled upon lands up the river. These people have relinquished their pretensions and find that they had better become purchasers. Several of them are now working for me. One of them, Mr. Smith, living on the other side of the river, says he will try the title with you. It would be well to make an example of him, if we could get him over this side. Such fellows only want to be treated with promptness to bring them to terms. I have had all the chiefs of the St. Regis village to see and welcome me to this country. They gave me a hearty welcome and pressed me very hard to pay them a visit. I treated them with the utmost civility, and sent them all away *drunk*. As to the Oswegatchie Indians, I never heard a word from them upon the possession of their lands; many of them have been here to trade, etc. Lorimier's claim I never heard a

word from, until I had been here several days. I had been asked what I intended doing with the widow, etc., by people who were not interested; my reply was, that we had been illy treated about the business, but I had understood that the widow Lorimier was in indigent circumstances, and that it was not our intention to distress the widow and fatherless; what was right we intended to do. This was my uniform reply to those who said anything to me on the subject. On the 17th, Mr. Sherwood (a young lawyer) came over and presented me a letter from Mrs. Lorimier, and endeavored to explain his position and rights, which he thought would hold good under the second article of the treaty, etc. I gave him to understand that if Mrs. Lorimier meant to set up title, it must be the hardest kind of one—that such an act would end all idea of charity. Following is Mrs. Lorimier's letter to me:

EDWARDSBURG, 16th August, 1796.

SIR—I am informed you have arrived in Oswegatchie with a number of people, and have taken possession of one of my houses there, and that you are about to build a dam across the Black river, first taking away what remained of mine. That you may not be deceived, I now inform you that I have a good title to half a mile on each side of that river, from the mouth to the source of it, which I cannot think of relinquishing without a valuable consideration; and Christian charity obliges me to think that you would not endeavor to wrong or in any manner distress the widow and fatherless, and as it appears you wish to form a settlement there, I hereby give you my first offer to purchase my title, and would be glad to have you answer upon the subject as soon as possible, that I may know how to govern myself.

I am your most humble serv't,

CATHARINE LORIMIER.

TO MAJOR FORD.

As to business in the mercantile way, it equals my expectation. I am sorry that I have not a further supply of coarse goods here for the season. It was impossible for me to know soon enough what would answer the demands here for you to forward them this fall. I would suggest to you the propriety of sending to England this fall, to have the burr stones shipped to Montreal; they will come easier and much cheaper that way than up the Mohawk. It is astonishing what a mill may do here. I have not yet been able to get information relative to iron ore. If we get the saw-mill under way this fall, which I hope will be the case, it will be absolutely necessary to have a bill of such timber as will be wanted for the grist-mill, so that every preparation for that may be going on this winter.

While the repairs on the dam and saw-mill were in process, the surveyor, Mr. Edsall, and a gang of men were engaged in laying out and making roads, as nothing but Indian trails or lumbermen's paths then existed. In this work the first essential was to locate a favorable starting point, and at a suitable place for the erection of a bridge across the Oswegatchie River. The present site was found to be the most feasible, as the river at that point is narrower than above or below, and the water is about ten feet deep, with a smooth rock bed. The north bank is bold and about twelve feet high, and the rock rises abruptly to the surface of the water. A strip about ten rods wide on the south

shore at this point was marshy and it gradually widened towards the mouth of the river. The land on the south shore is underlaid with gray limestone, and gradually descends into the marsh. The rock in the bed of the river begins just below the north end of the bridge site and running in a westerly direction, suddenly drops off to the north. The bed of the river below this rock is composed of hard-pan covered with bowlders that greatly obstructed laden vessels coming into the harbor in time of low water.¹

The first road laid out, called "Black Lake Road," was started at a point in an Indian path on the north shore of the Oswegatchie (now Water street), crossing the river at the bridge site, and passed along by the mill yard, following an Indian trail up by the "Cold Spring;" thence along the westerly shore of Black Lake to the site of an Indian village at the Narrows. The second road laid out was called the Morris-town Road, and began in the Black Lake Road about ten rods south from the bridge site, ran westerly, passing just back of the barracks, running nearly to the St. Lawrence; thence up along its shore to Morris-town, where David Ford, brother of Nathan, located in the summer of 1804. On the east side of the Oswegatchie, the third, called the River Road, was started near the bridge site and ran nearly parallel with the St. Lawrence down to Indian Point, and thence to Waddington. The fourth began at the shore of the St. Lawrence and ran in a southwesterly direction, crossing the River Road at right angles on the height of land about thirty rods north of the bridge site, and continued through to the site of Fordville (now Heuvelton).

Mr. Edsall, with a small party, began the survey of the town into farm lots, and continued it the remainder of that season; the carpenters continued work through the fall and winter. The repairs on the dam and saw mill being finished, it was started and continued cutting lumber for the next season's building. Mr. Ford being in feeble health and fearing the northern climate, returned and wintered in New Jersey.

On his return to Oswegatchie, August 8, 1797, he found that the Canadian claimants had been over in the preceding spring, held a town meeting, elected civil officers and sent on Ensly, their moderator, to get

¹ The government has of late spent considerable money from time to time in dredging the harbor and removing the bowlders.

their proceedings confirmed by the governor, and that they had opened a land office for selling and settling his tract. He also found that some of those jockeys had come over and stripped a quantity of hemlock bark, which Mr. Ford confiscated and threatened the trespassers with prosecution if they came within the jurisdiction of the State. These men had carried on with a high hand during his absence, insulting the settlers, which caused him some anxiety concerning their claims. Mr. Ford wrote Mr. Ogden that influence should be used with the governor and the Legislature to prevent mischief that might arise from the *ex parte* representations which he understood were being made, and added that it would make "a fatal hole in Oswegatchie township," should the claims happen to be confirmed. The trouble about the Lorimier lease was settled September 26, 1798, by paying her \$250 for a quit claim deed.

Mr. Watson was arrested on a charge of having violated the statute by dealing with the Indians for their lands, was taken to Rome and convicted, and after lying in jail a year, was released by signing a quit claim and surrendering his papers. This course taken with Watson settled all claims made by others to lands through Indian titles.

A provision of the constitution of the State adopted April 20, 1777, reserved to the Legislature, as before alluded to, as follows:

That no purchases or contracts for the sale of lands, made since the 14th day of October, 1777, or which may hereafter be made, with the said Indians, within the limits of this State, shall be binding on the said Indians, or deemed valid, unless made under the authority and with the consent of the Legislature of this State.

By an act passed April 4, 1801, it was made an offence subject to fine and imprisonment, to violate the above act of 1777.

The disputed claims of land titles having been disposed of, Mr. Ford now turned his attention to improvements. The saw mill had been kept running, a quantity of lumber was prepared for building and large lots were rafted occasionally to Montreal. The first building of note erected was a hotel. Mr. Ford saw the necessity of a house of sufficient capacity to accommodate the traveling public, as the new settlement began to attract strangers from abroad, as well as to lodge and board the workmen who would be employed on the various improvements soon to be commenced. The site selected was on the east shore of the Oswegatchie, by an Indian path near the St. Lawrence and directly facing or opposite the old barracks, where the low and sloping banks

afforded a good landing place for small boats, as ferrying for several years at first was the only means of communication between the east and west sides of the river. The hotel was finished in the fall of 1797, and Mr. Ford, averse to anything English, named it "The American." This same building, so far as we have been able to ascertain by the oldest



AMERICAN HOTEL.

inhabitants, has been used for a hotel only, and is now in good repair. It is situated on water street in front of the Averills' office. The large hewn timbers, framed in "bents," clearly show the style of the framed buildings of that day. The name of the house has since been changed to "Lusher," then to "American," then "The Baldwin," and it is now called the "Sterling House."

The grist mill was begun in the summer of 1797, and raised in October of that year. It was placed a considerable distance below the dam, in order to get a greater depth of water for vessels to load and unload at the wharf near by. The water was conducted to the wheel in a flume from the pond. The first story of the mill was of stone, and three stories above of wood. A large number of men were employed on the mill at high prices, to be paid in silver. Most of the masons and ten-

ders were from Montreal, and therefore would not take pay in trade, as was the general custom.

The internal arrangements of the mill were after the improved plans of that practical mechanic, Oliver Evans, who published a work entitled "Millwright and Miller's Guide," at Philadelphia in 1795, which contained specifications, cuts of plans of gearing and the various styles of water wheels, such as the overshot, breast, flutter and central discharge wheels. This work contained in its recommendations those of President George Washington, Secretaries of State Thomas Jefferson and Edmond Randolph, with others of senators and noted men. For his own guidance in the construction of this mill, Mr. Ford's millwright brought a copy of this book with him, which was reported to have been left with one of the millers. The book has since passed from one person to another, and finally came into possession of the writer, who having seen a portion of the works in this mill fifty years ago, found it to correspond with the engravings in the book. The shafts of the water wheels and machinery were of wood; the gear wheels were also wood, doweled together. The large spur or crown gear had coarse, oval-shaped wooden pins, and was called the "wallower." The pinions had round wooden pins, and were known as "trundles." There was no cast gearing made at that date. The burr stone, spindle points and gudgeons were brought up from Montreal; also the bolting cloth, screens, etc.

Getting men and supplies from so far away was very expensive. There was no lack of ability or inclination on the part of Samuel Ogden to sustain these expenses; but the means of communication by letter, and especially the remittance of money, were very precarious and uncertain. This caused the greatest inconvenience and difficulty, and in this and the following years almost rendered the firm insolvent. It was in this extremity that the energy and perseverance of Mr. Ford were displayed in the most striking manner, and in such a way as to indicate his qualifications for founding a colony beyond the protection of law, and among those whose interests would have been promoted by his misfortune. He writes under date of September, 1797, that he took out his commission as a magistrate, but could not be sworn in except by a judge or a clerk of the County Court, which officers were not at hand, and he could not spare time to hunt them up.

As the business of the season was about to close Mr. Ford's embarrassment became extreme. He said :

The \$500 which I am authorized to draw on Mr. Ogden's brother was so trifling a sum, compared with my disbursements, that I was almost discouraged. I had but five dollars of this sum left after paying the four French masons and the six laborers from Montreal. Now, what was I to do with the rest? The wages due Edsel's thirteen surveyors, five carpenters and thirteen laborers, with the amount due for supplies, had all to be paid very soon, so that the men could go to their homes. I wrote R. Ogden that I had sent a raft of 2,800 boards to Montreal, but that Mr. Richards, the foreman of the raft, had not yet returned, but had written to me that he feared the raft would not sell for enough to pay for the articles that he had been under the necessity of purchasing, so that when he had to pay \$40 advanced for the Frenchmen's outfit, the \$40 owing to R. F. & Co. for three barrels of rum [the staff of life in those days], or the fifteen bushels of salt, two casks of nails, window glass and tin, and added to this the cash that he owed the hands at Montreal, he was sure that he would have but little if any of the raft money left. The raft would not bring more than \$380, if Richards was able to get \$12.50 per 100 boards, which was very improbable. The door of my room was besieged by men who wanted their pay. What was I to do? I wrote Mr. Ogden that if he would for a moment imagine himself in my very unpleasant position, I was confident his humanity would become excited to that degree that he would lose no time in giving relief. But he was too far from the scene of my trouble, and my pen was too weak to portray the emergencies of the situation. I stated to Mr. Ogden that perhaps he might ask why I did not draw a bill and send it to his brother at Montreal to negotiate and pay the Frenchmen there. This I had tried to do, but from their jealousy or ignorance, or by the orders of their priests to bring the money with them (so they, the priests, could get their share), or for other reasons of which I was ignorant, they would accept of nothing but the money.

Mr. Ford stated that those people upon the other side of the St. Lawrence who at first talked so much about purchasing and settling at Ogdensburg, said little about the matter when the terms for actual settlers were made clear to them. Their object seemed to have been to get a chance to cull out the timber and leave. Another class, who would have come over but were too poor to pay in the limited time allowed, were fearful that the land would be taken from them and they would lose their improvements. He said the more he became acquainted with this class, the less he valued them as settlers. They were a strange medley, and he believed that it was well that there was an intervening river. He was well convinced in his own mind that the country would be settled, and by our countrymen, one of whom was worth six of his majesty's beef-eaters.

When they at Oswegatchie shall get their building and business well under way, and if possible get the Legislature to assist in cutting a road through to the Mohawk, the country will soon be settled.

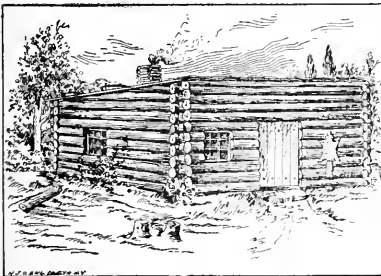
The great object of solicitude, the grist mill, was at length completed, so that grinding was done on the first day of December, 1798, and up to the 22d they had ground 1,500 bushels of wheat.

During the summer of 1799, while the surveying of the towns was in progress, vague reports of the discovery of iron mines, salt springs, etc., were circulated and high expectations formed, especially from the latter. During the season of 1799 a second saw mill was erected. Both the grist mill and the saw mills were kept busily at work. In almost every letter that Mr. Ford wrote to Mr. Ogden he brought in the subject of a road to the Mohawk as an object of vast importance to the prosperity of the new settlement. The agitation led to a State road being built a few years later.

CHAPTER IX.

THE PIONEER'S EXPERIENCE.

Pioneer Methods--Equipment for Pioneer Life--The Shanty--Clearing of Land--Construction of Log Houses--Food of Pioneers--Wild Animals--Description of Pioneer Houses--The Dutch Chimney--Lumber and Black Salts--Pioneer Social Life.



PIONEER'S SHANTY.

THE following narrative is no fancy sketch, but simply relates what the pioneer settlers were obliged to pass through in order to effect a lodgment in a wilderness so remote from civilization. Being constantly exposed to savage ferocity, wild beasts, to famine and sickness, together with the hardships which such a situation imposes, has in it a species

of merit which deserves to be commended; especially by those who

are now enjoying the fruits of cultivated fields, elegant homes, good roads, and means of rapid transportation, which have grown out of those feeble beginnings of the first settlers.

When it became known to the people of the east that the British troops had evacuated Fort Oswegatchie, and Mr. Ogden, through his agent, Mr. Ford, had taken possession of this place, began to build mills, lay out and work roads through a portion of the most valuable lands, people from various parts came to look over the situation with a view of selecting places on which to settle. The beautiful St. Lawrence, with its chain of navigable lakes, attracted many to undertake the hazardous task and endure the privations that must necessarily follow the pioneer in settling along the banks of this noble river.

It was customary when a new settlement was to be commenced in the woods at any considerable distance from civilization, for two or three men to visit the place in order to select the most desirable places to locate. Mr. Ford allowed the settlers at first to choose their locations, after which he had the land surveyed into such lots as they desired. Their choice of lands at first were the maple and beech ridges, as the dry ground was more certain to produce an early crop. After these arrangements were completed the men returned to their homes, when half a dozen or more would join in the enterprise and go back to the woods to begin the settlement. Their outfit consisted of pocket knives, whet stones, chopping axes, iron wedges, a saw, augurs, a few nails, a frying pan, a bake kettle, pail, cups, tin plates, blankets, salt and flour. Meats were easily procured from game near the camp.

On arriving at the place selected, they first built what was termed a hunter's shanty, which was readily made by placing a pole about eight feet high against two small trees, and leaning others on either side against it, the lower ends resting on the ground. This frame was then covered with hemlock or cedar boughs, one end being left open, and cots were made of the same material to sleep on. In front of the door a few stones were properly arranged in which to build a fire for cooking food. A bright or blazing fire was usually kept burning all night as a protection against wild beasts. Each person having selected his lot began his work by what is termed underbrushing; that is, he cut the saplings and brushwood and piled them in heaps. Having no ox

team to haul the large logs together, they planned what were termed "windrows," by felling the large trees in one direction, and one upon another as far as possible. The smaller trees that could not be thus treated were cut into such lengths as five or six men could carry, and dumped into the thin places on the heaps. After the men had chopped a few days, for a change of work they all joined and piled up the logs. In this manner the work went on until each one had two or more acres cut and piled ready to set on fire. The fallows were usually set on fire at the same time, as no one could chop in the dense smoke that arose from the burning brush wood. The first burn usually consumed the greater part of the heaps, after which the brands were repiled and reburned, until all the timber was in ashes. The next move made, in case the season was not too far advanced, was to plant a patch of corn and potatoes; but if too late, they sowed fall or winter wheat. The process of planting corn or potatoes in new fallows, was to make a hole in the ground between and around the stumps with the "bit" of an axe, drop in the seed, and cover with the foot. The wheat was sowed broadcast between the stumps and raked in with a wooden tooth rake, usually made on the spot.

The next in order was to erect a log shanty near the center of the clearing, or away from the reach of trees which were liable to be blown down. The size of the shanty depended somewhat on the number in the family to occupy it, but usually twelve by sixteen feet square and one story high. The roof single and of sufficient pitch, and covered with either boughs, bark or troughs, which were dug from split logs. The floor was laid on the ground with bark or split slabs. A few stones were laid up at one end, or corner of the house, for a fire place, the ground serving for a hearth, and a hole left in the roof to allow the smoke to escape. The door was usually made of split slabs, and with strong wood hinges, with a heavy latch bar extending nearly across the door, and dropped into a strong wooden catch, securely fastened to the door post. A raw hide thong was fastened to the latch bar, passed through a small hole higher up in the door, so that by it the bar could be lifted out of the notch, and the door opened from without. By drawing in the latch string the door was barred to outsiders. From this originated the poetry of the log cabin and "our latch string is

out" has become a classic expression of cordial hospitality. One or two holes were cut in the walls and covered with greased paper (in absence of glass) to admit light. The cracks between the logs were stopped with split strips of wood and calked with moss from trees. Benches to sit on and tables to eat from were made of split slabs with wood pegs to support them. The beds were either made on the floor or on racks consisting of long pegs driven into the logs at one corner of the shanty and covered with evergreen boughs. The shanties being thus finished, one or two of the men remained to look after their claims, while the others returned to their old homes for their families.

During the absence of the men their wives were busy making clothes and preparing to go to the forest homes. The culinary utensils were limited to a pot, skillet, bake kettle, a few iron spoons, knives and forks, and a few tin dishes.

Parties coming in by the way of Vermont could get conveyances as far as Plattsburg. From that point they made their way through the woods on foot, carrying a pack on their backs, guided by Indian trails or blazed trees, sleeping in hunter's shanties or on boughs gathered for the occasion. This part of the journey was accomplished, if the family was in good health, in from six to ten days. Those who came by way of Albany, came in boats up the Mohawk, Wood Creek, and around by Oswego. Some came across from Fort Stanwix (now Rome) through the woods by Carthage, making their way either on foot or on pack horses, sleeping in shanties or in booths made for the occasion. On arriving at their destination they made themselves as comfortable as possible with the means at hand, and soon became accustomed to their lot. Similar settlements were formed within a year or two at Morristown, Black Lake, Heuvelton, De Kalb, Lisbon, Waddington, and other places in the county. The first two or three years of the pioneer's life were the most trying. Previous to the completion of Ford's grist mill at Oswegatchie the settlers had to procure what little flour they used from Montreal at great expense and trouble; therefore their food consisted largely of fresh and dried or "jerked" venison, beech nuts, walnuts, butternuts, basswood buds, the inner coat of birch bark, and maple sugar, and occasionally a shortcake, when they were lucky enough to

get the flour to make one. Shortcake was considered a luxury of those days, although made from coarse flour, without butter or lard for shortening, or soda to raise it with. In absence of these ingredients the women were not slow to utilize the means at hand. Deer's tallow was plenty, though too hard and dry to work well in kneading the dough; but by melting a portion of bear's grease, or raccoon's oil with it, a compound was formed that could be used to good advantage. White lye was also used in place of soda, which was readily made by dropping hot ash cinders into water. The cinders were formed by the sap of green timber dripping from the end of burning logs into hot ashes. After the materials were properly kneaded, the dough was rolled into shape to fit into an iron skillet, when the cake was ornamented by marking the surface with the tines of a fork into small diamond shaped squares and dotting in the center with the same instrument. The skillet was set up to the hearth before the fire at a suitable angle to allow the heat to strike squarely on the cake. Live coals were also placed beneath and around the back side of the skillet. In this manner the cake was soon baked to a good brown and healthy color. The women were skilled in this way of cooking, as they watched the baking closely, turning it around or over occasionally to give it an even baking. To ascertain when it was sufficiently baked, they dumped it out on a bench and either gave it a few taps with the fingers or punctured it with a partridge quill, after which it was rolled up in a dampened towel to soften the crust, broken and served warm with maple molasses. The elderly people who were accustomed to feast on this kind of cake in their younger days, solemnly declare there is no cake made even in this day of improvements that equals in flavor their mother's shortcake baked in a skillet before the fire.

During the second year the settlers raised small patches of corn, potatoes, turnips, etc., which greatly added to their comfort. The native leek that grew so abundantly in the woods, filling the atmosphere with its odor, was used during its season in place of onions. The use of leeks caused the breath to smell very rank, and the milk and butter made when the cows fed on leeks had also a rank taste and smell. The only way to tolerate this smell or taste, as the settlers used to say, was by "biting a leek."

During the third season, the settlers usually raised sufficient hay to winter a yoke of oxen and a cow or two, by browsing them a portion of the time on birch and basswood tree tops felled for that purpose. The few vegetables that were raised in addition to a small quantity of milk distributed among the families of the neighborhood was highly appreciated. The deer, at first, furnished venison for the greater portion of their living and thus proved a great blessing to the pioneer, as this food often kept them from starving. Yet, after the first few years, in some other respects the deer were very annoying, as they roamed over the fields by night, trampling down and browsing off the tender grain, vegetables, etc., often to the entire destruction of the crops. Their presence also drew the wolf, bear and panther, which prowled around the settlements to the terror of women and children. Most any night the scream of the panther, the growl of the bear, and the howl of the wolf could be heard in different quarters of the forest. Families that were separated by a belt of woods never visited each other after dark, except on urgent business or in case of sickness, when they carried a blazing torch, which was a protection against wild animals. The panther or wolf seldom interfered with the freedom of settlers, except in case of extreme hunger, or being wounded or having their young near by; therefore, on the whole, these animals were considered harmless. There were, however, many instances of fierce encounters with wild beasts, a few of which are recorded in the history of the towns herein.

After Mr. Ford had got his grist mill in operation to grind grain for the settlers, and roads cut through to various places, emigration was greatly stimulated thereby, and the borders of the various settlements were rapidly enlarged. Oxen, cows, sheep, pigs and poultry were soon brought to the settlements, which added materially to the prosperity and stability of the neighborhoods. The settlers began to build log houses with double roofs and Dutch chimneys to take the place of the shanty. The Dutch chimney was introduced into the country by the Hollanders in settling Manhattan Island, and was so well adapted to the wants of the people living in a forest country that its use became general with all classes of settlers. As the introduction of the log house and Dutch chimney was considered an advanced step in civilization over the rude shanty, it may be well here to give a description of

each. The information does not come to the writer at second hand, as he was born and lived in one a number of years. Logs were selected that were uniformly straight and nearly of a size. The sills were laid on a few flat stones and the floor sleepers being "sided" were notched into them. Each tier of logs was locked together at the corners by "V" shaped notches, and carried up seven to eight feet, when small peeled logs, straightened one side, were notched into the side walls to support a chamber floor. Above this floor, the body of the house was continued to four feet higher to give chamber room. The plates were thoroughly pinned to the logs beneath and notches made six feet apart termed "bear's mouths" to receive jack rafters, which were elevated to one-third pitch. Ribs or small poles were pinned across the rafters about two feet apart and covered with long shingles. The shingles were "rove" cooper fashion or across the grain, about half an inch on the heart edge and about five-eighths of an inch on the sap edge; they were some fifty inches long, four to six inches wide and laid twenty to twenty-four inches to the weather. They were not shaved, as it was claimed that the rough surface just as it was split, would shed water much better than if made smoother and uniform. The shingles were lapped one inch on each other, the thin edge on the thick, clapboard fashion, the lap side changed each course, and fastened with six-penny nails, which at that early day were wrought by hand in a forge. This style of shingling was forced to go out of use here when suitable timber to make them from had been exhausted, but they are now in use in some parts of the Southern States. The gable ends were carried up either with logs or boarded up and down. The windows, usually three below and one above, were cut in the walls, and only a single casing on each side to stiffen the walls, and filled with a single sash about two by three feet, having light either four by six inches, or four and a half by seven inches. The door was of the usual length, but considerable wider than now built, for the convenience of taking in large logs to burn. The side jambs served as casing and the log or sill answered as a threshold. The hinges and latch fastening were similar to those described as used in the shanties. The lower floor, when the settlement was not near by a saw mill, was made of split basswood about three inches thick, but the chamber floor was usually made of inch boards. A hole about six

feet square and three feet deep was dug in the center of the house for a cellar, and a floor plank over it was left loose, which served as a door. People who were particularly nice hewed the walls of the house inside, and outside "chinked" the cracks with splints and calked with moss, or plastered them with clay mortar.

The Dutch chimney was constructed by building a wall about ten feet long by seven high in an opening left in the end wall of the house, flush with the inside. It was either laid in clay mortar or banked up with earth on the outside. A hearth of flat stone was laid opposite this wall and extended about six feet back. The flue was laid on girts, connecting the chamber floor beams to the end wall of the house over the fire-place. It was laid up with small split sticks crossing each other at the corners. The lower end was about ten feet by four, and tapered up to the top to about two and a half by three feet square, extending a few feet above the peak of the house, and plastered inside and out with clay mortar. A tram pole, usually ironwood, three to four inches in diameter, was placed just beneath the flue and parallel with the chimney back, resting on girts, which could be moved in or out to accommodate the kettles hanging thereon to the size of the fire. There were three kinds of hooks to suspend the kettles over the fire. The primitive one was a sapling with a hock or branch at one end to pass over the tram pole, and at the opposite end a notch was cut to receive the bail of the kettle. The second style was made of iron bent over at each end, and of different lengths; by using several, hooking one in the other, the kettle could be adjusted to the desired height above the fire. The third style was more expensive, as it was made of a flat piece of iron about three feet long, one end turned over to fit the tram pole and the other turned up as a guide for an adjustable rod to work in; a piece of round iron was of the same length, had one end turned over to fit a kettle bail, and the other end was turned up the opposite way to fit into holes that were punched along the flat part of the iron. By placing the adjustable rod into a hole, below or above, the kettle could be readily placed at proper height above the fire.

There soon came a time when the settlers had to do something besides building log houses or procuring food for their families. The clothing which they brought with them was fast wearing out, and



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necessity compelled them to devise some means whereby it could be replaced; and, besides, payments had to be made on their contracts in order to hold possession of their lands. For a number of years after the close of the Revolutionary War money was scarce and difficult to obtain. The only articles that commanded cash were black salts, square timber and West India pipe staves. Merchants in Ogdensburg erected pearling ovens, bought the salts and made pearlash, which article brought cash in Quebec. Lumber merchants also bought square timber and staves in winter, made them into rafts, and in the spring floated them down to Quebec where they also brought the gold. The merchants paid the settlers for their timber and salts part cash and part in goods. By this arrangement the settlers could work during the summer and fall chopping down the forests, burn the timber into ashes and with it make black salts for marketing. This served a double purpose; first, by clearing the land for a crop, which was usually fall wheat, and second, with the proceeds of the salts they could purchase clothing and make small payments on their land. In the winter most of the settlers were engaged in lumbering, and although not very remunerative, yet the proceeds greatly assisted them to "make both ends meet."

Apart from the hardships and privations which the pioneers were to endure, it would appear to the people of the present day that they would be very lonely, surrounded as they were by a dense forest which virtually cut them off from the outside world. This was not the case; they actually enjoyed life better than they do at the present day, for there was no display of pompous etiquette to mar the friendly feelings which bound them together as a neighborhood, wherein each depended as it were, upon the others. They were always ready to lend a helping hand to the needy in sickness or in health, and their doors were ever open to welcome the stranger. They raised flax, and sheep for wool, which they spun into yarn, wove into cloth and made into garments, with a view more to the comfort of the wearer than to conform to fashion. The social gatherings, apart from those for worship, consisted in frequently going from house to house, which was very enjoyable. In such visits they usually passed their time in singing, dancing, story-telling or riddle-guessing. The women and children were often con-

veyed to and from the place on sleds or *travois* drawn by oxen. This seeming equality of the people and their social and friendly intercourse existed for a time, and until strangers of some means came to the neighborhood, purchased the improvements of a few of the settlers, who were thus sent further into the wilderness. The places thus left vacant in the neighborhood were filled by those unaccustomed to pioneer life, creating, as it were, a coldness or indifference on the part of the new-comer to entering into full fellowship with the pioneers. This caused distrust on the part of the latter, which grew stronger as wealth increased, and caste in society was soon clearly visible; this distinction has kept pace with the prosperity of the country ever since; and hence the good old days of the pioneer's life have passed away never to return.

The experience given in the foregoing narrative is applicable to most of the early settlers in the older towns in the county; hence it is not necessary to allude to similar experience in the history of the towns.

CHAPTER X.

ERECTION OF ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY.

Causes Leading to the Organization of St. Lawrence County--The Erection Act--Name--Rivers--Lakes--Geology and Mineralogy--Mineral Waters, etc.--Analysis of Water from Various Sources--Soil and Timber--County Officers Appointed--County Clerk's Office Building--First National Celebration--Location of County Seat--The First Court House--Hasbrouck's House--The State Road.

THE causes which led to the organization of St. Lawrence county are set forth in a petition, which is preserved in the archives of the State, and which possesses much value, as it contains the names of nearly all the citizens then living in the county. Up to March 6, 1801, the people of this section had to go to Montgomery, Oneida and Herkimer counties to transact legal business. Owing to this fact a petition, which is said to have been intended as a preliminary to the location of the county seat in Lisbon, was made to the Legislature that the said ten

townships, previously described, be incorporated into one town by the name of Lisbon, and that the same may be annexed to the county of Clinton. Lisbon was accordingly erected by an act of the Legislature, and a town meeting held, when a full set of officers was elected. This move gave the people relief so far as town officers were concerned, yet they were obliged to go to Plattsburg to attend court or transact business of the county. Therefore a petition was circulated that fall throughout the townships asking the Legislature that the territory above designated be set off into a county, with all the rights and privileges as other counties have in the State, and to be called St. Lawrence. The petition also set forth that one of the old stone buildings of the Oswegatchie Fort could be used for a court-house, clerk's office and jail until the county decided to erect suitable buildings for that purpose.

The petition having received the signatures of 156 representative men of the proposed territory, was presented to the State Legislature on February 8, 1802. The prayer of the petitioners was granted, and the act to erect the county was passed March 3, 1802.

And it was further enacted, that all that part of the said county lying westward of the boundary line of the townships of Lisbon and Canton, shall be and is erected into a town by the name of Oswegatchie; and the first town meeting in the said town shall be held at the house of Nathan Ford; and the said township of Lisbon and Canton shall continue and remain one town by the name of Lisbon. And that all that part of the said county, known as the townships of Madrid and Potsdam, shall be, and hereby is, erected into a town by the name of Madrid; and the first town meeting in said town shall be held at the house of Joseph Edsall. And that all the remaining part of the said county shall be, and hereby is, erected into a town by the name of Massena; and that the first town meeting in the said town shall be held at the house of Amos Lay.

And it is further enacted, that the freeholders and inhabitants of the several towns erected as follows: Lisbon, Oswegatchie, Madrid and Massena, shall be and are hereby empowered to hold town meetings, and elect such town officers as the freeholders and inhabitants of any town in the State may do by law.

And it is further enacted, that there shall be held, in and for the said county of St. Lawrence, a Court of Common Pleas and General Ses-

sions of the Peace, and that there shall be two terms of the same courts in every year, to commence the first Tuesday in June and the second Tuesday in November in every year, and each term may continue to be held until the Saturday following inclusive. All having the same jurisdiction, powers and authority in the same county as the Courts of Common Pleas and General Sessions of the Peace in other counties of the State.

It was also enacted, that until legislative provisions be made in the premises, the said Court of Common Pleas and General Sessions of the Peace, shall be held in the old barracks in the said town of Oswegatchie, which shall be deemed, in law, the court house and jail of the said county of St. Lawrence.

And it was further enacted, that all the residue of the tract of land lying between the division lines aforesaid, of great lots numbered three and four, and of great lots numbers one and two, in Macomb's purchase, and the north bounds of Totten and Crossfield's purchase, shall, until further legislative provision in the premises, be considered as part of the town of Massena. With these additions to the ten townships, comprises the territory and boundary of the county of St. Lawrence, as hereinafter more fully described.

The county was named from the great river of its boundary. The upper line begins on the shore of Chippewa Bay, and runs north 54° west 44 miles and 40 chains; thence north $89^{\circ} 45'$ east 25 miles and 36 chains; thence north 2° west 60 miles and 10 chains, to the line of the St. Regis or Indian reservation, or about four miles from St. Regis village; thence westerly along the said line of reservation three and a half miles; thence northerly, or at right angles to the river St. Lawrence; thence up along the river about sixty-seven miles to the place of beginning, containing according to the State Gazetteer, "2,880 square miles, or 1 743,200 acres." The county lines embrace the ten original townships and some six miles further on each side of them at the river front; also certain portions of Macomb's purchase as hereinafter described. The county is bounded on the south by Herkimer and Hamilton counties; on the east by Franklin county; on the northeast by the river St. Lawrence, and on the southwest by Jefferson county. The land for several miles back from the river is sufficiently rolling for good drain-

age, and gradually rises toward the southeast to about 1,080 feet, which becomes more rolling or broken as it enters the Adirondack region.

The principal rivers are the Oswegatchie, Indian, Grass, Racquet and St. Regis. The Indian River rises in the east part of Lewis county, passes in a tortuous course into Jefferson county and across the town of Rossie, through Black Lake, and falls into the Oswegatchie about four miles above Ogdensburg. The Oswegatchie River, East Branch, rises in the northern part of Herkimer county and flowing northward through Cranberry Lake, thence westerly across the south end of Pierrepont and the northerly end of Fine, through the center of Edwards and the village, thence across the north end of Fowler into the town of Gouverneur and through the village, thence northerly across Rossie, making a short turn into Jefferson county, turns north and back through Rossie, thence along the north line of Macomb, forming an ox-bow, thence through the town of Gouverneur, forming a second or smaller ox-bow, thence through De Kalb, and passing across the northwest corner of Canton at Rensselaer Falls to Heuvelton, and bearing westerly along the northerly line of De Peyster to the forks or mouth of Black Lake, thence to Ogdensburg, and falls into the St. Lawrence River. The West Branch of the Oswegatchie River rises in the northern part of Lewis county, and flows across the western end of Pitcairn, thence across the southwest corner of Edwards, making a detour into Fowler by the village of Fullerville, thence back of Edwards, through the village, and uniting with the East Branch at Freemansburg, about twelve miles below the village of Edwards.

Grass River rises in the southeastern part of Hopkinton, having two branches which unite not very far from the western line of Pierrepont, draining Massawepie Lake and several other small ones, passing northward, crossing the towns of Colton and Pierrepont, making a turn into Russell and flowing northerly through Canton village, thence across the corner of Potsdam at Norwood, thence through the town of Louisville and Massena village and into the St. Lawrence. A dam for a reservoir was built near its headquarters several years ago, which broke away and has not been replaced.

Racquet River rises in the northern part of Hamilton county, passes into the town of Hopkinton, and is fed by several lakes, passing thence

through the southerly corner of Parishville, thence across the northern corner of Colton, also across the northwest corner of Parishville and the northeast corner of Pierrepont, thence across the easterly part of Potsdam at the village, thence diagonally across Norfolk at the village, through to the easterly part of Massena, running nearly parallel and within about a mile at the point of the Grass River, passing across the west end of the Indian Reservation and falling into the St. Lawrence. This is the longest stream in Northern New York, it being upwards of one hundred miles, and is supposed to drain about 1,200 square miles.

St. Regis River, the western branch, rises in the southern part and the eastern branch in the eastern part of Franklin county, and is formed by the outlet of numerous small lakes and ponds. The easterly branch enters the county and forms the line between the towns of Hopkinton and Lawrence, crossing the northern end of Hopkinton, thence along the eastern corner of Stockholm to the O. and L. C. Railroad. The western branch passes diagonally across Hopkinton and across the northern corner of Parishville into the town of Stockholm, bearing easterly and forming a junction with the eastern branch at the railroad before mentioned. The branches united pass along the northeasterly point of Lawrence, thence through Brasher by Helena and crosses the west end of the Indian reservation to the St. Lawrence.

The Deer River rises in the southern part of Franklin county, flows through Lawrence and enters the town of Brasher and unites with the St. Regis River at Helena. All these streams have a rapid descent from the highlands, diminishing somewhat as they near their mouths, and are broken by numerous falls or rapids which furnish abundant water power.

Oswegatchie and Grass Rivers are connected by a natural canal about five miles long at a point some six miles above Heuvelton, which served in early days as a highway for canoes. The Oswegatchie is a trifle the lowest, but the water flows from one river to the other according as either river rises or falls first.

Lakes in the County—The one most important is Black Lake. It commences in Rossie and forms the boundary line between the towns of Hammond, Morristown, and Oswegatchie on its north, and De Peyster and Macomb on its south side. It is about twenty miles long, is

quite narrow at its lower end, and about five miles wide at its upper end. It covers an area of about fifteen square miles. Its water is quite dark, caused by drainage of peaty swamps. The water is generally shallow but very deep near the mouth of Indian River. The upper end or broad part of the lake contains numerous islands and is walled in places by perpendicular ledges of sandstone, some of a reddish color, affording in many localities picturesque and beautiful scenery.

Cranberry Lake is next in importance. It lies in the southern part of the township of Colton and originally contained about 5,000 acres. An act was passed April 21, 1865 (chap. 505), for the purpose of checking freshets and improving the hydraulic power on the Oswegatchie River; a dam was erected at the mouth of the lake to raise the water twelve to fifteen feet, which serves as a reservoir. A tax was levied on the water powers below according to the valuation as assessed by the three commissioners who were appointed by the county judge. The money so raised was to pay for the overflowed land, which was 5,000 acres, to build a dam, other expenses and pay a gate-tender. The first tax raised was \$1,871. According to a survey made by the commissioners in the summer of 1892, there were forty-seven falls or suitable places to erect dams, and the most of these places have been utilized. The lowest of these is six feet and forty-three one-hundredths, and the highest is 164 and twenty-one one-hundredths feet. The average of these falls is eighteen and fourteen one-hundredths feet. Tupper's Lake lies partly in the southeastern corner of Hopkinton, and in the county of Hamilton, near the head of Racquet River. A dam was erected on the outlet as a feeder to the water power below.

Massawepie Lake lies a few miles below Tupper's Lake, in the same town; also there are about half a dozen smaller lakes and ponds within a short distance around this lake, which drains into Grass River.

Jordon Lake lies near the center of Hopkinton and drains into Racquet River.

Trout Lake lies in the same town near the northeast corner, and drains in the east branch of Racquet River. Indian Lake lies in the southeast corner of Parishville, and drains into Racquet River. In the town of Fine there are about twelve small lakes or good sized ponds, most of them draining into the East Branch of the Oswegatchie.

In the same town there are some six good sized ponds which drain into the West Branch of the Oswegatchie. There are three lakes in the town of Edwards, Bonner and Clear Lakes, and Cedar Lake which lies partly in the town of Hermon. Hermon has Trout Lake, and a creek flows from it through Gardiner's Pond. Yellow Lake lies mostly in the town of Rossie, and partly in Macomb. It is about ten miles long. Pleasant Lake lies in the west end of Macomb, and a second Yellow Lake lies in the northeast part of the same town, and drains into Fish Creek. Mud Lake is in the southeast part of the town of De Peyster and drains into Fish Creek.

The surface of St. Lawrence county covers so vast an area that it necessarily shows great variety, from the highlands of the Adirondacks in the southeast to the champaign region lying adjacent and parallel to the St. Lawrence.

The surface in the more even portion is broken more or less by parallel ridges of primitive and secondary formation; and the western portions, particularly in the town of Rossie and Macomb, are somewhat hilly.

A very peculiar feature of the topography of the county is the curious course which its principal inland streams pursue. They all rise in the highlands, flow for about one-half or more of their course directly towards the St. Lawrence, when they make sudden and sometimes, as is the case with the Oswegatchie, very acute angles, and flow thence to their union with the great river in courses almost parallel to that stream. The Oswegatchie is an exception, though in former times it connected by a sort of natural canal with Grass River, as before mentioned, and very possibly at one period poured its waters through that channel to the northeast. The reason of this peculiarity is undoubtedly found in the ridge like formations before spoken of, which tend generally in a northeast and southwest direction. Chippewa Creek rises in the southwest part of Oswegatchie and flows through Morristown and Hammond into Chippewa Bay, and, curiously enough, in a direction exactly contrary to that followed by the St. Lawrence. The middle and western portions of the county are somewhat broken by protruding masses of the Potsdam sandstone. The northern and northeastern portions are generally level or slightly undulating.

Geology and Mineralogy.—It has been conceded by mineralogists that St. Lawrence county is unrivaled for the variety and beauty of its mineral treasures. The southern part is underlaid by what is termed primary rock, which is designated by geologists as the oldest of the rocky masses. It is made up of a mixture of simple materials which often shows in the structure and mode of arrangement that they were at some remote period subjected to the action of heat. The constituents of these primitive rocks are generally quartz, hornblende and feldspar, arranged on irregular and often very tortuous strata or layers, which are usually steeply inclined. This peculiar mixture and arrangement of simple minerals is denominated gneiss rock. A great variety of minerals occurs in gneiss rock in certain localities, and it is a valuable repository of lead and iron ores. The gneiss rock enters the county from Jefferson, near the line of the military road in Hammond, and its northern margin runs nearly in a direct line to Black Lake, and forms all the islands in that water, although the north shore is sandstone. It diverges from the lake in De Peyster, and runs across De Kalb, Canton, Potsdam, Parishville, and thence onward to Franklin county. Nearly the whole of St. Lawrence county south of this line is underlaid by primary rock. At the village of Potsdam the same rock comes to the surface, sometimes resembling an island of gneiss in the midst of sandstone, and the same thing is observed at other places. However irregular the strata of gneiss may be, it will generally be found to dip, or slope, down towards the north, and is sufficiently covered with earth to be suited for agricultural purposes, but in the southern portion of the county it occurs in abrupt and broken ledges. In De Peyster, De Kalb, Macomb, and Gouverneur, white limestone occurs in abundance. This stone is sawed into shape and is largely used for building and monumental purposes. For the manufacture of lime also there is probably no material in the county that surpasses this. It is generally in limestone, or along the line of its junction with the gneiss, that the more valuable varieties of minerals occur, which are so eagerly sought by collectors.

Lying directly upon the gneiss, or in some instances upon the limestone, is a rock which presents a great variety of structure, called by geologists Potsdam sandstone. This rock crops out in the town of Pots-

dam, St. Lawrence county, above the village. (This same kind of stone is found in Potsdam Germany, hence the name "Potsdam" was given to the town). The quarry is extensively worked, the stone being used principally for trimmings. The sharpness of outline which it preserves in situations where it has been exposed to the weather for centuries, indicates its durability, and being composed of nearly pure silex, occasionally tinged with iron, it harbors none of the parasitic mosses. Walls made of this stone never present the mouldy, decaying appearance, common to walls of limestone in damp situations. (See history of town of Potsdam). This sandstone contains but few evidences of organic life, these being limited to obscure furoids and one or two bivalve shells. The Potsdam sandstone is bordered along the St. Lawrence, and extending back a few miles, by the calciferous sandstone, which presents at many places near Ogdensburg definite fossil remains, which are, however, limited to a few species.¹ Among these are many obscure masses with a texture that indicates that they had been sponges, or the lower order of zoophytes. From an economical point of view this rock (or blue limestone in the second ward of Ogdensburg) is of great importance, both as a building stone and as material for lime, for which, however, it is inferior for certain kinds of work to the white limestone of the primary region, but as it partakes somewhat of the nature of water lime, it is far superior for stone work, especially in damp places. This blue limestone taken from the quarries along the bank of the St. Lawrence above the Oswegatchie River is extensively used for building material, both in the city of Ogdensburg and in the asylum which is now being erected below the city.

Those above enumerated are the principal of our rock formations, but over them all is more or less extensively and very unequally spread masses of soil, sand, clay, and bowlders, much of which bears evidence of having been drifted by agencies that have long since ceased from

¹ The writer in 1838 had an opportunity to examine a beautiful specimen of the outlines of a fossil turtle some fifteen inches long, which is shown in the blue limestone rock upon the shore of Black River, near Dexter, Jefferson county, N. Y. The upper portion of the body or shell seems to have been worn away, leaving a series of parallel curves, touches, and traverse lines formed of white or yellowish colors, flinty substances, embedded in the rock. The limestone doubtless was formed around the turtle after which the cavity, made by the decay of the ligaments which connected the particles of flesh, was filled by infiltration or some other process, thus showing the minute formation of the flesh and entrails of the turtle.

more northern localities and deposited in their present form. This has received the name of "drift," and its study forms one of the most instructive departments of practical geology. Evidences of its northern origin may be found in our ability to often trace loose masses of rock to the parent source, and the polished and scratched surface of the rocks when exposed bears testimony to the fact that they have been ground and furrowed by moving masses, which the direction of the scratches certify was from a northerly region. In the lower part of the county continuous ridges, crossing the river obliquely, may be traced for a considerable distance. In some cases the surface is thickly studded with bowlders, which have been noticed in continuous trains for half a mile or more, and groups of these, usually of similar material, are of constant occurrence.

There is above the drift still another formation, consisting of sands and clays, and containing shells unchanged in texture, and of the species now living in the Arctic Seas, which skirt the northern border of the counties eastward from Ogdensburg. From the extensive occurrence of this formation in the valley of the St. Lawrence, the term "Laurentian Deposit" has been applied to it. It exists in Canada over a great extent of country, and also in the valley of Lake Champlain. In the deep railroad cut through the clay bank east of Ogdensburg were found multitudes of fossil shells; also shells of the same kind are found in the clay banks in the Second Ward, where excavations are made for cellars and wells. The clay beds at Raymondville, which have a peculiar columnar structure, very much like starch and no signs stratification whatever, contain shells of the same species, proving that they belong to a marine formation of a comparatively recent period. Of a still more recent period are the bog ores still forming in swamps; the deposits of lime from a few springs and detritus brought down by rivers and left at their mouths, which form bars, such, for example, as the "rush-bed" at the mouth of the Oswegatchie, and which is still going on with each succeeding freshet.

Minerals.—Among the remarkable features of primary or gneiss rock are trap dykes and metallic veins, of which many interesting instances occur in Rossie, especially near Wegatchie. Of metallic veins, those of iron, lead, copper and zinc are the principal, and of the first

that at Rossie is pre-eminent. Indefinite reports of lead, silver, etc., based upon Indian traditions, were common among the early proprietors, and much effort was made to discover the localities where they existed. Among these a lead mine was said to exist up the Oswegatchie, near the Eel Weir. It was said that Indians would go up the river in bark canoes and return in very short time with the lead. Isaac C. Page, an uncle of the Page brothers of this city, claimed to know the locality of this lead mine, but he was put under an obligation by the Indians to not reveal it, which vow he faithfully kept to the day of his death. At the mines on Black Lake at Mineral Point zinc blende occurs in considerable quantities; as it also does to some extent with the galena in Macomb Mine. Copper ore was found in the southerly part of Canton in the white limestone, and contained occasional crystals of brown tourmaline. It was the yellow sulphuret of copper, and it formed a regular vein one foot in width in some places, and was associated with iron pyrites and occasional stains of green and blue carbonates of copper. The calcite of this place was at times found in crystals of huge proportions coated with minute crystals of pearl spar. The iron ore is more abundant than that of other metals. There are three distinct varieties, differing essentially in geological age, chemical character, mineral associates, and the quantities of iron which they produce. These are the primitive, or magnetic, the specular and the bog ores. The former, although of greater abundance, mostly occurs in sections yet unsettled and difficult of access. It is this variety of ore that is largely wrought in Clinton and Essex counties, and it forms the wealth of Sweden. So far as known, it is interstratified with gneiss. Its mineral associates are few, being quartz, pyrites and pyroxene from its being magnetic. The specular ores are so called from the splendid luster of the crystals which occur in two varieties. The least important of these is the crystalline variety occurring in gneiss and white limestone, often beautifully crystallized in plates and of variable and uncertain quantities. It has not hitherto been wrought with profit. Quartz apparently in twelve-sided crystals is usually found with this ore. Between the gneiss and sandstone, and not elsewhere, occurs a red compact ore, chemically like the last named, but so unlike it to the eye as not to be classed with it; and this has hitherto been the ore most

largely used in St. Lawrence and Jefferson counties for the manufacture of iron. The ore occurs in the hills of moderate elevation and lies directly upon the gneiss rock. These red ores impart their color to whatever comes in contact with them and make a durable paint for outside work when finely ground. Paint from this ore is successfully manufactured at the present time in Ogdensburg. These ores are never crystallized, but occur in every variety of lamellar, slaty, botryoidal, and pulverulent forms, and in some cases cavities are found lined with beautiful and peculiar crystallization of carbonate of lime, spathic iron, heavy spar, aragonite, quartz, iron pyrites, and more rarely cacoxene of chalcodite and millerite, the latter being the rarest and most beautiful of its associates. It occurs in one of the localities in brilliant needle-shaped crystals, radiating from a center like the fibers of a thistle down and having the color and brilliancy of gold. No profitable locality of red ore occurs east of the town of Gouverneur. Bog ores are rare in the primary district, but more common in swamps in Madrid and Norfolk and some other places. In favorable localities the superficial deposits are renewed after being dug over, and thus successive crops are obtained once in a dozen or twenty years. This ore makes very soft, tenacious iron, but is generally lean, not yielding more than twenty to twenty-five per cent. A mixture of the primitive red and bog ores in equal parts was thought to make the best specimen of iron ever produce in Northern New York.

There are between fifty and sixty kinds of minerals, valuable in the arts or as cabinet specimens, that may be gathered in this locality, and one need not travel beyond the precincts of St. Lawrence county to collect a cabinet possessing excellence and value unsurpassed by any other locality on this continent. The specimens occurring in St. Lawrence county may be enumerated as follows:

Agate of coarse variety occurs with chalcedony near Silver Lake in Fowler.

Albite, or white feldspar, is a common constituent of gneiss found in Gouverneur, Rossie and Fowler.

Amethyst (bluish violet or purple quartz) found in Gouverneur and Rossie.

Amphibole (basaltic hornblende) occurs frequently in boulders but not in rock formations; found in Rossie.

Anglesite (sulphate of lead) occurs sparingly in the lead mine of Rossie.

Ankerite (a variety of dolomite containing iron) occurs in the iron mines of Rossie; discovered by chemical test.

Apatite (phosphate of lime) crystallized in six-sided prisms, occurs in the white limestone formation; its color is a delicate green shade and is chemically the same as calcined bones, a strong fertilizer.

Asbestos, of a brown color, with fibres interlocking each other in a very intricate manner, occurs in the town of Fowler, associated with rensselaerite, talc and tremolite.

Aragonite (needle-spar) is found in the iron mines near Somerville in beautiful white globular masses, in cavities of iron ore. This mineral is sometimes called flos-ferri (flowers of iron).

Automolite, said to occur in Rossie, supposed to be a variety of spinelle and identical with dyslnite.

Babingtonite, coating crystals of feldspar, said to occur in Gouverneur.

Blende (sulphuret of zinc) associated with galena at the lead mines in Rossie and other lead mines in the county.

Calcareous tufa, formed by the deposits of carbonate of lime, from springs, occurs in Rossie and Gouverneur.

Calcite (carbonate of lime) occurs in most of the lead and iron mines in the county in limpid crystals in various colors.

Celestine (sulphate of strontia) in crystals of a beautiful blue tint was found in Coal Hill Mine, Rossie.

Chalcedony occurs in Fowler, associated with calcareous spar.

Chlorite occurs in bowlders, but not in rock formations, associated with epidote.

Chondrodite, with its usual associate, spinelle, is found in Rossie in white limestone. It is of every shade of yellow, inclining to orange and brown.

Dolomite, or magnesian limestone, in small quantities, associated with white limestone, is found in Rossie and Fowler.

Dysyntribite occurs at all localities of red iron ore.

Epidote, granular and disseminated in chlorite, is common in bowlders.

Feldspar; this important constituent of gneiss and granite occurs abundantly throughout the primitive region, but in few localities of sufficient interest to merit notice. Crystals of considerable interest occur in Rossie.

Fluor spar; good specimens of this mineral have been found in Gouverneur. Externally they were usually rough, but within were perfectly transparent, in varying shades of green; it is employed as a flux, also in making fluoric acid, used in etching on glass.

Galena (sulphuret of lead); this important ore occurs in Rossie and Macomb in sufficient quantities to warrant the working of the mines. It has also been found in other parts of the county but not in such quantities as to pay the cost of working. It occurs in veins with calcareous spar. When crystallized it has been in the form of cubes and octahedrons, with intermediate modifications.

Garnet is only found in bowlders.

Graphite (carburet of iron) is a common mineral in white limestone, and occurs in Canton and Rossie.

Green stone is common in bowlders and in dykes in limestone in Rossie.

Hornblende, either in its proper color and crystallized form, or in its varieties, as tremolite, asbestos, pargasite, etc.; it is a constituent of gneiss, and coextensive with that rock; it occurs in several parts of the county.

Houghite (named in the honor of its discoverer, Dr. Franklin B. Hough), a new mineral that occurs near Somerville, associated with spinelle, serpentine, dolomite, phlogopite, etc. It has been found crystallized in octahedrons.

Idocrase, in irregular fluted prisms, occurs in boulders and in rocks *in situ* in Rossie; color, clove-brown, opaque and brittle.

Iron pyrites (sulphate of iron) is common, and possesses much economical importance for the manufacture of copperas, sulphuric acid and soda ash. Brilliant specimens are found in the Rossie lead mines where it occurs in the cavities of the veins, crystallized in cubes with various modifications, and possessing a brilliant luster which is not liable to tarnish. It is found in iron mines and often imbedded in gneiss.

Labradorite (opalescent feldspar) occurs in boulders. The best specimens have been found three or four miles above the city of Ogdensburg near the bank of St. Lawrence. It takes a beautiful polish and would form an elegant gem. The play of colors is vivid and the shades mostly green and blue.

Ioxoclase (feldspar with diagonal cleavage), occurs in Rossie in crystallized form usually with feldspar, when broken presents a delicate bluish opalescence.

Muscovite, a variety of black mica, does not occur *in situ* in this locality, but is found in boulders.

Pargasite (green hornblende) occurs whenever apatite has been found in this locality. It usually is crystallized in hexagonal prisms, of a delicate grass green or bluish color.

Pearl spar (crystallized dolomite) occurs in Rossie in crevices of limestone; in clusters or crystals; upon large dog-tooth crystals of calcareous spar.

Phlogopite, the mica of our white limestone formations, occurs in numerous localities and often of great beauty.

Pyroxene in prisms, occurs in numerous localities in De Kalb; the variety is white in which the crystalline form is well exhibited.

Quartz, the most abundant of the simple minerals, and a constituent of gneiss and sandstone, abounds in many interesting varieties in the county.

Rensselaerite, of various shades from white to black through every intermediate color, and varying from a finely granular to a coarsely crystalline structure, occurs in limestone and gneiss in many places in the county. Its softness, toughness, the beautiful gloss which it readily receives, and the diversity of color indicates it as a suitable material for any of the ornamental uses to which alabaster is applied.

Rutile (titanic acid) is said to have been found in Gouverneur and is used in the manufacture of artificial teeth.

Satin spar (fibrous calcite) is of frequent occurrence in seams of serpentine and rensselearite in Fowler and several other places.

Scapolite, in pearly gray crystals which are short and generally terminated, occurs at the locality of apatite in Gouverneur, diffused through white limestone.

Serpentine abounds throughout the primary section of the county, near the white limestone formation. In Edwards it occurs in various delicate shades of green and greenish white.

Spathic iron (carbonate of iron) is found in the iron mines of Rossie in beautiful crystalline groups, lining cavities in the ore, and associated with calcite, heavy spar and iron pyrites. The color is usually bronze and various shades of brown, and the faces of the crystals often warped and usually very brilliant.

Sphene occurs at the apatite localities in Gouverneur and Rossie. It is of a pale red color, and in imperfect crystals; its associates are pargasite, apatite, graphite, etc.

Spinelles occurs at the locality of chondrodite in Rossie and at the locality of serpentine and mica in Gouverneur; it has a pale reddish brown color, opaque and well crystallized; grouped in clusters.

Sulphur, in a native state, occurs in concretions around the iron mines in Rossie where it is formed by the decomposition of iron pyrites, and its deposition is said to be due to the action of vegetable matter.

Sulphate of barytes is associated with limestone in Gouverneur, in an irregular vein with fluor spar. Externally it is of a rusty brown color and with irregular attempts at crystallization, the surface being covered by bundles of coarse crystalline fibres. Broken it presents a pure white color and is fibrous and laminated.

Sulphuret of copper has been procured in quantities in Macomb, Canton and several other towns.

Tourmaline of a reddish brown color and crystallized is found imbedded in white limestone in Rossie, Gouverneur and some other towns.

Tremolite (white hornblende) occurs in Fowler, of a delicate rose color, in masses which have a broken crystalline structure.

Zircon, much esteemed by mineralogists and for its containing zirconium, one of the rarest of the mineral elements, occurs at the apatite locality in Rossie, in square prisms, sometimes terminated by pyramids. It is of a brownish red color, in small crystals and transparent, valuable as a gem.

The preceding description of the various kinds of minerals, specimens of which have been procured in the rocky formation of St. Lawrence county, is given in condensed form. In its preparation the writer has quoted freely from the work of Dr. Franklin B. Hough, who also drew largely from the *American Journal of Science* and the reports of the American Association from 1849 to 1851; also from articles upon geology and mineralogy contributed by Professors Shepard, Dana, Johnson and others.

The drift which covers the rocky formation of this county and the Laurentian deposit, alluded to in the preceding pages, contains a large percentage of the various kinds of minerals, which were, doubtless, pulverized and deposited during the glacial period. We find no elaborate account of this theory by geologists, but a reasonable conclusion that such is a fact, may be reached in a careful test of the waters from the



William A. Dart



various springs and deep wells in this section of the county, as nearly all are more or less impregnated with minerals of some kind.

Mineral Waters, etc.—Water is composed of two gases, oxygen and hydrogen, and is, when pure, free from smell or taste. From the fact of its being the most universal solvent known, it is rarely obtained in this condition, as it attracts to itself more or less from all substances with which it comes in contact. Many springs and wells are highly charged with certain minerals, alkaline and salts, which often impart to the water medicinal and salubrious qualities. The ocean aggregates them all, and in its composition are found: chlorine, iodine, bromine, sulphurs, carbon, soda, magnesia, potash, chalk, iron, fluorine, phosphorus, nitrogen, silicon, boron, gold, silver, copper, lead, zinc, cobalt, nickel and manganese.

The following is an analysis of the water taken eleven hundred and ten feet below the surface of the Dead Sea, gravity 1,227:

Chloride of calcium.....	3.107
Chloride of magnesium.....	14.889
Chloride of sodium.....	7.855
Chloride of potassium.....	0.658
Sulphate of lime.....	0.070
Bromide of potassium.....	0.137

The water from some springs and wells, though having the appearance of being pure, is yet so impregnated with mineral substances as to render it wholly unfit for domestic use. A spring in the town of Macomb not far from the State road, and near the lead mines, sends forth bright and sparkling water, yet man and beast, after drinking it freely are seized with griping pains and manifest all the symptoms of being poisoned. A well was sunk by Page Brothers a few years ago on the Canton road just outside the city limits. A stratum of about twenty-five feet of gray clay was passed when a dark colored, fine, salvy sand was reached and water obtained, which had such a peculiar taste and smell that it was rejected for culinary purposes. The water, however, was used in the stable, and shortly afterward two of their cows sickened and died. The veterinary surgeon pronounced it lead poison, caused by drinking the water in this well. The water in the Page well and that in the Macomb spring doubtless leaches through mineral of some kind, probably a stratum of sulphuret of lead. The

water from most of the wells and springs in this vicinity is charged with salts of lime or magnesia.

The noted Cold Spring flowing out at the base of a thirty foot bank of drift, just above the upper iron bridge over the Oswegatchie at Ogdensburg, has furnished drinking water to the inhabitants in this vicinity from the earliest settlement to the present time. This spring water has always been regarded as the most wholesome of any in the place; yet when it has evaporated it leaves a sediment which under the microscope shows mineral matter of a light gray color, in which the salts of lime largely predominate. In removing from the surface about four feet of rubbish where the river had formerly cut into the bank, a spring has recently been discovered about six rods above the Cold Spring, the water from which is clear, of a bluish tint, is four degrees warmer than the Cold Spring, and has a brackish though not unpleasant taste. A light colored or gray deposit is formed on the grass over which the water flows; and also in a glass after standing a short time. When freely drank this water is a cathartic and diuretic. A well has recently been sunk on Spruce street about twelve feet deep in clayey ground. The water is clear and cold, and rises within three or four feet of the surface. It has a sulphurous taste and smell. A well sunk upon the Read farm about two miles up the lake road affords sulphurous water; also a spring about half a mile above this well, on the Lyons farm, near the Oswegatchie River, and still another farther up the river bank on the Denney tract. These are all strongly impregnated with sulphur, and the taste and smell of their waters is due doubtless to the pyritous soil through which they leach.

Laurentian Well.—The water from this well is clear and nearly odorless, and is claimed by many to possess medicinal qualities. An analysis of the water made by E. Walker, Ph.D., School of Mines, Columbia College, New York, is as follows:

231 cubic in. U. S. gallon.

Sodium chloride (grains).....8.549

Definition.—Sodium from soda, a yellowish white metallic element, soft like wax and lighter than water. Chloride, or chlorine, is a heavy gas of greenish color; it has a disagreeable suffocating odor, and is destructive of life; is a constituent of common salt, making sixty parts of it by weight, and with hydrogen forms hydrochloric acid. It is a powerful bleaching and disinfecting agent.

Sodium bicarbonate.....	3.908
Bicarbonate is a carbonate containing two equivalents of carbonic acid to one of base; one of super-carbonates	
Calcium bicarbonate.....	4.741
Calcium is a metallic basis of lime.	
Barium bicarbonate.....	Trace.
Barium is the metallic basis of baryta or barea, which is an oxide of barium. (Earthy salts or heavy spar.)	
Ferrous bicarbonate.....	0.723
Ferrous, partaking of iron, made of, or pertaining to iron; like iron.	
Calcium sulphate	35.691
Sulphate, brimstone sulphur, a salt formed by sulphuric acid in combination with any base; as sulphate of lime.	
Magnesium sulphate.. ..	20.854
Magnesium is the undecomposable metallic base of magnesia; magnesia, the magnet, also a mineral that looks like silver, a kind of talc; is an earth; the oxide of magnesium. It occurs in nature as periclase, (meaning a grayish or dark green mineral), consisting of magnesia with a small proportion of protoxide of iron.	
Potassium sulphate.....	3.266
Potassium is a bluish white, lustrous metal, having a strong affinity for oxygen, with which it forms potassa; it is lighter than water. Potassa is pure potash or protoxide of potassium.	
Sodium phosphate.....	Trace.
Is a salt formed by the combination of phosphoric acid with a satisfiable base. (Or by combine with an acid.)	
Alumina	0.286
One of the earths, consisting of two parts of aluminum and three parts of oxygen, or an ingredient of common clay.	
Silica	1.020
Pertaining to or obtained from flint or quartz. When pure it is a light white powder, which feels rough when rubbed between the fingers. It is both inodorous and insipid.	
Organic and volatile.....	10.835
Organic matter is the remains of animal or vegetables. Volatile is that capable of wasting. A substance which affects the smell with pungent and fragrant odor, or washes away on exposure to the atmosphere.	
Total grains in a gallon.....	89.872
Carbonic acid gas, cubic inches.....	78.7
Carbonic acid is composed of one part of carbon and two parts of oxygen. In its ordinary condition it is a gas, but it may be reduced to a liquid or solid state by cold and pressure. It is a heavy gas, totally unfit for respiration. Water will absorb its own volume of it, and more than this under pressure; and in this state it becomes the common soda water of the shops, and the carbonated water of natural springs. Combined with lime it constitutes limestone, or common marble and chalk. The definitions given in the preceding tests of the various kinds of minerals will save the reader's time in looking up and will serve in a measure for those to follow.	

Massena Springs.—The following analysis of the Massena Spring water was made by Prof. Fred F. Mayer, of the New York College of Pharmacy. This spring has for the past few years been somewhat noted for the medicinal qualities of its water, therefore we give the analysis that a comparison may be readily made with tests of other waters in the vicinity of Ogdensburg or county.

231 cubic inches in one gallon		Grains.
Chloride sodium.....	79,792	79,792
Chloride potassium.....	0,508	0,508
Chloride magnesium.....	29,627	29,627
Bromide magnesium.....	0,673	0,673
Bicarbonate lime.....	4,852	4,852
Bicarbonate iron.....	0,488	0,488
Sulphate lime.....	60,931	60,931
Sulphate soda.....	3,500	3,500
Phosphate soda	1,320	1,320
Hyposulphate soda.....	4,205	4,205
Sulphurate sodium.....	1,405	1,405
Silicate soda and organic compound.....	11,176	11,176
		<hr/> 198,477
Sulphuretted hydrogen, per gallon 5,307 cubic inches.....		

The Brewery Artesian Well.—An analysis of the water from the artesian well at the Arnold brewery on Main street, Second ward, in Ogdensburg, was made by Charles L. Davis, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor. This well was drilled upwards of 100 feet, through or nearly through the gray limestone rock overlying a stratum of gneiss, the formation of which antedates the era of animal and vegetable life. Hence the water is free from organic matter, and shows but a small quantity of mineral substances. The following analysis clearly indicates that the water from this well is the purest of any in this section of country.

Sodium chloride, (grains in 1 gallon).....	1.36
Calcium sulphate.....	2.13
Magnesium sulphate.....	.98
Calcium carbonate.....	4.75
Magnesium carbonate.....	8.72
Ferrous carbonate, (iron).....	.51
Alumina and phosphates	traces
Silica.....	.44
Organic matter.....	.00
	<hr/>
Total grains per gallon.....	18. ⁸⁸ / ₁₀₀

Analyses of St. Lawrence and Oswegatchie Rivers.—The following analyses of the St. Lawrence and Oswegatchie River waters, made by Professor Chandler, previous to the erection of the water-works in Ogdensburg, is taken from Dr. Morris's report to the State Medical Society in 1877. The St. Lawrence water was taken in the current, outside of the light-house, and the Oswegatchie water from below the dam, in the fall of 1876. Previous to these tests it was generally believed (and the same opinion is held by many at the present time) that the St. Lawrence water is preferable to the Oswegatchie for culinary purposes. The test shows that the Oswegatchie water contains about one-third less grains of matter per gallon than that of the St. Lawrence. For this reason, and on account of the excellent washing qualities of the Oswegatchie water, the latter was chosen for the city use.

Table of Test, 1876.

	ST. LAWRENCE RIVER.		OSWEGATCHIE RIVER.	
	Parts in 100,000.	Grains per Gallon.	Parts in 100,000.	Grains per Gallon.
Total solid impurity.....	1.1662	12.6	.8793	9.5
Lime as carb. or bicarb.....	.0506	5.49	.2887	3.12
Lime as sulphate.....	.1092	1.18	.0740	.8
Magnesia as phos. and carb.....	.1157	1.25	.0786	.85
Organic matter.....	.1878	2.03	3609	3.9
Silicate soda and potassæ.....	.1943	2.1	.0518	.56
Iron.....		trace	.0185	.2 ^a
Alumina.....		none		
Chloride sodium.....	.0481	.52	.0027	.03
Ammonia.....		none		
Nitrogen as nitrate and nitrites.....	.0027	.03	.0037	.04
		25.20		19.00
Hardness (Clark's test).....		8 degrees		2½ degrees
Hardness after boiling.....		6 deg.		2 deg.

The dissatisfaction with the Oswegatchie water for culinary purposes had become so intense that the water commissioners took steps to have suction pipes of the water-works extended up the river beyond the cemetery to the railroad bridge, with a view a view of obtaining more wholesome water. And in order to determine this point they had the water analyzed, May 21, 1887, by Mr. Albert R. Leeds, professor of

chemistry at the Stevens Institute of Technology, Hoboken, N. J. Two samples of water were supplied for the test ; one taken from the river at the railroad bridge above the dam, and the other drawn from the tap in the city. The following table shows the results :

Analysis of 1887.

	TAKEN AT R. R. BRIDGE.		TAKEN FROM TAP.	
	Parts in 100,000.	Grains per gallon.	Parts in 100,000.	Grains per gallon.
From bridge, color 3.0, taste slight, smell slight.				
From tap, color 3.25 taste not pleasant, smell slight.				
Free ammonia	0.0035	0.00495	0.006	0.0036
Albuminoid ammonia	0.0190	0.011	0.016	0.0093
Oxygen required to oxidize organic matter..	1.145	0.6677	1.030	0.6000
Nitrites	none	none	none	none
Nitrates	0.104	0.0585	0.0626	0.0365
Chlorine	0.350	0.204	0.350	0.204
Total hardness	2.600	1.516	2.730	1.590
Total solids	5.100	2.97	6.0	3.499
Mineral matter	1.900	1.10	2.5	1.450
Organic and volatile matter	3.200	1.80	3.5	2.040
		8.33215		9.4688
Oxygen dissolved in 1 litre	5.439	C. C.	5.189	
Carbonic acid	2.469	"	1.485	
Nitrogen	11.780	"	11.140	
Total gases	19.688	"	17.823	

The following letter accompanied the report of the test of the two samples of water and is the interpretation of the results :

Neither the sample taken from the railroad bridge nor from the tap is of satisfactory quality. That taken from the bridge contains too much nitrogenous matter, capable of undergoing decomposition and oxidation, to be regarded as water suitable for domestic supply. There has been some matter added to the water taken from the tap, which gives it an unpleasant taste, and after standing for twelve hours at a temperature of seventy degrees, it had an offensive smell. These matters caused the water taken from the tap to have a somewhat greater hardness than the other sample. The quantity of total solids held in solution is also greater and the total amount of organic and volatile bodies. It contains a smaller quantity of oxygen and total gases in solution than the river water, but in this respect neither is water of good quality. That taken from the tap, if properly aerated, so as to raise the amount of oxygen and thereby oxidize the sewage matter and take out the color, and filtered so as to remove the extraneous solids, it would be ninety per cent. better in quality than that taken from the river, and it would be bright, sparkling and wholesome.

Signed,

ALBERT R. LEEDS, PH. D.

Explanation of technical terms.—Color.—One degree of color is the same tint of yellow as is struck by 0.01 part of ammonia in 100,000 parts of water, when treated with the Nesster test. The test is always applied after filtration.

Free ammonia.—This is derived from decaying organic matter containing nitrogen, from sewage, or from surface rain water.

Albuminoid ammonia.—This is the measure of that portion of the organic matter which contains nitrogen, and which, while not as yet decomposed, is capable of undergoing putrefactive decomposition. In the course of this decomposition it yields ammonia.

Oxygen required to oxidize organic matter.—The amount of organic matter which is capable of undergoing decomposition is measured by the amount of oxygen required to effect its oxidation at 112 degrees.

Nitrites and Nitrates.—The former measure the nitrogenous organic matter which has undergone by natural process partial oxidation; the latter that which has undergone complete oxidation. In themselves they are harmless, but their determination is of service by way of indicating the amount of previous contamination. The nitrites are estimated as nitrous anhydride ($N_2 O_2$) the nitrates as nitric anhydride ($N_2 O_5$).

Chlorine.—An excess of chlorine over the amount regularly found in the good water of any particular locality, indicates possible contamination by sewage. The limit in inland wells, where the water does not acquire its chlorine from soluble chlorides, naturally presents in the geological formation through which the well is sunk, two grains per gallon.

Hardness.—Hard water will yield a lather with soap only when all the lime and magnesia salts present have been thrown down by the soap in the form of an insoluble compound. Hardness may be either temporary or permanent; the former may be removed by boiling, the latter is not. No diminution of hardness occurs on boiling, when the amount of lime and magnesia present as *carbonates* is less than 1.75 grains per gallon, or when the lime and magnesia exist in the form of sulphates and chlorides. Hardness is measured in degrees, a degree standing for the hardness which would be given to the water by one grain of carbonate of lime dissolved in one gallon. Soft water is water under five degrees of hardness. The greatest hardness allowable in good water is fifteen degrees. November 1, 1882, the Croton water was two degrees, .86; the Passaic water three degrees, .85.

Solids.—The total solids should not exceed ten grains per gallon, on account of the hardness which usually results from excess of mineral matter. In river water the organic and volatile matter should always be small in amount as compared with mineral matter. In the Passaic water, as delivered in Newark and Jersey City, the ratio is about 1 to 3, which is already too high as compared with the same water in its unpolluted condition. In wells the ratio should be much smaller and should not exceed 1 to 10. The total solids are determined after drying at 110 degrees Centigrade; the organic and volatile matter after heating to low redness.

Other data.—When required for judgment the twelve preceding data are particularly specified as being those which are essential to the formation of a sound judgment upon

the potability of a water and its fitness for technical use. As a general rule their determination will be sufficient. But when such is not the case, the analyst will not restrict himself to their determination, but will add other data essential to the settlement of every reasonable doubt. The decision as to the character of the water involves a very grave responsibility, inasmuch as a hastily formed and inaccurate judgment may lead to wide-spread sickness among those drinking the water, or the introduction of a water into manufactories where it may impair the steam boilers, or deteriorate the quality of the goods in whose manufacture it is used.

The mineral and organic matter in the St. Lawrence water does not materially change from one season to another, owing to its even and abundant flow throughout the year. But in small streams like the Oswegatchie, affected so easily by droughts or freshets, the mineral and organic matter then contain changes somewhat in proportion to the flow of water in the stream; therefore no two tests of the water, if taken at different seasons, either at high or low depths, would be exactly alike. The test of the two samples of water before alluded to satisfied the commissioners that it was needless expense to extend the suction pipes of the water works up the river to obtain more wholesome water. Therefore a meeting of the citizens was called to take action upon a proposition to erect an apparatus at the water works for the purpose of properly aerating and filtering the water, at which meeting the proposition failed to receive the endorsement of a majority of the citizens and tax-payers. The necessity to filter or otherwise to purify the water used in the city for drinking and culinary purposes is growing more apparent year by year. The lead pipes first used (at the erection of the water works) for conveying the water supply, have become so much corroded by the action of the water as to make them unfit for conduits, and their further use dangerous to the public health, from the fact that they will become a source of lead poisoning. The acid reaction which renders water capable of dissolving lead may be due to the chemical products of the bacteria which are often found in water; therefore, it is essential that some process should be adopted to destroy the germs of poison, should such be found to exist in our water supply, as the good health of a community depends largely upon the water it uses.

Soil and Timber.—The soil of St. Lawrence county is considerably varied in its quality of fertility. The soils of a district are said to resemble and partake to a certain extent of the nature of the rocks over which they lie, as the disintegrated and decomposed particles, together

with the vegetable and animal remains, form the soil. Yet the debris of the different beds of rock are more or less mixed together by the action of the water in the denuding the surface at one part and carrying it in greater or smaller quantities to another. Thus the fertility of the soil on the higher grounds from which the earthly particles are washed, is found to be very different from that of the valleys to which these particles are carried. Therefore, in a district of sandstone the soil is usually sandy, and in one of limestone, slate, or shale, it is more or less calcareous and clayey, which may be designated from their composition as clays, loams, sandy, gravel, chalks or peats. From the great elevation of the southeastern part of the county, the action of the water in coursing its way down to the St. Lawrence has materially enriched the soil of the river towns to such an extent, that with proper tillage, good crops of grass and grain may be relied upon. The numerous swamps and low grounds which were shunned by the early settlers as worthless, have been drained and converted into arable lands, producing heavy crops of both grain and grass. The stony ridges and rocky ledges are utilized to good advantage for grazing, producing sweet and nutritious grasses on which animals so wonderfully thrive. St. Lawrence county's butter and cheese have gained considerable notoriety in the markets of the world for their peculiarly good flavor.

At an early day most of the country was covered with valuable timber, such as white and black oak, rock elm, pine, cedar, hemlock and spruce; also rock maple, soft maple, basswood, white and black ash, bastard and water elm, and various other kinds of wood that usually grow in our northern latitude.

County Officers Appointed.—The county being thus established as described at the beginning of this chapter, Nathan Ford was appointed judge, John Tibbitts, jr., and Stillman Foot associate justices, and Louis Hasbrouck, county clerk. Mr. Hasbrouck kept the clerk's office in his house situated on the diamond square, which he bought for a guinea, and the first record made in the books is dated May 29, 1802. The first court held in the county, and presided over by the above named officers, was convened on the first Tuesday in June, 1802, in the old barracks.¹

¹ It was said of Mr. Ford that a worthless fellow was brought before him for some trifling offence, and after hearing the complaint the judge banished him off the face of God's earth. The

The first board of supervisors of St. Lawrence county convened in the old barracks on the second Monday of November, 1802, and consisted of Alexander C. Turner, of the town of Lisbon and its territory in the rear; Nathan Ford, from the town of Oswegatchie, comprising the territory on its rear and on the west of it; Joseph Edsall, from the town of Madrid and the township of Potsdam; and Mathew Perkins, from the town of Massena and the townships or territories of Hopkinton and Brasher, embracing the whole of great tracts 2 and 3 of Macomb's purchase. The board of supervisors, consisting of four members, met annually and transacted the business of the county for three successive years, when in 1805 the towns of Hopkinton and Canton were erected and sent a supervisor to attend the session. In the year following three more more towns were added to the list. Since then, towns have been erected from time to time, as will be seen by referring to the chapter on towns, until the number now reaches thirty-one, yet there is sufficient territory in the Adirondack region for several more when settled.

County Clerk's Office Building.—An act passed by the Legislature February 12, 1813, authorized the board of supervisors to raise a tax not to exceed \$900, for the purpose of erecting a fire proof clerk's office. Owing to jealousies in regard to the public buildings being located in Ogdensburg, the supervisors delayed to pass a resolution to raise money for the erection of the clerk's office until October, 1821, when the sum of \$500, was raised for that purpose, and Louis Hasbrouck, David C. Judson and Bishop Perkins were appointed a committee to erect the building. In pursuance of the foregoing resolution, a stone building was erected on the corner of Ford and Green streets, in Ogdensburg.

The First National Celebration.—The first Fourth of July celebration in Ogdensburg, if not in the county, was in 1802, at the old barracks. A large number of settlers came in from the various neighborhoods and a large party of both sexes came from Canada and joined in the festivities. John King, father of the late Hon. Preston King, who was in the employ of Mr. Ogden and Mr. Ford, delivered the oration, and Mr. Ford provided dinner for all present. The cannon used on that

man looked up at the judge imploringly and asked where he should go. The answer came, "To Canada, G—d—n you."

occasion was taken from the French gun-boat which was scuttled and sunk by them on their evacuation of the Fort la Presentation, August 25, 1760. The wreck lay in a cove in front of the fort where now the Rome freight house stands. On building the Ogdensburg, Watertown and Rome Railroad Dock, the wreck was enclosed by the wharf and the freight house built over it. The boys thought that the celebration would be rather tame with no noise, and having learned from a Frenchman, Antoine St. Martin,¹ who was one of the men on the gun-boat when she was scuttled, that there were several cannon on her deck at the time, with this knowledge the boys gathered log chains and prepared to fish out a gun. Black Dick, Mr. Ford's slave, volunteered to dive and search the deck. He did so and the bow gun was found and successfully raised. The gun, a nine pounder, was cleaned, the fuse hole drilled out, and the cannon being hastily mounted on an ox cart by the use of chains, the national salute was fired. The gun was christened *Long Tom*, and was used in the village for a number of years on all occasions of celebrations. It is not probable that the thought entered negro Dick's brain when he was grappling this cannon beneath the "bright and sparkling waters of the Oswegatchie"² that it or a similar one would be used some sixty years later in celebrating the emancipation of his race from bondage. Two six pounders were also taken from the wreck; one was christened "Black Dick" in honor of this hero, and the other "Black Sue." One of these guns (as report says) was burst at Lighthouse Point in the fall of 1807, when a party was firing a salute in honor of Jefferson's Embargo Act. The other cannon was placed in the fort, and was captured with some ten other pieces and taken to Prescott when the British took Ogdensburg on February 22, 1813.

¹ Antoine St. Martin was a soldier in the French army at the time of the surrender of the post, La Galette, to the English in 1760. He resided in Ogdensburg from that date until his death, March 4, 1849, when he was upwards of one hundred years of age. In his later days he became a great favorite with the people and amused them by relating incidents and scenes which he passed through in his younger days. These narratives supplied the subject for a romance written and published at Potsdam by C. Boynton. His longevity seems to have been to him as much a cause of solicitude as it was to others a wonder, and he would at times weep and lament that "God had forgotten him." With him perished the last survivor of the French period in our history.

² A term sarcastically used by R. W. Judson at a citizens' meeting in the fall of 1868, when discussing the quality of the two waters, St. Lawrence and Oswegatchie, one of which was to be used for city purposes.

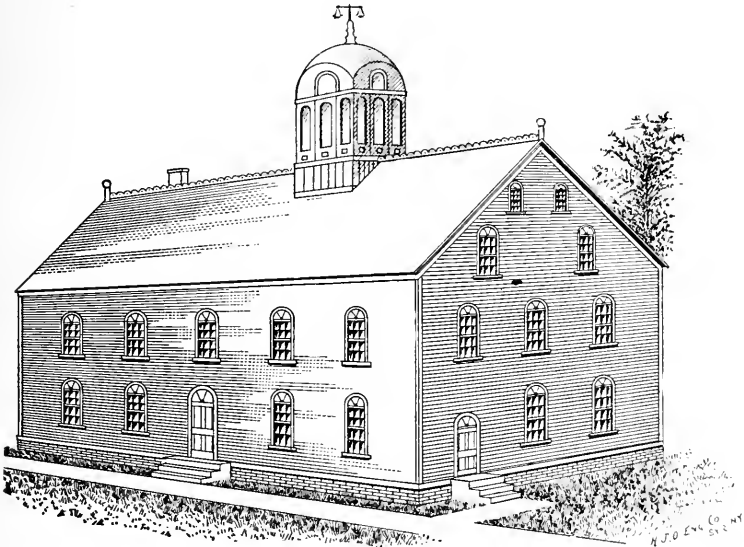
After the county had been established and the use of the old barracks for county purposes accepted for the time being, Mr. Ford wrote Mr. Ogden that he was not altogether satisfied lest some something might turn up and the county seat be removed into the interior. At the convening of the grand jury he stated that he brought forward his proposition respecting the court-house, and should have got through it tolerably well, but Turner Tibbets and Mr. Foot, who lived in Canton, seemed to think it best to have it put off. Mr. Ford continued :

This is of too much importance to be omitted a moment. If we can preserve harmony in the county, it will be the better way; but it is reduced to a certainty that we are to be opposed; I am determined to take the field and we will try our strength. *This letter* and our determination ought to be kept a profound *secret*, and let us pursue the same *friendship* which they affect towards us. You must let me hear as early as possible, for the Board of Supervisors must meet shortly, to fix about the jail, and this cannot be done for less than £100. It will be poor policy to tax the county to raise that additional sum, for a thing that ultimately will be lost, and at this particular time I do not think it practicable for the county to pay it, for wheat and flour have no market at Montreal, and people have nothing that will bring money. The policy of the county ought to be the strictest economy, making the taxes as light as possible, for nothing scares people like taxes, particularly in a new country. Upon mature deliberation I have concluded to make the following proposition, and if the county thinks proper to accept the offer, I would set about the preparation for building the court-house and jail, and before this time next year I would have a room for the court and also one jail-room fitted, and the whole should be finished as soon as possible, and not repair the barracks.

Proposition.—That every person shall sign in wheat as many bushels as they think proper, to be delivered at our mill, one-third in February each year for three years thereafter, the house to be set upon the east side of the Oswegatchie River [the lot where the post-office now stands]. Ogden and Ford will subscribe £1,000, take the wheat subscriptions upon themselves, and go on to finish the building at once.

The opposition to this offer came from the men at Canton only. On the 18th of September, 1802, Mr. Ford wrote Mr. Ogden that he had got all the worst places "cross-wayed." Continuing, he said, "To convince you I have effected something like a road, a wagon from the Mohawk River came through to Ogdensburg with me. Also I have finished a substantial bridge over the east branch [now Heuvelton]; there are few as good in any other of the older counties. During the season vigorous efforts have been made to collect materials for the court-house. Immigration this year has generally been less than for several years past, and this is imputed to the sudden fall in the price of pro-

duce, in consequence of the peace policy." Mr. Ford, ever on the alert to advance the interests of Ogdensburg, worked every card to make Oswegatchie the shire town, and thus he had paved the way by building bridges and roads leading out to the various settlements and by the building of a suitable court-house and jail. In a recent letter to Mr. Ogden, he stated that he brought in three masons from Troy to work on the court-house, and hoped to see the chimneys above the roof within a few days, and it was his intention to hold the November term in the new house.

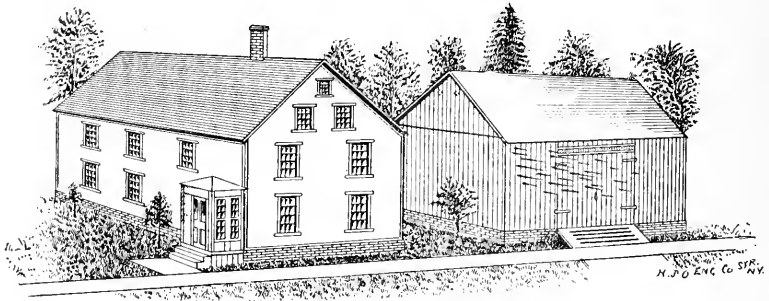


FIRST COURT HOUSE.

On November 17, 1804, Mr. Ford again wrote Mr. Ogden and said that he had the pleasure to inform him that he had so far completed the house by finishing the court-room that the court was held in it; also he had finished one of the cells in the jail, and everything was comfortable and secure. The people who assembled from different parts of the county expressed much satisfaction in finding themselves in possession of so much accommodation. "It has been a pretty tough job," he said, "to get along with, for it has interfered very much with our business, but I hope the effect will be to put an end to

any court-house disputes in the county. I have had the certificates regularly filed in the proper office, and it now becomes the court-house and jail of the county. The property and the prisoners have been transferred to the new building."

There was no county clerk's office provided for, but Mr. Louis Hasbrouck built himself a residence the same year on the triangular lot which Mr. Ford had sold him for a guinea, and kept the records at his home for several years afterwards.



HASBROUCK'S HOUSE AND BARN.

In closing up the business of this remarkable year of 1804, Mr. Ford said :

I intend laying aside all further considerations in the way of building except to build a house for myself, until we find sufficient ore to warrant the erection of a furnace. However, I shall build me a stone dwelling-house, as I cannot consent to live in those old barracks much longer.

The State Road.—The subject of a road to the Mohawk was never lost sight of until accomplished. A law was passed by the Legislature April 9, 1804, authorizing a lottery for the purpose of raising \$22,000, with ten per cent. in addition for expenses, to construct a road from Troy to Greenwich, and from or near the head of the Long Falls on Black River (Carthage) to the mills of Nathan Ford at Oswegatchie. The road was to be six rods wide, and Nathan Ford, Alexander J. Turner and Joseph Edsall were appointed commissioners for making it, at a salary of \$1.50 per day. The summer of 1805 was devoted to the location and opening of the road, and on the 26th of October Judge Ford wrote Mr. Ogden :

I have just returned from laying out the State road between Ogdensburg and Carthage, and I am happy to tell you that we have great alterations [from the old road] for the better, besides shortening the distance. The difficulty I find in forming a plan for expending our lottery money to the best advantage, makes me wish for some abler head than mine to consult with.

The commission decided to employ a foreman and thirty good men, to be paid by the month, all to be under the direction of the commissioners. David Seymour, of Springfield, Vt., father of G. N. Seymour of Ogdensburg, was engaged as foreman, and began the work on the 25th of May, 1809, which was finished in the following fall.

There were living in the village of Ogdensburg in 1804 only four families, as follows: Mr. Slosson, on the corner where the Gilbert block now stands; Dr. Davis (first physician to locate in Ogdensburg), on the ground now covered by E. B. Allen's residence; George Davis, who kept the American Hotel, and a Mr. Chapin on State street near the Ripley House. There were no stores in town except the one kept by Mr. Ford in the old barracks, but occasionally the settlers had the opportunity of shopping on the Durham boats from Utica, in which goods were occasionally displayed for sale. Doubtless there were several families living on the west side of the river, which was not at that time counted as a part of the village; but the fact that a large force of men was employed in that year on the court house, tannery, distillery and in the mills, evidently shows that most of them were single men or had families elsewhere, to whom they returned at the close of the season.

CHAPTER XI.

WAR OF 1812 TO 1815.

Causes of the War—Mr. Ford's Letter upon the Prospect—Militia Called Out to Enforce the Embargo Act—Events of the War at Ogdensburg—A Zealous Sentinel—Bombardment of the British in 1812—Sacking of the Village in 1813—General Wilkinson's Expedition.

THE trouble that led to the War of 1812 between the United States and Great Britain, had been brewing for several years. It was said that through one of the financial transactions of Mr. David Parish, who was a prominent character in developing the resources of St. Lawrence county in its early days, was one of the alleged causes, which are as follows: Mr. Parish resided in Hamburgh, Germany, and was educated as a banker. His financial operations in connection with other capitalists were on the most extensive scale. They entered into an agreement with the French government, then in the hands of Bonaparte, to transfer a large amount of credit to Europe from the Spanish colonies in Mexico. The war between France and England, and the restriction upon commerce then existing, rendered the navigation of the Atlantic with valuable cargoes extremely perilous, from their liability to capture by British cruisers, which swarmed in every sea. The only practicable way of transferring to Europe an equivalent for the specie, which had been intercepted by blockade in the ports of the Spanish colonies, was to procure its shipment to maritime cities in the United States, where it could be invested in colonial produce, which could be shipped to neutral ports in Europe, under the American flag, which in certain cases was allowed by the arrogant British government to pursue a commerce with Europe. The causes were then being developed, which soon ripened into an open war between the United States and Great Britain, which principally grew out of the arbitrary assumption of the latter government. While engaged in carrying these measures into effect Mr. Parish resided in Philadelphia, and his business brought



James L. Bean

him in frequent contact with the financial men of that place, among whom were Gouverneur Morris and the Ogden families, who were connected by marriage, and several others who were interested in the purchase and settlement of lands in the northern part of the State of New York, where he made large purchases of lands.

The troubles, which had been brewing for several years, created distrust and retarded emigration. Mr. Ford wrote Mr. Ogden as early as August, 1807 :

The sound of war has palsied the sale of land. This unhappy affair will very materially affect our prospects in the money line. Much pains is taken by some people upon the other side of the river to inspire a belief that the Indians will be employed by the British government, and their numbers are intensely magnified. This constant theme of fear, originating with the women, puts the d—l in some men, and some among them are becoming as old-womanish as the women themselves. These men I abuse for cowardice, and the women's fears I soothe, but I fear all my exertions will be in vain, for it is incredible what frightful stories are going upon this subject. I yet hope the whirlwind may pass by without material injury.

Later on Mr. Ford writes :

I am sorry to say the sound of war has had the effect to palsy immigration, and if one can judge from the acts of the administration, the chances are much in favor of war measures, though I presume Jefferson does not calculate to fight himself. I hope and trust there will yet be found good sense and moral honesty enough in the people of America to avert the impending storm.

Should this unpleasant bustle blow over this winter, I presume we may calculate the ensuing summer will bring to the country many valuable settlers, who are laying back for no better cause than to see the fate of the present commotion. The people in the country have very much got over their first fright about war, and I hope, should it come, they will have spunk enough to stand their ground and manfully defend their property. The d—l of it is, we have neither guns or ammunition to do with. I suppose, upon a proper representation to Jefferson he might be induced to send up one of his gun boats; it might as well travel our new roads as plow through the sandy corn-fields of Georgia. I should like to know a little beforehand how the guillotine [political it may be presumed] is likely to work. That is a machine much more likely to travel than Jefferson gun-boats, and my opinion is, the Democrats will never rest until they erect a few of that kind of shaving mills.

The embargo act, passed by Congress, December 22, 1807, greatly affected the prosperity of Ogdensburg, by stopping the commerce which had sprung up between this place and Montreal, and in no department was it felt more keenly than in the social and religious circles, and it was rather difficult for every one to keep the spirit of the act.

In order to enforce more strictly non intercourse with Canada, two companies of a brigade that was formed in St. Lawrence, Lewis and Jefferson counties, were sent here under Captains Cherry and Anderson early in the season of 1809. They were said to be the worst set of men ever enlisted, being needlessly officious in searching persons crossing the river, which led to jealousies that almost ripened into hostility with the citizens. The inhabitants organized a night watch to protect their gardens and hen roosts. When the facts in regard to their action became known at headquarters, the soldiers were ordered to be withdrawn. This so pleased the citizens that preparations were made by them to celebrate the event. This came to the knowledge of the troops, and an attempt was made the night before they were to leave to seize the old French cannon belonging to the village, which was to have been fired on their departure, and throw it from the bridge into the Oswegatchie River. The timely discovery of this fact and the arrest of the persons by the Citizens' Guard saved the cannon. On their departure the next day the soldiers were followed by the people with the discordant sounds of hooting, tin horns, cow bells and firing "Long Tom."

In anticipation of war Congress called for 10,000 volunteers. In the latter part of May a company under Captain D. Hawkins came to Ogdensburg, and were temporarily quartered in the court house, and Colonel Stone with a regiment was quartered below the village.

On the 19th of June, 1812, President Madison issued a proclamation of war against Great Britain.

Looking backward at the condition of our country at that time, it seems to have been inadequate to cope with so powerful an enemy. The census of 1810 showed the population to be 7,240,000 in the seventeen States and a few territories. The dominant party at the time (Democratic) having to contend with a strong minority (Federalists) who were opposed to the war, became unpopular; yet vigorous preparations were made by Congress and the several States to raise troops and munitions of war. A national loan of \$11,000,000 was authorized to begin with. Great Britain was already prepared for the conflict. Her European armies were immense and thoroughly equipped. The British navy amounted to no less than 1,036 vessels. Of these there were 254

ships of the line, not one of which carried less than seventy-four guns large calibre. At various stations on the American coast there were eighty-five war vessels bearing the English flag and ready for immediate action. Lake Ontario was commanded by four British brigs, carrying an aggregate of sixty guns. The Canadian armies of England numbered 7,500 regulars and 40,000 militia. Back of all these forces and armaments stood the seemingly inexhaustible British treasury.

The movements of the war so far as affecting Ogdensburg were as follows: There were eight schooners in the harbor on the 29th of June, when an attempt was made to take them to the lake. While on the way they were overhauled by a Canadian party and a few Indians just above Elizabethtown (now Brockville), and two unarmed vessels were taken and burned; the other six returned to Ogdensburg. A section of the bridge was opened and the boats passed above for better protection. During an armistice the latter part of summer the vessels were moved up to the lake.

As soon as war was declared General Brown drafted six companies from the regiments of Colonels Benedict and Stone, the drafted companies being under Captains Griffin of De Kalb, Armstrong of Lisbon, Cook and Hovey of Lewis county, and Bell and Weaver of Herkimer county. In July General Brown dispatched the schooner *Julia*, of the navy, armed with one eighteen-pounder and two six-pounders and laden with military stores, under the command of Lieut. H. W. Wells, for the upper ports. On the 31st she arrived at Morristown and was met at 3 o'clock by a British vessel, *The Earl of Moira*. The two boats dropped anchors, brailed up their canvas and began a cannonade which lasted upwards of three hours, with but slight injury to either. Near dark the enemy's vessel was taken to Elizabethtown (Brockville), and the *Julia* weighed anchor and fell down the current, reaching Ogdensburg before morning. The report of the capture of the two vessels, the engagement of the other two vessels at Morristown, and the news of the general order issued at the same time to march to Ogdensburg, ran through the county with the swiftness of wind, and all the men of the town prepared for immediate action, creating indescribable confusion. The settlements on Black Lake and along the St. Lawrence were entirely deserted, people everywhere running through the woods in

great dismay. At 2 P. M. they were all under arms, an immediate attack being expected from the enemy, for the purpose, as it was supposed, of burning the vessels in the harbor. The alarm had necessitated a hasty draft from the militia of the adjacent towns, who arrived in the forenoon and were, from the necessity of the occasion, put on duty before they had time to learn the discipline of camp or the duties of a soldier. The articles of war were read in their hearing, in which the penalty of death was declared to be the doom of every offender who should violate the regulations or be found wanting either through sins of omission or of commission in the routine of the soldier's duty. To those who had just been called from the quiet labors of the field to participate in the events of the war and to share in the rigid discipline of the camp, the soldier's life appeared to depend upon more contingencies than casualties of battle, and the profession of arms to be a path beset with pitfalls and dangerous passes, so straight and narrow that the utmost caution was required so to conduct one's deportment as to not incur the death penalty. Such, doubtless, were the sentiments of Seth Alexander, a brawny man from De Kalb, who could wield an axe or handle a gun equal to any backwoodsman and who was the subject of the following incident: On the evening of his arrival he was placed on duty as a sentinel, with the usual injunction to let no one pass without the countersign. Through either accident or design the countersign was not given him. The omission was noticed by him at the time and he asked one of the party who had previously known something of the usages of the camp, what he should do in this emergency. The reply was that he must do as he had been ordered. He accordingly formed the resolution to obey his orders to the letter:—
“*To know no man in the dark, and to stop all persons passing by land or by water.*” There are those who believe that the sentinel was thus purposely left in order to test his fidelity by an effort to deprive him of his arms, and thus make him a subject of ridicule. Indeed, one of the officers who was subsequently detained by him, is said to have boasted that he had got two or three guns away from sentinels that night and intended to get as many more. The guard had all been posted and his party of some six or eight men were returning to the guard house when, on approaching the spot where the man without the countersign had

been stationed, they were halted and one by one were commanded to advance, lay down their arms and sit down on the ground. Here they were kept in perfect silence by the resolute orders of the sentinel, who watched every motion of his prisoners and with loaded musket threatened instant death to the first one who should offer to leave his place or make the slightest move towards recovering his arms. The answer returned by the sergeant on being first hailed (which was that Colonel B—— had given orders to allow a boat to pass up) had made the sentinel suspicious. About 11 o'clock at night when preparing to go the grand rounds, the captain of the company on duty made inquiry for the sergeant of the guard and his relief; no one knew what had become of them, as they had not been seen since dark. The corporal of the guard was also missing. Captain Hawkins, to whose command these belonged, Adjutant Church and two privates immediately started to go the rounds and learn the cause of the absence of the missing ones. They were proceeding in single file, the two privates in advance, when they were stopped with the usual challenge, "Who comes there?" to which they replied: "Grand rounds." This was as unintelligible as Greek to the new recruit, who abruptly replied, "I'll grand rounds you," and he ordered the first one to advance and sit down. The captain was next disarmed and placed beside his soldiers, forming altogether a group of a dozen or more, including all the missing ones, who were not only kept in their places, but kept absolutely still by the resolute sentinel armed with a loaded musket. The other privates were soon added to the captain's party and Adjutant Church was next ordered to advance, an order which he promptly refused to obey. No sooner did he refuse than the sentinel instantly fired, but in the darkness the shot fortunately went wild. Upon this, Captain Hawkins sprang to his feet and endeavored to seize the sentinel's musket, but he was colared and kept at arm's length in the iron grasp of the sentinel. A struggle followed in which the bayonet was loosened from the musket but retained by its owner, and the captain received a severe wound in the arm. The sergeant was also wounded in the leg, upon which the party retreated, leaving their arms on the field. In the excitement of the moment the captain had ordered the stubborn guardsman to be shot, but second thought dictated a more humane policy, and a line of sentries

was posted around him to keep others from falling in his way until morning. The line beyond him was at length relieved, wondering what had kept them on duty so long. Meanwhile, Mr. Alexander, conscious of having committed some error the nature and consequences of which he knew not, resolved to still act upon his orders and trust to common justice in the results. He carefully stacked the weapons he had captured, hanging the swords and hats upon bayonets, and on top of all placed the military hat of his captain; he then resumed his duty, resolved to defend his position. Two or three companies were ordered out to take him forcibly from his post, but after a little discussion it was thought expedient to let him remain. A young officer, hearing of the affair, offered to go alone and get him off and he left with that intention, but nothing more was seen of him till next morning, when he was found sitting very quietly under guard not far from the stack of trophies of the last night's adventure. The sentinel refused to let the young officer off, notwithstanding some of his neighbors went to intercede in his behalf, until the man who had given him the orders on leaving him the night before should grant him the authority, but as the latter had been wounded and was unable to walk, he was *carried* to within speaking distance of the sentinel and was successful in procuring the release of the young officer. Alexander, the sentinel, still refused to leave his post, until assured by an officer whom he knew that no harm could come to him. He appeared deeply affected at the mistake he had made and especially at the unhappy consequences. Public censure after the first impulse fell justly upon the officer who had posted the sentinel with orders involving the death penalty, to stop all persons, and at the same time neglected to give him the countersign. It was understood that the officers connected with this incident soon found an excuse for relieving Mr. Alexander from further military duty, and sent him home, as his presence in the army would have had a tendency to keep alive the remarkable story which reflected somewhat on the standing of the officers.

Near the close of the season Captain Benjamin Forsythe with a company of riflemen arrived and were quartered at the old barracks.

On the 2d of October, 1812, about forty British boats escorted by two gunboats came up the river and opened a cannonade on the village, which was renewed the following day. The Americans, having two

twelve-pounders at the Parish dock and 1,200 infantry on the west side of the Oswegatchie River, returned the fire with their cannon for a short time. On the following morning (Sunday, the 4th) the enemy opened fire on the village, and moving over in the harbor came within musket range. The two cannon at the Parish dock were brought into use, and a lively fusillade kept up by the soldiers on the west side of the river caused the fleet to turn back with a disabled gunboat, having had one small boat sunk and a number of men killed and wounded. Nothing further occurred that season of more importance than an occasional bombardment from the fort at Prescott.

Several buildings were struck by cannon balls. One shot entered Mr. Curney's dwelling on the lot where the Seymour House now stands and passed into the room where the family were at dinner. Another struck the frame of a house which stood a block north of the present Custom House site, shivering a rafter. Another entered a gable end of a small hotel on the lot where the National Hotel now stands, passed through a brick chimney, rolled across the room and dropped through a pipe-hole to the floor below. Another struck a pile of wood just back of this last named house, landing in the clay pit of the brick-yard, and splashed mud on some boys, who took refuge behind a wood pile. Henry Plumb of this city was one of those boys. Several shots struck the Parish stone store, the indentations being visible on the walls to-day. A shot from a gunboat struck the west quarter of the roof, and passing diagonally across, went through a brick chimney, out of the gable window, and struck a lumber pile in the saw-mill yard at the dam, which frightened the men away from their work.

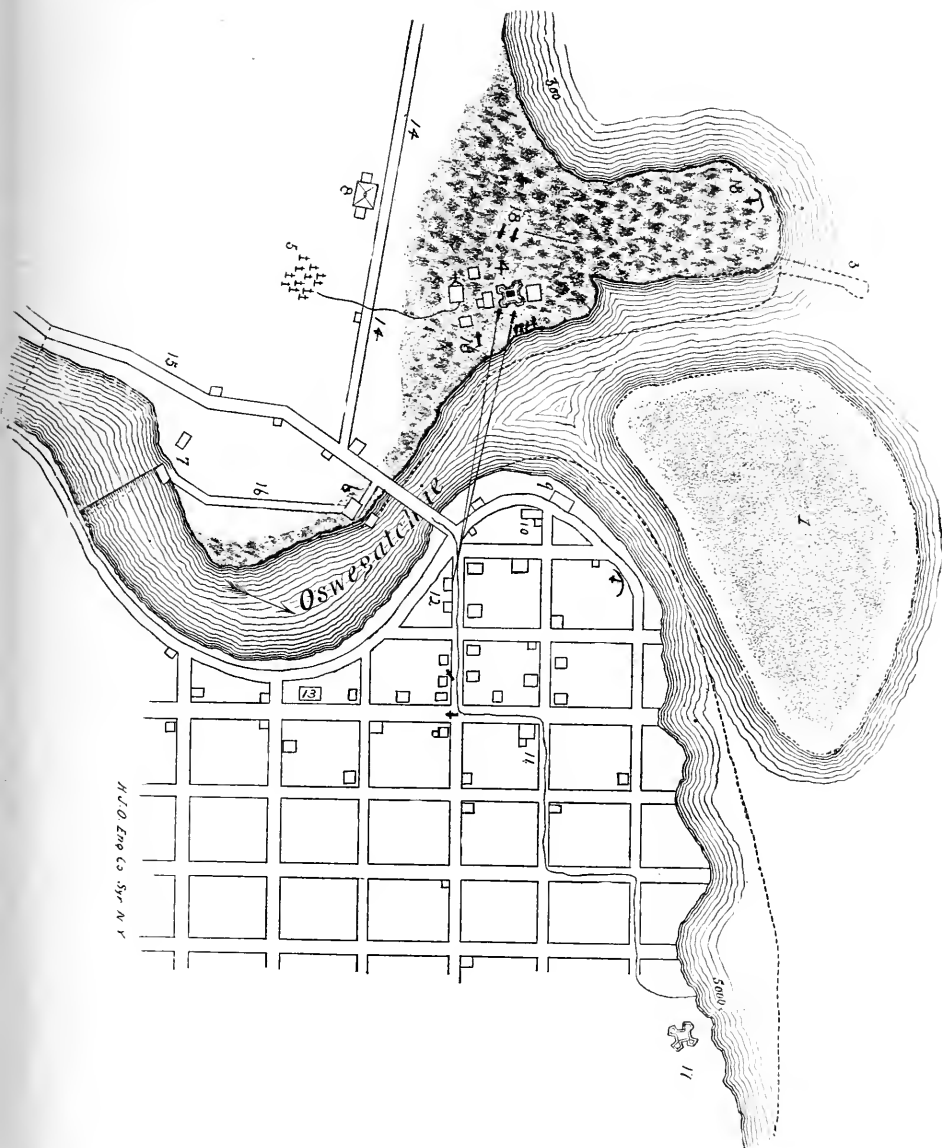
There were many amusing incidents mingled with the terror of those hours of bombardment. The casualties were far less than they otherwise would have been on account of the few buildings in the place being so scattered. Most of the shots, however, dropped along the shore or into the rush bed. It was the custom of the people to keep a watch and when they saw the smoke from the cannon at the fort, warning was given to seek shelter, there being time to do so before the ball would strike.

Henry Plumb relates an incident that occurred to a relative of his who was in an open yard, having the skirt of her dress turned to guard

her face from the sun, and being in a stooping posture engaged in picking herbs, when the sharp warning cry came. She suddenly drew the skirt over her face and started as she supposed for the place of safety, but, like all humanity when off their guard, the step of one foot being longer than the other caused her to travel in a circle, stooping as she went at a lively pace around the yard as the ball came screaming over her head, to the great delight of the boys who were watching her peculiar antics.

In the winter of 1813 news came from Brockville that a large number of American prisoners were confined there, some being charged with desertion from the British army, were to be tried for the same, and all were cruelly treated. A party of about two hundred, consisting of Captain Forsythe's company and a few citizens, left Ogdensburg at 9 P.M., February 6, for Morristown. Some went in sleighs and others on foot. They crossed the river in two divisions and were placed in position for an assault if found necessary, while Captain Forsythe with a few men entered the jail and brought away fifty-two men, including a few of their citizens, one hundred and twenty muskets, twenty rifles, two casks of fixed ammunition, and some other public stores, without a casualty except one man wounded by a shot from a chamber window. They arrived safely at Ogdensburg before daylight the next morning. This bold affair led the enemy to take measures for retaliation. The following is given on the authority of a British soldier, Jehial Phillips: A British captain, whose pride was touched by the successful raid on Brockville, called for volunteers to retaliate by capturing the American sentinel, who was boldly treading his beat on Lighthouse Point in full view of the British camp. A soldier who was called "Bob" said, "Give me Bill Todd and 'Supple Indian' and I will undertake the job." The party, dressed in Indian blanket coats, proceeded cautiously under cover of darkness that night, captured the guard and returned to Prescott with him, from whom it was learned that the militia had gone home, thus leaving Ogdensburg poorly guarded. They at once planned a raid on the place, which was carried out the following day.

Captain Forsythe, being aware of the design to retaliate, had asked General Dearborn of Plattsburg for reinforcements, but could not get



OGDENSBURG IN 1812.

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|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. Rushbed, or Sand Bar. | 7. Saw Mill and Dam. | 13. Court House. |
| 2. Lighthouse Point. | 8. Nathan Ford's House. | 14. Morristown Road. |
| 3. Railroad to Ferry. | 8. Parish Stone Store. | 15. Black Lake Road and Bridge. |
| 4. French Fort and Buildings. | 10. American Hotel. | 16. Flume to Grist Mill. |
| 5. French Burying Ground. | 11. Parish Dwelling. | 17. Oswegatchie Fort, or Redoubt. |
| 6. Early Grist Mill and Store House. | 12. Hasbrouck House and Barn. | 18. Indicate Batteries. |

Dotted lines show recent survey for wharf lines.

them, receiving word instead that if he could not defend the place, he was at liberty to evacuate it; that the loss of the place might arouse the American spirit. Upon receiving this letter Captain Forsythe assembled the officers, consisting of Captain Kellogg, Lieutenant Smith of the rifle company, Lieutenants Baird, Lytle and Wells, of the volunteers, then just raised, Adjutant Church and a few others. The result of the council was a determination to defend the place as long as practicable, and to abandon it only when compelled.

The defense of the place was made as follows: Near the intersection of Ford and Euphemia (now State) street stood an iron twelve-pounder under command of Captain Kellogg of the Albany volunteers. In front of the arsenal a few doors towards the bridge on Ford street was a brass six-pounder on wheels, under command of Joseph York, and a few men mostly citizens and volunteers. On the bank near the Plumb ferry was a rude wooden breastwork, defended by an iron twelve pounder, mounted on a sled carriage (one of the trophies won from Burgoyne), under command of Capt. Joshua Conkey of Canton. It was said that this gun was not fired, although it was so placed that it might have done the enemy much injury; it would have checked them, and perhaps saved the place. On the point where the lighthouse now stands was a brass nine-pounder mounted on a sled carriage, under command of a sergeant in the company of Captain Kellogg. This piece was fired repeatedly with good effect, and its commander was one of the last to retreat when the place was finally evacuated. Back of the old stone garrison were two old fashioned iron six-pounders, mounted on sleds; one of these pieces was under the orders of Daniel W. Church, and the other under Lieutenant Baird of Captain Forsythe's company. In front of the gateway between the two buildings which formed the stone garrison was a six-pounder brass piece on a sled carriage. About twenty feet to the left of this was an iron six-pounder on a sled carriage, which had been taken from a gun boat (French gun-boat without doubt); besides these were several other cannon in front of the stone garrison, which were frozen into the ice.

Early in the morning of February 22, 1813, Lieutenant-Colonel McDonnell's command marched out on the ice in two columns with the intention, as stated by British authority, of only making a demonstra-

tion, but which changed to a real attack. One of the columns, about five hundred strong, directed their march to the lower end of the village, and the other, about three hundred strong, approached from a point above the stone garrison. Besides the United States regulars, there were not more than fifty at Ogdensburg to show their faces to the enemy. Captain Forsythe had drawn up his men in rear of the garrison and facing the column that was approaching from that quarter, and when the latter were within half musket shot, he walked down in front of his men and directed them to reserve their fire until the word of command was given. Near the right of the line Lieutenant Baird was stationed with an iron six-pounder, and Adjutant Church was about two-thirds the way down the line with a brass six-pounder. No order was given to fire until the enemy had nearly reached the bank where the snow had drifted about knee deep, and here they delivered their first volley, but without effect. Captain Forsythe then ordered his troops to fire, and a volley was discharged from the rifles and the two cannon. Upon hearing the order the enemy fell prostrate, and immediately after the discharge they jumped up and ran off without ceremony, leaving eight of their number dead on the ice. This detachment consisted of provincial militia and volunteers under British officers. The column of five hundred from below under McDonnell marched into the village without resistance. When coming up Washington street, as they were turning the corner at the Parish place to go up State street, a citizen from the opposite corner fired and killed a British soldier, the ball lodging in an elm tree, and the citizen was also killed by a return shot. Captain Kellogg's gun was disabled on firing the first shot, when his squad retreated across the Oswegatchie River. Mr. York made good use of his gun, which was charged with canister, disabling several of the enemy and riddling the Parish high board fence. The British officer observed the movements of Mr. York in time to order his men to cross the road and drop on the ground, or the casualties would have been much greater. Two of York's men (citizens) were severely wounded, and the squad was captured.

As the British troops were marching up to Ford street, a boy soldier named Jones, from Canton, on duty at the arsenal, standing on the east side of Ford street, just below State street towards the bridge, gave the

usual challenge and fired into their ranks with fatal effect. He was ordered to surrender, but cried out "never!" and attempted to reload his gun as he passed into a shop near by, when the British soldiers, enraged by his resistance, fired a volley upon the courageous youth and finished their bloody work with the bayonet, pinning him to the counter.

Meanwhile the greatest confusion and alarm prevailed throughout the village, and numbers of citizens were hastening away, most of them in the direction of Heuvelton. The nine-pounder which was posted on the Point under charge of a sergeant, was fired with effect upon the first column the moment they began to show disorder and began a retreat, but its position was such that it could not reach the lower body. Captain Conkey surrendered himself without resistance. These three cannon being in their possession, together with the village, the enemy next directed their efforts towards the position of Forsythe to capture the fort. Captain Forsythe had two cannon planted in front of the garrison, the brass piece charged with canister and grape, ready to fire on the enemy when they reached the Hasbrouck place. But before the order was given to fire, two men were observed coming towards them bearing a white flag. The object of the visit was to demand the immediate surrender of the garrison, otherwise "every man would be put to the bayonet!" Captain Forsythe promptly replied: "Tell your commander there must be more fighting done first." The bearers of this dispatch had no sooner reached their own ranks than the cannon at the garrison was discharged. The enemy watching the movement, dropped to the ground, so that the greater portion of the charge passed over them, disabling only eight men. The casualties would have been much greater had not Captain Forsythe commanded the gunner to "give another turn of the screw to elevate the muzzle," which the latter sullenly obeyed, and thus the lives of many British soldiers were saved. The grape shot struck the side of Hasbrouck's barn, which stood at the upper end of the present Hasbrouck brick block (see engraving), raking the boards with numerous long, deep furrows, which remained visible to the passer-by as a reminder of the war, until the building was destroyed by the great fire of 1852. The enemy immediately took shelter behind the Parish stone store and other available objects, and began firing at Forsythe's men, wounding several of the gunners.

Captain Forsythe, seeing that it would be useless for him with his small force to undertake to hold out against such odds, ordered a retreat up the lake to Thurber's tavern, and thence they crossed over to De Peyster Corners. The British troops proceeded to ransack and pillage the town, carrying off or wantonly destroying a great amount of public and private property. In their carousal they shot through a cellar window and killed a boy. They burned the old barracks,¹ and made several attempts to burn the bridge, but the snow and ice with which it was heavily covered saved it. Finding no more government property to destroy they left for Prescott that afternoon, carrying away fifty-two prisoners, mostly citizens, who were soon afterward paroled; also taking away eleven pieces of cannon and a quantity of provisions belonging to citizens, which they paid for.

The wanton destruction of private property, which is said to have extended to every house in the place but three, was not perpetrated by the British soldiers, but by the abandoned of both sexes from Canada and the States. In this engagement the British lost but six killed and thirty-eight wounded, and of the Americans five killed and fifteen wounded. Captain Forsythe and his command left De Peyster and joined the American forces at Sackett's Harbor, leaving Ogdensburg wholly without military defence thereafter. A portion of the citizens who had left the place during the season, returned soon afterward to the homes which had been made desolate by the ravages of war. Being unprotected, they were frequently subjected to insults by parties from Canada.

In May, 1813, some deserters coming over from the enemy, an officer with a flag was sent over with a demand for their return; otherwise the town would be burned. To this Judge Ford promptly replied that if they attempted to carry out that threat he would rally his neighbors and burn every house from Prescott to Brockville. This reply settled the matter, and the British officer apologized for his conduct.

¹The place was left unguarded thereafter, and the barracks were never repaired. The walls and chimneys stood for many years, a monument recalling to mind the efforts made and privations endured by the first white settlers for our benefit. The place should have been repaired and preserved by the government, instead of having been ruthlessly destroyed by thoughtless men for mercenary objects. Some of the stone of these ruins may now be seen in the road bed west of the Rome depot.

In the fall of 1813 Colonel Lucket with a regiment of U. S. dragoons was sent down the river in advance of General Wilkinson's army to examine the country. He arrived in Ogdensburg just before sundown October 11, and either by design or accident (some thought it purposely done) made a display of his dragoons, which was observed by the British at Prescott fort, greatly exciting the garrison, and they made preparations to retaliate. Ogdensburg was filled with people who had come to attend the county court, which was to begin the next day, Judge Raymond presiding. The grand jury had just retired and a case was being tried when cannonading was heard from the fort in Prescott, causing much confusion in the court. The grand jury adjourned for the day and left the hall which was over the court room. Just as the last person was leaving the room and while in the doorway, a twenty-four pound shot entered the gable end of the building, shattering an end beam of the house, cutting obliquely across the seats a moment before occupied by the jury, and lodging in the partition on the opposite side of the hall [see engraving]. General R. W. Judson, of this city, claims to have the ball, which was secured by parties up Black Lake, among his valuable collection of relics.

In August, 1813, a plan was proposed to bring a combined force upon Canada, a part to descend the St. Lawrence and another to go by way of Lake Champlain, which forces were to unite and co-operate as circumstances might dictate. The former of these was to be under command of General Wilkinson, and the latter under General Wade Hampton. On the 5th of November Wilkinson's army, consisting of about 6,000 men and some 300 small craft and boats, arrived from the upper country at Morristown and camped for the night. On the 6th the expedition proceeded on to within three miles of Ogdensburg, and preparations were made for passing the fort at Prescott. At this place General Wilkinson issued the following proclamation to the Canadians:

The army of the United States, which I have the honor to command, invades these provinces to conquer but not to destroy; to subdue the forces of his Britannic Majesty, not to war against his unoffending subjects. Those, therefore, among you who remain quietly at home, should victory incline to the American standard, shall be protected in their persons and property. But those who are found in arms must necessarily be treated as avowed enemies. To menace is unjust, to seduce dishonorable; yet it is just and humane to place these alternatives before you. Done at

headquarters of the United States Army, this the 6th day of November, 1813, near Ogdensburg on the River St. Lawrence.

JAMES WILKINSON,
By the General Command'g.

N. PINKNEY,
Major and Aid-de-Camp.

The powder and fixed ammunition were debarked and placed in carts to be transported by land under cover of night beyond the enemy's batteries. As soon as the general returned from the shore, orders were issued for the debarkation of all the men (except so many as were necessary to navigate the boats), who were directed to march under cover of the night, to save useless exposure to the enemy's cannon, to a bay two miles below Prescott. About 8 o'clock P.M. a heavy fog came on and it was believed they could pass the British fortress unobserved; orders were accordingly given for the army to march and the flotilla to get under way. The general in his gig proceeded ahead, followed by his passage boat and his family; but a sudden change in the atmosphere exposed his passage boat to the enemy, and upwards of fifty twenty-four pounder shots were fired at her, but without effect, while the column on land being discovered by the gleam of their arms, were assailed with shot and shell, but without injury. General Brown, who was in command of the flotilla, judiciously halted until the moon had set, when he began to move his men; but he was perceived by the enemy, who opened upon his forces, continuing their fire from front to rear for a space of three hours, and yet out of more than three hundred boats not one was touched, and only one man was killed and two wounded. Before ten o'clock the next morning the whole of the flotilla except two vessels reached the place of rendezvous. After this event there was no further hostile movement of any importance by either side in the vicinity of Ogdensburg during the war.

CHAPTER XII.

AFTER THE DECLARATION OF PEACE.

Ogdensburg after the Declaration of Peace--President Monroe's Visit--Removal of the Public Buildings--Description of the Buildings--The New Jail--"Jail Liberties"--Destruction of the Court House by Fire--Measures for the Erection of a New One--Description of the Building--The New County Clerk's Office--The Poorhouse and Asylum--Statistics of the County's Charities.

THE war thus far had not proved of any material benefit to either nation. In the interests of New England centered in ships and factories—the former were captured at sea, while the latter came to a standstill. Industry was paralyzed. The Federal party cried out against the continuance of the contest, and the Democrats, being the dominant party, were inclined to peace. In the summer of 1814 five commissioners were selected to meet ambassadors of Great Britain at Ghent in Belgium. After several months spent in negotiations a treaty was agreed to and signed on the 24th day of December, 1814. On the 18th day of February, 1815, this treaty was ratified by the Senate of the United States, and peace was publicly proclaimed.

It was in the interim, between the conclusion of the treaty and reception of the news in the United States, that the battle of New Orleans was fought. If a telegraph had been in operation at that day many valuable lives could have been saved by an earlier reception of the proclamation of peace.

As the war cloud rolled away our dock yards began to ring with the sound of saw and hammer, the factory was set in motion, and new hopes were inspired among all classes of people. Ogdensburg, which had been nearly deserted at one time, began to bristle with industry. Work upon Fort Oswegatchie (near the Creighton place), the construction of which had been commenced, was abandoned, but on the reception of the news of peace, citizens who had been absent began to return and take possession of their property, which had been at the

mercy of lawless people. The place, like most frontier towns, was greatly impoverished by the ravages of war. With the returning citizens came many wealthy and influential men to make Ogdensburg their home. Such a class of men as George Parish, David C. Judson, John Fine, and Henry Van Rensselaer greatly assisted in restoring order, and materially helped in reorganizing society which had become somewhat corrupt during the struggle.

In the summer of 1817 President James Monroe made a tour through the Southern States. He was met on his way home from Plattsburg by a party of men from Ogdensburg, August 1, and brought into town, received by a band of music, and became the guest of George Parish. He there received the trustees and citizens through Louis Hasbrouck, who addressed him as follows :

SIR—The trustees and inhabitants of this village welcome with peculiar satisfaction your arrival among them. In common with the nation we have viewed with much interest your important tour along our seaboard and frontier, particularly confiding in your observation, wisdom and experience, for the establishment of such points of national defence along our immediate border as will best promote our individual prosperity and strengthen the national security. Born and educated under a government whose laws we venerate, enjoying a soil rich in the bounties of Providence, and grateful for the invaluable blessings of liberty bequeathed to us by the heroes of the Revolution, no effort shall be wanting on our part to maintain, defend, and transmit to our posterity the benefits we so eminently possess.

His excellency replied as follows :

I thank you, citizens of Ogdensburg, for your attention and very polite reception. I receive them as marks of respect to the first magistrate of the nation, not by any means arrogating them to myself as an individual. It gives me great pleasure, because it evinces an attachment of the people to that form of government which they themselves have established. I am satisfied you hold its value in just estimation and are sincerely devoted to its preservation. In administering it I will support its principles and, to the best of my ability, promote the interests of the country.

In the evening the president was joined by Major-General Brown of the United States army and his whole suite, accompanied by whom he repaired to Morristown and lodged with Hon. David Ford. On Saturday, the 2d, he viewed Mr. Parish's extensive and valuable iron works at Rossie, considered at that early day to be an establishment of great public importance and usefulness. From Rossie he proceeded south-

ward by way of Antwerp, where he was met by Mr. Le Ray and others, who conducted him to Le Raysville, where he spent the night.

The natural advantages of this place and the surroundings, such as water power, lake navigation, mines near by, plenty of forest timber and good arable lands in the immediate vicinity, excited extravagant anticipations of the future prosperity and growth of Ogdensburg and the county. Capitalists entered largely into land speculation and held the farms at such high prices that only a few were able to take contracts for land with any degree of certainty of making for themselves a home.

The landed proprietors and settlers of the central and southern sections of the county were never satisfied with the location of the public buildings at Ogdensburg. Among the various arguments then adduced in favor of the removal of the county buildings to a more central place was that of the exposed situation of the frontier and the liability to hostile incursions in case of war; and the fact was cited that the board of supervisors, in the fall of 1814, had made an appropriation to repair the damage done to the court house by the British on February 22, 1813. A petition was circulated for the appointment of commissioners to select a new site for the public buildings, which received seven hundred signatures, and a remonstrance also circulated had seven hundred and sixty-two names. The inhabitants of Potsdam also petitioned for the removal of the buildings to their village. Against the removal it was urged that the condition of the buildings at Ogdensburg did not call for a change; that a large amount of money was about to be expended on the roads, which would make that place easily accessible; that the county buildings worth \$2,000 will become forfeited by reversion to the proprietor; that the taxable inhabitants of the county, then numbering about 2,000, were thinly scattered, and an uncertainty still existed where the weight of population would ultimately preponderate.

A plan was at this time proposed to divide the county by a line running between Lisbon and Canton on the west, and Madrid and Potsdam on the east, to extend in a direct line to the southern bounds of the county. The new county was to have been named Fayette. An estimate made at the time is interesting as denoting the number of taxpayers in the then fifteen towns as follows :

Western Division—Oswegatchie, 193; Gouverneur, 89; De Kalb, 126; Russell, 119; Fowler, 28; Rossie, 62; Lisbon, 115; Canton, 202. Total, 934.

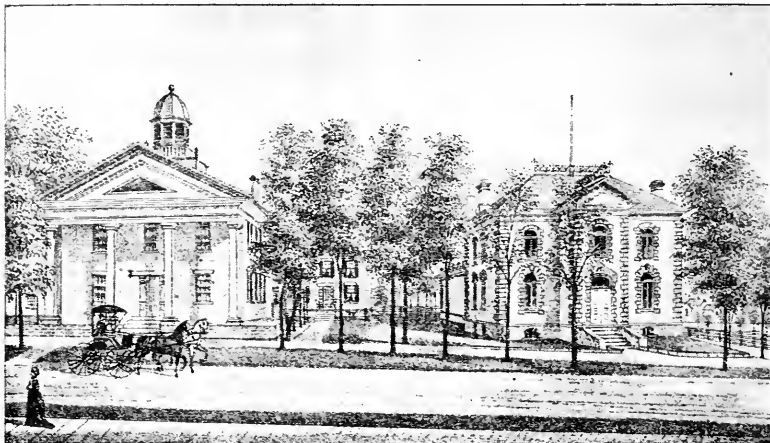
Eastern Division—Madrid, 260; Potsdam, 302; Parishville, 133; Stockholm, 99; Hopkinton, 81; Louisville, 106; Massena, 85. Total 1,066.

The subject of dividing the county was abandoned for the time being, but the removal of the county buildings was agitated from time to time, yet no definite action was taken as long as Nathan Ford was in health that would permit him to take an active part in suppressing a movement of this kind. At length his health failed and he was confined to his room more or less in the last few years of his life. Mr. Ford was the first pioneer settler of St. Lawrence county, as well as the founder of Ogdensburg, and it grieved him to learn that in his declining years influences were at work to have the county seat changed to another locality. He continued to feel a deep interest in public affairs after his strength had denied him the power of taking an active part in them.

The subject of removal of the county buildings to a central location again came up for legislative action in the session of 1827, but was permitted to lie over till the next session for the purpose of obtaining a more distinct expression of the popular will on the measure. Under these circumstances it became a test question in the election of member of assembly of that year. Party considerations were dropped for the time, and it was expected that the canvass would decide the preferences of the electors of the county upon the subject of removal. There were then two assembly districts in the county, and candidates were nominated who would work for or against the project; the result was that the candidates who favored removal polled 4,542, and the candidates against removal polled 3,757, a difference of 785 in favor of removal.

The petition, dated December, 1827, upon which the law was founded authorizing a change and appointing commissioners to designate a new site, was not numerously signed, but it bore names of those who possessed much influence in the county. The petition was sent to the Senate January 18, 1828. After the most active opposition from many of

those interested in Ogdensburg, a bill was passed January 28, 1828, establishing the location of the court-house and other public buildings at Canton, and the appointment of Ansel Bailey, David C. Judson, and Asa Sprague, jr., commissioners to superintend the erection of the court-house, jail, and clerk's office. The act authorized a tax of \$2,500 to be levied on the county for the buildings. The sum designated was found inadequate, and an act was passed April 16, 1830, authorizing the supervisors to raise \$600 more for the purpose.



SECOND COURT HOUSE AND PRESENT CLERK'S OFFICE.

Each building was of stone. The court-house was of two stories, forty-four by forty feet. The lower story was divided into four rooms, besides passages and stairways, consisting of a grand jury room, a room for constables and witnesses, and two rooms for petit jurors. The upper story was devoted entirely to a court room forty-one by thirty-seven feet in size.

The jail was thirty six by forty feet, with the basement story rising about five feet above the ground and a story and a half above the basement. About twelve feet of the easterly end of all the stories was appropriated to prison rooms, except a small room in the lower, for a sheriff's office.

The clerk's office was of the same height and size of the private clerk's office, differing in its construction only in making the front room smaller,

and the rear one larger. The plan of the criminal rooms was soon afterward entirely changed.

The accommodations of the court-house being found insufficient, the subject of enlarging the building was brought before the board of supervisors in 1850, and it was resolved to expend not to exceed \$2,000 in the necessary changes, including an extension of twenty-four feet. Messrs. Fisk, Thatcher, and Cogswell were appointed to carry out the plans, which they did in the summer of 1851.

In 1858 a bill was passed providing for the building of a new jail. Parker W. Rose, Benjamin Squires and George Robinson were appointed commissioners in charge of the work, and to dispose of the old jail and fixtures. The building was finished in 1860, and cost, including the site, fixtures, and interest, \$13,637.31. It was built of Potsdam sandstone, 44 by 72 feet in size, and two stories and an attic. It contains twenty-four cells, four debtor rooms, and one parlor, chambers, and two sleeping rooms for the sheriff's family. In 1877 an addition of wood was erected on the north side of the jail, enclosing the prison court, fronting west forty seven feet and running to the east sixty seven feet, including the wood house. This addition is two stories, and supplies four rooms for the sheriff and his family. The jail was extensively repaired, and the court room painted, papered, ventilators and wainscoting put in, etc. The cost of the addition to the jail and the repairs on the jail and court room was \$6,200.

The "jail liberties" are certain prescribed limits contiguous to the jail, where a certain class of persons may range at pleasure by giving security that they will not leave the limits without authority from the court. The limits were laid off in 1873 and contain about 455 acres, and marked by stone monuments at the corners of the tract. The "liberties" are rectangular with the jail centrally located therein, and include the entire business portion of the village on both sides of the river and the railroad depot, giving the prisoner who gives bail for his presence thereon, a limited liberty, or he may engage in some kinds of labor, which is often done, to advantage of both employed and employer.

The court house took fire by some unknown means about 2 o'clock A. M. February 21, 1893, and was burned, leaving only the bare walls, which were damaged so as to unfit them for further use. The County

Court was being held by Judge Kellogg at the time and a session continued until a late hour on the evening previous to the fire. A portion of the books and papers were burned, rendering it necessary to adjourn the the court for two weeks. On receipt of the news of the disaster, immediate steps were taken by citizens of Norwood, Potsdam, Gouverneur and Ogdensburg to have the county buildings located at their respective places. Under a call of the mayor, the citizens of Ogdensburg assembled at the town hall on the afternoon of the day of the fire, appointed a committee to take legal steps and assemble the Board of Supervisors in an endeavor to have the county buildings removed to that city. A resolution to that effect was passed, and a petition, dated February 23, signed by ninety-nine freeholders, was prepared and public notice given that it would be presented to the Board of Supervisors at their meeting. The people of Potsdam also petitioned in a similar manner on the 4th of March. Meanwhile the citizens of Canton took action, causing the board to be called together on Tuesday, March 21. At that meeting a motion to adjourn was lost, and a committee was appointed, consisting of Messrs. Flaherty, Ives, L. P. Hale, Kellogg and Vance, to look up plans and cost of materials, etc., to rebuild the court house, and to report at the adjourned meeting of May 17. The committee, with Architect Johnson, of Ogdensburg, visited several public buildings, made plans, and called for bids to execute the same. On the 5th of July they met to examine the bids, when a sub-committee was selected to open them. Seven bids were received, two being for the stone work only, and five for the whole building, exclusive of the heating and plumbing, which ranged from \$54,000 to \$80,000. Some of the bids being somewhat indefinite, they adjourned over to July 10. At the assembling of the committee, the following persons were named as a building committee, and authorized to close the contract with the bidder selected: Hon. Newton Aldrich, of Gouverneur; George W. Hurlburt, of Oswegatchie; Hon. Leslie W. Russell, and Ledyard P. Hale, of Canton; M. V. B. Ives, of Potsdam; and Michael H. Flaherty, of Massena. On the 11th the committee met to award the contract, which was awarded to Evans & Ackerman, of Binghamton, N. Y., for the sum of \$53,966. The appropriation being \$60,000, it leaves a sufficient margin to pay for the heating apparatus and the plumbing.

The body of the building is built of Canton stone and trimmed with red sandstone. The design is Romanesque; it has a tower 120 feet high, and two immense arches at the entrance, with carved capitals. Over the entrance is carved in large letters and figures, "18—Court-



NEW COURT HOUSE.

House—93." On the pinnacle of the entrance is placed "Scales of Justice." The size of the main building is 121 by 70 feet. On the first floor is a corridor 64 by 10 feet. On the right of the main entrance is the supervisors' room, 32 feet square, one end a circle. The seats are arranged in amphitheatre style, with a private chair and desk for each supervisor, finished in oak. At the right of the main entrance is a ladies' waiting room and toilet room attached. At the left entrance is the surrogate's room, consisting of a court room, 27 by 16 feet, private office and clerk's office. On the second floor is the court room, 48 by 65 feet and 23 feet high, finished in oak. At the south of the room is the lawyers' room, law library and the county judges' room. At the

south of the court room are also three jury rooms, and at the west two more. The floor is tiled, also the roof. When finished, this will be one of the handsomest, most convenient and complete court houses in the State.

The old county clerk's office becoming too contracted for the rapidly increasing business of the county, in 1870 a committee recommended the erection of a new and more extensive one, and reported that no repairs could be made to advantage on the old one. There was no further action taken in the matter until the annual meeting of the supervisors in 1876, when a committee of five was appointed to report plans for a building and estimates of its cost. At the special session of the board, held in January, 1877, the committee reported plans and specifications of a building which were adopted by the board. A building committee consisting of L. W. Russell, Robert Dalzell, and E. S. Crapser, was appointed and authorized to contract for the erection of the building in accordance with the plans, at a cost not to exceed \$15,000. The building contract was let to Moore & Fields, of Canton, for \$14,500, and some changes made in the plans brought the entire cost up to \$15,000, and the work was finished in the spring of 1878.

The foundation or trench walls are laid with granite five feet thick, and the wall from the ground, including the water tables, is of the black limestone of the Norwood quarries, as are also the corners, window trimmings, cornice and coping. The body of the building is of the light gray granite of Gouverneur, and the two colors present a unique and beautiful appearance. The main building is thirty by forty-eight feet with a projection of five feet containing the entrance, and two stories in height. The lower story is twelve and the upper one eleven feet in the clear. A hall ten feet wide passes through the center, on either side of which are four rooms above and below seventeen by twenty feet. An annex thirty-six by forty feet of one story of fourteen feet between joints, is built at the rear of the main building, connecting therewith by two passages secured by iron doors at both ends. The annex is intended to be fire proof for the storage of records. The floor is tiled with marble and supported by three heavily built arches of brick. The roof is of copper and heavy limestone coping protects and ornaments it. The basement is light and dry and fitted up with furnace for heating.

Solid granite pillars support the first floor of the main building and give a sense of strength and durability that is satisfactory and pleasing. The roof of the main building is slate and is surmounted by a very neat and proportionate cupola.

Poorhouse and Asylum.—The Legislature in 1778 provided for the support of the poor by towns and city, and later on for the building of poorhouses by towns and counties. Previous to the adoption of the poorhouse system by St. Lawrence county, each town in the county supported its own poor. The first action taken by the Board of Supervisors in regard to a poorhouse for the county, was at the annual meeting in 1825, when a vote was carried to raise by tax \$2,400 to purchase a farm and build a house. Smith Stillwell, Josiah Sanford, and Chauncey Pettibone were appointed commissioners to locate the site and make the purchase. The committee, through disagreement, failed to select a site, and at the session of the board in 1826 they were discharged. A second committee consisting of John C. Perkins, Samuel Northrup and Reuben Streeter, was appointed with power to purchase a site. A lot of eighty acres, known as the "Nathan Walker" lot, situated one mile west of Canton village on the De Kalb road was bought for \$1,250. An appropriation of \$500 was made to repair the buildings and stock the farm. A board of seven superintendents of the poorhouse was appointed, viz.: Asa Sprague, jr., Daniel Walker, Smith Stillwell, Samuel Partridge, Silas Wright, jr., Joseph Barnes, and Ephraim S. Raymond. In the year following an additional sum of \$500 was raised by tax to build an addition to the poorhouse.

In 1832 the distinction between the town and county poor was abolished. In 1842 fifty acres of land were added to the farm at a cost of \$1,066, and new buildings erected and other improvements added. In 1846 an addition was made to the poorhouse, constructed of stone. In 1861 a resolution looking to the erection of a new poorhouse was passed by the supervisors, and A. B. James and Edwin W. Foster were appointed a committee on plans, but no further action was taken in the matter until the fall of 1865, when the board voted to purchase the Herрман farm containing 330 acres at a cost of \$50 per acre, situated two and a half miles north of Canton village, and to build a poorhouse thereon costing not to exceed \$40,000. The building committee were M. D.

Packard, Seth G. Pope, and T. S. Clarkson. They advertised for proposals on the plans given, but no one made a bid. The committee then proceeded to make the brick, quarry the stone, and cut timber for the building, and at the annual meeting of the supervisors in 1867 the appropriation was increased to \$50,000. The building was finished by the committee in 1869, and accepted by the Board of Supervisors in November of that year. The cost of the building was \$48,788.58; of the barn and repairs on the outbuildings \$2,348.05; of the farm \$16,500. Total expenditure \$67,636.63. The old poor-farm and buildings sold for \$6,500. In 1872 twenty wards were fitted up for the confinement of the insane poor at a cost of \$1,400.

The actual cost of keeping the fifty-six paupers who were provided for in the first year of the operation of the poorhouse system, was \$1,055.53, 869 weeks of board being furnished. The second year 1,329 weeks board were furnished, costing \$2,731.87. There were furnished during the year ending November 1, 1877, 8,046 weeks of board, at a cost of less than one dollar per week, or \$8,021.54. Below is given a report of the superintendent of the poor for the year ending November 1, 1877, which shows what has been and is still being done for the poor of this county. The farm and buildings cost, including twenty wards for the insane, \$81,636.63. The products of the farm for the year were valued at \$4,285; the implements on hand at \$1,231; the furniture in the house at \$1,659; the improvements made on the farm during the year at \$190; and sundries on hand at \$1,143. There were received during the year 155 persons, and 146 were discharged, eleven absconded, twenty-two died, and there were eight births in the house. Four children were bound out, leaving at the end of the year seventy males and seventy one females. Of these unfortunates, twenty-five were insane, five were blind, nineteen were idiotic, and three were deaf mutes. The temporary relief supplied by the superintendent in the several towns in the county amounted to \$35,167.68, which, together with the expenses of the poorhouse, \$8,021.54, and children's home, \$2,984.24, makes \$46,173.46 expended on charity, besides the appropriation for the State charities. And the amount of appropriations for relief of the poor in this county by the Board of Supervisors the first year of the adoption of the poorhouse system (1827) was

\$1,918.51. This amount has gradually increased, with slight variations from year to year, until it reached in 1876 the sum of \$35,265.64. During the fifty years inclusive the total amount expended is \$752,714.25. To these figures may be added the amount expended for that other charity to give homeless waifs the comforts of a temporary abiding place. \$5,450, which makes the sum \$758,164.25, exclusive of private charities, which have also been liberally bestowed on the poor in the mean time. Could these amounts be gathered that have been given to indigent friends by individuals, churches and benevolent institutions, it would no doubt swell the grand aggregate to upwards of \$1,000 000. This speaks well for the liberality of the people of the county.

CHAPTER XIII.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

Various Plans for Internal Navigation—State Roads—Plank Roads—Steamboat Navigation—Marine Railway—The Northern Transportation Company—The Ogdensburg Transit Company—Port of Transfer—The Northern Railroad—The Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad—The Utica and Black River Railroad—The Gouverneur and Oswegatchie Railroad—Street Railway.

FROM an early period attempts were made to improve the navigation of the St. Lawrence along the south shore, from St. Regis up to Indian Point in Lisbon. Several acts were passed authorizing surveys, and privileges granted to build locks. By an act passed April 9, 1811, R. Atwater and R. Hopkins were appointed commissioners, and authorized to expend \$600 in building a tow-path on the shore along the rapids from St. Regis to Lisbon, which is supposed to have been carried out.

Another project was started in 1833, and endorsed by a convention held at Canton that fall, to cut a canal from the head of "Long Saut" to Grass River, and a subscription was raised to procure a survey. Also a petition was circulated to be sent to Congress asking suitable appropriation to carry out the project. The north shore had always

been preferred by voyagers to ascend the rapids, but on account of the fact that the Canadian government had undertaken to improve navigation by building canals and locks on the north shore, this enterprise ended.

Another scheme was agitated to build canals, locks and dams on the Oswegatchie and Grass Rivers, in order to navigate Black Lake, and to extend the same to Gouverneur and by the way of Natural Canal to Canton. A company was incorporated April 25, 1831, for that purpose, the capital to be \$15,000, and the work to be accomplished within five years. In 1835 the capital stock was raised to \$100,000. In the petition which procured the passage of the above act, it was stated that at Heuvel locks had been begun and might be completed at small expense; that the expense of dams and locks to improve the natural channel of the Oswegatchie would not be to exceed \$12,000, and that steamboats might be built for \$5,000 sufficient to meet the business of the proposed company. The fall at Canton Falls is eighty feet, and at Cooper's Falls in De Kalb about six feet, which being overcome by locks, would render the river navigable as far as the Ox-bow in Jefferson county. A dam across Grass River and a short channel near the eastern end of Natural Canal would bring Canton in navigable communication with the St. Lawrence at Ogdensburg. It is evident that no actual improvements were ever undertaken under these acts.

The plan of extending the Black River Canal to Ogdensburg was brought forward in 1839, and a survey executed by E. H. Broadhead, which embraced the several improvements above proposed, but no further action was taken.

Several acts have been passed for preventing the obstruction of the channels of our rivers by declaring them public highways. Racquet River from its mouth to Norfolk, and St. Regis from the province line to the east line of Stockholm were so declared April 15, 1810; the Oswegatchie was made a highway April 16, 1816, to Streeter's Mills in Rossie, and its obstruction forbidden under penalty of \$100. By a recent act this limit has been extended on the East Branch to Cranberry Lake. An act was passed April 10, 1850, declaring Racquet River a highway from its mouth to the foot of Racquet Lake in Hamilton county, and an appropriation of \$10,000 was made to be ex-

pending in removing obstructions and improving the channel, by shutting up lost channels and straits around islands, also creating piers, dams and booms.

The want of a cheap and direct communication between the navigable waters of the St. Lawrence and the seaboard was felt from the first, but more especially during the War of 1812. Shortly after the close of the war, plans for uniting Lake Champlain with the Connecticut River were discussed and attempted.

Judge Raymond and Benjamin Wright, while surveying the country before its settlement, had formed projects for improving the natural channels of the river, and to them belongs the merit of the idea of inland navigation. A meeting of the citizens of Clinton, Franklin and St. Lawrence counties convened at Ogdensburg August 28, 1823, to adopt measures for a canal to reach Lake Champlain from Ogdensburg. They appointed B. Raymond, of Norfolk; S. Partridge, of Potsdam; J. A. Vanden Heuvel, of Ogdensburg; William Hogan, of Covington; Thomas Smith, of Chateaugay; and Asa Hascall, of Malone, who prepared and published a lengthy report for distribution in the sections to be most benefited by the work. The preliminary survey made by Judge Raymond was to use Oswegatchie Natural Canal and Grass River to Canton. The petition and the friendly influences towards these works led to an act for a survey under the direction of the canal commissioners. The expense was limited to \$1,500. The summit was found to be 811 feet above the St. Lawrence at Ogdensburg and 966 feet above Lake Champlain. This work was commended to the Legislature by De Witt Clinton in his annual message in 1825, but the work was found to be impracticable and the idea was abandoned.

State Roads.—Attention was early directed towards opening roads from St. Lawrence county to various places in the State. After the State road leading from Ford's Mills on the Oswegatchie to Carthage was authorized and worked, as mentioned in a preceding chapter, various other roads were built. By an act passed April 1, 1808, a road was made from Canton to Chester in Essex county, the land through which it passed being taxed for the purpose. Further appropriations were made by acts passed in 1810 to 1814. On the 19th of June, 1812, a road was directed to be opened from near the foot of sloop navigation

on the St. Lawrence to Albany, and again in 1815 a further tax was laid with which a road was opened from Russell southward and made passable for teams, but like the ones before mentioned, it soon fell into decay. A law passed April 5, 1810, imposed a tax on the adjacent land to repair and construct a road from the Northwest Bay to Hopkinton. Further tax was laid for the road in 1812 to 1824. The several towns were also to be taxed four years for its support, when it was to be assumed as a highway. In April, 1816, commissioners were appointed to lay out a road from Ogdensburg by way of Hamilton to Massena; from Massena through Potsdam to Russell; and from there to Columbia village, on to Hamilton, at the expense of the adjacent lands. On the 16th of April, 1827, commissioners were directed to survey and level a route for a road from Lake Champlain to Hopkinton, and in 1829, \$25,836 were applied for its construction, and a toll collected for its support. In 1833 a line of stages started between Port Kent and Hopkinton. An act passed April 18, 1828, directed a road to be opened from Canton to Antwerp at the expense of the adjacent lands. The first turnpike was made by the St. Lawrence Turnpike Company, incorporated April 5, 1810, which ran from Carthage to Malone; in 1813 it was relieved from the obligation of finishing it beyond the line of Bangor. After the war the road was abandoned by the company.

The Ogdensburg Turnpike Company was formed June 8, 1812, was incorporated with \$50,000 and built a road from Wilna to Ogdensburg by way of Rossie. In April, 1826, the road was abandoned to the public.

The Parishville Turnpike Company was incorporated February 5, 1813, with a capital of \$50,000, running from Ogdensburg through to Canton, and Potsdam to Parishville. In March, 1827, the road was given up to the towns through which it passed. In April, 1831, the part between Ogdensburg and Canton was directed to be improved by a tax upon the three towns of \$500 for two years. With this sum and tolls collected for its support, an excellent road was kept up for several years. In 1850 the road was directed to be planked at the expense of the three towns, when at length the route was abandoned to the public.

Plank Roads.—The plank road craze struck St. Lawrence county about the year 1848 and covered all the available territory within a short time. By a special act the Ogdensburg and Heuvelton Plank Road Company with a capital of \$5,000 was incorporated, with the privilege of raising their capital to \$20,000. The road was opened in September, 1849. The earnings at first were about \$2,000 per year. After the first planking gave out the company was permitted to gravel its road bed and thus was enabled to hold its charter until it expired by limitation.

The Gouverneur, Somerville and Antwerp Company was formed under the general law December 30, 1848, and finished its road in 1850. The length was twelve miles and 124 rods; the capital \$13,000. Six miles of this road were in Jefferson county.

The Gouverneur, Richville and Canton Plank Road Company was formed July 6, 1849; length of road sixteen miles; capital \$16,000.

The Canton plank road, extending from the village of Canton to the town line of De Kalb, was built under a special act passed March 27, 1849, which authorized a tax on the town of Canton of \$6,000 for the first year and \$1,500 annually for three successive years after, the road to be owned by the town.

The Canton, Morley and Madrid Plank Road Company was formed in January, 1851, and its road finished in August of that year; length eleven and a quarter miles.

The Potsdam Plank Road Company was formed October 17, 1850; length of road five miles and 154 rods, from Potsdam village to the Northern Railroad; cost \$6,439.43; finished October 8, 1851.

The Hammond, Rossie and Antwerp Plank Road Company was formed January 13, 1850, and the road finished in December following; the length twenty miles; capital \$35,000. Seven miles of this road were in Jefferson county. The Rossie Hill cut was forty-one feet deep and the deepest rock cut was twenty-two feet.

The Morristown and Hammond Plank Road Company was organized in July, 1851; length of road ten miles and a quarter. Capital, \$10,000; finished in May, 1852. This with the preceding formed a continuous plank road communication with a route leading to Utica, Rome, Watertown, etc., and terminating on the St. Lawrence River in the village of Morristown.

The Heuvelton and Canton Falls Plank Road Company, originally organized, had a length of about ten miles; it was continued to the road from Canton to Hermon by the same company, and designed to be continued to Edwards.

The Hermon Plank Road Company was formed March 1, 1851; capital, \$4,000; length of road four and a half miles, extending from Marshville to the town line of Canton, connecting with Canton Falls road leading to Ogdensburg. It was finished in July, 1852.

Heuvelton and De Kalb Plank Road Company was organized February 6, 1849, the road extending to intersect the Gouverneur and Canton road about three miles east of Richville. Its length was thirteen miles, to be completed in 1853.

The Norfolk, Raymondville and Massena Plank Road Company was organized February 14, 1851, and the road finished in the following year. Length, ten miles and forty-four chains; capital, \$8,500. It was a continuation of the Potsdam road.

Steamboat Navigation.—Sailing craft had been in use more or less on the river and lakes since the discovery of these waters by Jacques Cartier. The first attempt at steamboating on the river and lakes was made by a company composed of C. Smith, D. Boyd, E. Lusher, A. Van Santvoord, J. I. De Graff, and several others, who made an unsuccessful attempt to incorporate the Lake Ontario Steamboat Company with a capital of \$200,000. They claimed to have purchased of the heirs of Robert R. Livingston and Robert Fulton the right to the exclusive navigation of the St. Lawrence. The *Ontario* was built in 1816 under the direction of Hunter Crane, one of the owners, the place not stated, but supposed to have been Sackett's Harbor. Her length was 110 feet, width twenty-four feet, depth eight feet, and measured 237 tons. She had one low pressure engine of thirty-four inch cylinder and four feet stroke. She was modeled after the *Sea-horse*, then running on the Sound near New York. The first trip was made in the latter part of the summer of 1817, and her arrival was celebrated at all the ports on the lakes and river with the most extravagant demonstrations of joy, and hailed as a new era to the commerce of our inland seas. In every village that could muster a cannon, and from every steeple that had a bell, went forth a joyous welcome, and crowds of



Amos D. Cogent.

eager citizens from the adjoining country thronged the shores to salute its arrival. Bonfires and illuminations, the congratulations of friends, and the interchange of hospitalities signalized the event. The trip from Lewiston to Ogdensburg required ten days. The cabin fare was \$16; deck fare, \$8. The *Ontario* seldom exceeded five miles an hour. She continued to run on the route till 1832, and was finally broken up at Oswego.

The *Frontenac*, a British steamer at Kingston, and *The-Walk-in-the-Water* on Lake Erie followed soon afterward. The *Martha Ogden* was built at Sackett's Harbor before 1819; she was lost in a gale off Stony Point, but the passengers and crew were saved; the engine was recovered and placed in the *Ontario*. The *Robins* was a schooner built over into a steamer. The *Black Hawk* was built at French Creek (now Clayton), was used several seasons as a packet, sold to Canadians, and name changed to the *Dolphin*. The *Paul Pry* was built at Heuvelton in 1830, and ran for a time on Black Lake to Rossie. In 1834 she with great difficulty was passed down the Oswegatchie to the St. Lawrence and used as a ferry between Prescott and Ogdensburg until the affair at the windmill in 1838, when she became obnoxious to the Canadians, and was run on Black River Bay afterwards. The Lake Ontario Steamboat Company, capital \$100,000, was incorporated January 28, 1831, to expire in 1850, having fifteen directors with head offices at Oswego. The company built their first boat, the *United States*, at Ogdensburg, and launched her in November, 1831. She was finished and made her first trip July 1, 1832, under command of Elias Trowbridge; length 142 feet; width twenty-six feet beam, fifty-five feet over all; depth ten feet; engines, two low pressure ones of forty inch cylinder and eight feet stroke; cost \$56,000, and was the finest steamer at the time on the lake; she ran on the through time till 1838, when, having become obnoxious to the Canadians on account of the use made of her in the affair at the windmill, she was run upon the lake only afterwards, and was finally broken up at Oswego in 1843, and her engines transferred to the *Rochester*. This was the first and only boat owned by this company. The *Oswego* was built at that place in 1833 of 286 tons; was used several seasons on the through line, when her engine was transferred to the steamer *St.*

Lawrence and her hull changed to a sail vessel and shortly after lost. The *Brownville* was built on Black River, below the village of that name. In moving her down to the St. Lawrence she took fire and was burned. She was afterwards rebuilt and ran a while, and subsequently lengthened at Sackett's Harbor and her name changed to the *William Avery*, and ran between Ogdensburg and Niagara; she was dismantled in 1835. The *Charles Carroll* was built at Sackett's Harbor and ran between Kingston and Rochester in 1834. Afterwards she was lengthened and her name changed to the *America*, and ran from Ogdensburg to Lewiston. The *Jack Downing* was a small steamer built at Carthage in 1834, taken to Sackett's Harbor on wheels, launched and fitted up for a ferry, and ran at Waddington, also from Fort Covington to Cornwall. Her engine was in 1837 transferred to the *Henry Burden*, a boat on a novel principle, being supported on two hollow cylindrical floats and a wheel between them. It was used a short time on the ferry at Ogdensburg. The *Oneida*, of 227 tons, was built at Oswego in 1836. She was employed by the government from 1838 to 1840, after which she made regular trips from Ogdensburg to Lewiston until 1845, when her engine was used in the *British Queen* and her hull fitted up as a sailing vessel. She was lost on Lake Erie. The *Telegraph*, a steamer of 196 tons, was built near Dexter and came out in the fall of 1836. She was employed by the government in the fall of 1838, the whole season of 1839, and a part of the spring of 1840. The *St. Lawrence*, of 402 tons, was enrolled at Oswego in 1839, but was rebuilt in 1844 and the tonnage increased to 434 tons, costing \$50,000. She was run most of the time on the through line, and dismantled at French Creek in 1851. The *George Clinton* and the *President* were small boats, built at Oswego in 1842; the former was lost in 1850. The *Lady of the Lake*, of 432 tons, was built by a company in 1842. She was used on the through lines until 1852, when she was chartered as a ferry in connection with the railroad from Cape Vincent to Kingston. This was the first American boat that had state rooms on the upper deck. The *Rochester*, built at Oswego in 1843, of 354 tons, was run on the lake and river until 1848, since which she ran from Lewiston to Hamilton. The *Niagara*, of 473 tons, built at French Creek in 1845; length 182 feet; beam twenty-seven and a half feet; total breadth forty-seven feet; hold

seven and a half feet. Her engine was forty inch cylinders, eleven feet stroke; wheels thirty feet in diameter. The *British Queen* was built on Long Island, opposite Kingston, in 1846, using the *Oneida's* engine. The *British Empire* was built at the same place. The *Cataract* came out in July, 1837; her tonnage 577; length of keel 202 feet; breadth of beam over all forty-eight feet; forty-four inch cylinders, and eleven feet stroke, and cost \$60,000. The *Ontario* was built in 1847; length of keel 222 feet; deck 233 feet, and over all 240½ feet; breadth of beam over all fifty-four feet eight inches; depth of hold twelve feet; cylinders fifty inches, and eleven feet stroke; tonnage 900; cost \$80,000. *Bay State* came out in 1849; tonnage 935; length 222 feet; breadth of beam over all fifty-eight feet; depth in hold twelve feet; cylinders fifty-six inches; eleven feet stroke; wheels thirty-two feet in diameter. The *Northerner* was built at Oswego and came out in May, 1850; has a tonnage of 965; length 232 feet; beam over all fifty-eight feet; depth of hold twelve and a half feet; cylinders sixty inches with eleven feet stroke, and cost \$95,000. The *New York* was the largest American steamer on the lake. She was built and came out in August, 1852, with R. B. Chapman, master; cost \$100,000; tonnage 994; length 224 feet; beam over all sixty-four feet; cylinders sixty inches, with twelve feet stroke, and wheels thirty-four feet diameter. There were also built and run on the river and lake the *John Marshal*, *Utica*, *Caroline*, *Prescott*, *Swan*, *Express*, *Gleaner*, and a few others, mostly small. It is a singular fact that since the first steamer was started on the line in 1816, down for forty years, not a single accident has ever occurred on any American steamer on the lake or river which has caused the death or injury of a passenger. This is not due to chance so much as to skillful management.

Marine Railway.—The want of some convenience to take vessels and steamers out of the river for repairs had long been felt, but no definite action had been taken until the 29th of September, 1852, when a party of Ogdensburg capitalists met and organized a company named "The Ogdensburg Marine Railway," with a capital of \$15,000, to be enlarged at pleasure. The following officers were then chosen: Henry Van Rensselaer, E. N. Fairchild, E. S. Allen, Edwin Clark and Allen Cheney, trustees; H. Van Rensselaer, president; W. B. Allen, secre-

tary. The plan for the machinery was made, and the materials required gathered during the winter, and work was begun early in the following spring. The plant is situated on the bank of the St. Lawrence, about half a mile above the mouth of the Oswegatchie River at the southwest corner of the city limits. The bank is low and gradually slopes into the water, which is sufficiently deep a short distance from the shore to float the largest vessel on the lakes. The plant was finished in the fall of 1853, and was of sufficient capacity to take out the largest vessel then made or likely to be made. Connected with the railway is an extensive shipyard, with all the necessary shops and appurtenances for building and repairing all classes of craft. The company operated the plant successfully until 1860, when it was leased to E. B. Allen & Son, who continued building boats and propellers for two years. The property was then sold to H. C. Pearson, who operated it until 1870, when it was again sold to the Northern Transportation Company. This company built a number of their large propellers there, and repaired vessels of all kinds, doing a good business until they went into bankruptcy about the year 1879. The works were run on repairs only until they were burned in the fall of 1883. In 1884 a stock company was formed under the name of the St. Lawrence Marine Railway Company, with a capital stock of \$25,000. The property of the old company was purchased, the plant rebuilt, and it has since continued to do repairing of all kinds.

The Northern Transportation Company.—On the completion of the Ogdensburg and Lake Champlain Railroad it formed with others a through line to Boston, greatly stimulating the traffic on the lakes. This led to the formation of the company in 1855 under the laws of the State of New York, styled the Northern Transportation Company. It was reorganized under the laws of Ohio in 1862. This company operated two lines of propellers, the boats of one company plying between Ogdensburg and Lake Erie, and those of the other between Lake Erie and Lake Michigan. Fifteen boats were at first employed on the line, and the number was soon afterward increased to twenty-one. At that time the boats on the upper lakes were much larger than those of the N. T. Co., and could not pass through the Welland Canal as it then existed. A scheme was started in 1868 to increase the capital of the

company to \$100,000, in shares of \$100, Philo Chamberlain being president of the company. Flaming hand-bills were distributed in city and village, "From Boston via Ogdensburg to the most distant port on the route." The bills contained a fabulous account of the earnings of the line, thus preparing the way for what was to follow. The claim was made that more boats were required to carry the grain and the flour from the west and the merchandise from the east. The New England business passed mostly by the way of Ogdensburg, therefore an increase in this line would greatly benefit all places on the route, and especially this port. The company owning the Marine Railway here and one in Cleveland, was prepared to build or repair their boats at a nominal cost. All of this had the appearance of prosperity. The additional stock was taken by parties who were eager to benefit the places in which they lived as well as their own pockets, hence certificates were issued by the company from half a share up to any amount called for, to be paid by installments. The company continued its business on the same plan as before for a few years, without any apparent increase, while the new stock was being paid in; but meantime no dividends were declared. In 1875 the company collapsed. The property went into the hands of a receiver, was leased to the Central Vermont Line in 1876, and was run under the management of that company about three years; but they could not make that class of small boats pay in competition with the larger ones that were fast coming into use, and therefore gave them up. The whole outfit of the company was then sold to Philo Chamberlain, who resold the boats to various parties in 1880, thus closing the legitimate business of the Northern Transportation Company.

The managers of this company, not being satisfied with the amount already swindled from the people, made an attempt to collect the face of the certificates issued in December, 1868, to increase the stock, claiming the right to do so under the laws of Ohio. Some of the more timid ones settled these claims, while others were sued. When the hungry attorneys saw there would be no more money voluntarily paid them they proposed to settle the claim in each case for a portion of their legal fees. This proposition was accepted and the disgraceful affair closed. For six or seven years after the closing up of the old

Northern Transportation line there was no American line of propellers in operation, except that occasionally a few boats were "run wild," as the sailors would say.

The Ogdensburg Transit Company.—In the winter of 1886-7 the managers of the Ogdensburg and Lake Champlain Railroad obtained the privilege by act of Legislature of building and running a line of boats on the river and lakes in connection with the road. A company was formed with the above title, and several boats were purchased or leased and put in operation. This company made an agreement with the Detroit Dry Dock Company to build them three boats. The first one, named *Governor Smith*, was delivered and made a trip, arriving at Ogdensburg September 12, 1889. This boat is 254 feet over all, forty-two feet beam, sixteen feet eight inches depth of hold, and can carry 2,250 tons. She is equipped with all the latest improvements; has steam windlass, capstan and running gear, and the rooms are heated by steam. She has compound fore-and-aft engines, cylinders thirty-eight by fifty-two, with forty inch stroke and two Scott boilers. She makes twelve to fourteen miles an hour, and carries 200 tons of coal. Her load was 70,000 bushels of corn and 250 tons of deck freight. The other boats are to be built after the same pattern. These boats can carry about four times as much as the old style propellers, at about the same cost.

Port of Transfer.—The large boats employed by the Ogdensburg Transit Company in connection with the Vermont Central Elevator (the new one of 1,000,000 bushels capacity finished in July, 1890; the old elevator was burned in the fall after), makes Ogdensburg preferable to Kingston for transferring grain. The freight rates from the various ports in the west to this place are nearly as low as they are to Kingston, while the barge rates from the latter place to Montreal are much higher than from Ogdensburg; besides, grain can be stored at the Vermont Central Elevators and await the arrival of foreign vessels at Montreal, to be met by barges on short notice. Hence the new export route has caused some sharp bidding as to rates for large lots of grain seeking a foreign market, which proves advantageous to Ogdensburg.

Northern Railroad.—The opening of the State road through to Albany, and a stage route established to Canton and Plattsburg, afforded

great relief to the little settlement at Ogdensburg at that early day ; but as population and business increased, a still greater want was felt for a direct communication between the navigable waters of the St. Lawrence and the seaboard, but more especially so after the steamboat lines were in successful operation. The railroad system was being generally discussed about this period, when a large and representative meeting was held at Montpelier, Vt., February 17, 1830, to consider a plan which had been favorably reported upon by a committee to build a railroad from Ogdensburg via Lake Champlain through to Boston. A similar meeting was held in Ogdensburg, March 17 following, and a committee of twelve appointed to collect certain information, and an application was also made to Congress for aid in constructing the work, which failed. A petition was next forwarded to the State Legislature, but this also failed. Another enthusiastic meeting was held at Malone, December 17, 1831, to promote the object in view. Meetings of this kind were continued at stated periods until May 21, 1836, when "The Lake Champlain and Ogdensburg Railroad Company" was incorporated with a capital of \$800,000, and a commission named to open books for subscription to the stock ; but this movement failed by limitation. At a convention which met at Malone, August 8 1838, a committee was appointed to collect statistics in order to show the necessity and uses for a road. The reported freight tonnage that would seek an outlet over this road of produce from the farms and various factories of St. Lawrence county, as given by this committee, would amount to nearly \$118,000 annually, which estimate was considered by some very extravagant ; but it was proved to be far below the actual facts. The other two counties exhibited similar probable results. To further strengthen the cause, the opinion of military men was procured as to the importance of the road to the nation in case of war. All these measures failed, as they were met by the powerful opposition of the friends of the Central route. Still courageous, at the session of 1845, a bill to incorporate the Northern Road was introduced and passed the Assembly, but was delayed in the Senate till near the close of the session, as four other similar bills were then before the Legislature ; but through the influence of friends of one of these bills (desiring similar aid), the Northern Road was incorporated for fifty years with a capital

of \$200,000, in shares of fifty dollars, which received the governor's signature only twenty minutes before adjournment. In May, 1845, several commissioners were named (D. C. Judson, of Ogdensburg, being one), to receive stock, when great efforts were made to secure pledges to the same, there being at that time upwards of \$10,000,000 railroad stock on the market. In June, 1846, a company was organized in Ogdensburg, with George Parish president, to let contracts for grading and building the road bed. Work was commenced in March, 1848, at the deep cut at this end of the route, which is 239 feet above tide-water. The summit below Chateaugay is 1,146 feet, and at Rouse's Point eighty-four feet above tide-water. The work was pushed with vigor, and by fall a portion of the road was opened. In the spring this work was continued with the same energy for about two years to its completion, when the first train of cars passed over the entire road September 20, 1850, arriving at Ogdensburg at 4 P. M., John Scharier being the engineer. This was followed by the accommodation train, which arrived about eight hours later, J. R. Ames being the engineer.

Word has been passed about the village that the first through train with the officers and distinguished guests aboard, would come through to Ogdensburg on the 20th, but the hour of arrival could not be given. In absence of a telegraph the following plan was adopted to notify the people in time to assemble and view the arrival of the first train of cars to reach Ogdensburg. A cannon was stationed on the hill above the depot, a second one some three miles below on the road, and a third one (Long Tom) was sent on a platform car down to Lisbon Center. When the train came in sight Long Tom was fired, then the second and third guns were discharged, then the people in the place, many of whom were from the country and Prescott, assembled at the depot as the cars arrived, covered with bunting, amid the waving of flags, shouts of joy, ringing of bells, bands playing and firing of cannon. A procession was formed and marched through the principal streets, with music and waving banners. A supper was served free to all who desired it. In the evening speeches were made and congratulations extended, during a beautiful display of fire-works. This was truly a gala day for the people of Ogdensburg and vicinity. The opening of the Northern road, connecting with others reaching to the seaboard, was of greater benefit

to this section of country than all other improvements that came either before or since. Property in many instances advanced 500 per cent. and farming lands at least 100 per cent.

The advent of the Northern road corrected a great evil by doing away with the barter exchange which had been in vogue since Nathan Ford opened a store in the old barracks. Farm produce was exchanged principally for dry goods and groceries; all classes of labor were paid in "store-pay;" and the young men who could gather a dollar or two in change for a Fourth of July celebration were considered lucky. The farmer who did not begin early in the year to save dimes against tax gathering was not considered wise. Black salts, or potash, was legal tender in those days and with West India pipe staves were the only produce that would command part cash in payment. The railroad brought the cash system and a seaboard market to the farmer's door, and whatever he had to dispose of brought cash. Therefore, the men, such as Judge Anthony C. Brown, and a few others who labored under the trying and discouraging circumstances for a series of years to accomplish the opening of this thoroughfare, may be truly called benefactors.

R. W. and O. Railroad.—It has been said that the extension of this road from Watertown to Norwood originated principally through the dissatisfaction felt by the people of Potsdam and Canton with not having the Northern Railroad pass through their villages. Be this as it may, at this period all railroad lines felt more or less the necessity of extending or building branches as feeders to increase their business. The difficulty of obtaining a charter for a road at that time has been very much lessened.

At a meeting of the friends of this road held at Gouverneur January 3, 1852, a favorable report of a survey having been presented, a company was organized under the general law. From this time vigorous efforts were made to secure sufficient stock, \$5,000 per mile according to a special act passed April 7, 1852, to commence grading the road. In October of that year, the necessary stock having been taken, the contract for the completion of the road called "the Watertown and Potsdam branch" was given to a Massachusetts company, the contract stipulating that the road should be finished by July 1, 1854. This

extension completed a line from the New York Central at Rome to Watertown, Cape Vincent, Canton, Potsdam and Norwood, connecting at the latter place with the Northern road. Although the road passed through a fertile country, which furnished a large freight and passenger patronage, it soon became evident that for the interests of the road, a branch should be extended to Ogdensburg. The construction of this latter branch having been decided upon, it was finished in September, 1862, thus making a southern outlet, which proved a great convenience to the country along its line and especially to Ogdensburg. The several lines north from Rome were consolidated under the name of "The Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad."

Utica and Black River Railroad.—A portion of the line of this road between Carthage and Morristown was first finished and called the "Black River and Morristown Railroad." It was subsequently consolidated with the Utica and Black River Railroad, and under the management of the last named company it was found necessary to extend the road to Ogdensburg, where a better winter ferry could be secured, and the latter extension was finished in the summer of 1878, forming a second southern outlet for the city of Ogdensburg. This road then came into direct competition with the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg road, causing not a little strife in securing freight and passengers for two years, when the two lines entered into an agreement and pooled their earnings. In 1885 the Utica and Black River road was leased on a long term to the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Company and has been run under their management up to the leasing of the same to the New York Central Railroad Company. The interest of the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad, also of the Utica and Black River and Morristown Companies, was transferred to the New York Central Company, who took possession of the property March 14, 1891, and have since been under the control of that organization.

The Gouverneur and Oswegatchie Railroad.—This branch road is the outcome of an agitation which began several years ago by Robert Dodge and others interested in the talc mines and mills along or near by its route. In the fall of 1891 the firm of Moffett, Hodgkins & Clarke of Syracuse, through the encouragement of the New York Central people and the right of way guaranteed by the friends of the road, began

to grade the bed along the route over which it was to pass to Edwards village. The road was finished and turned over to the New York Central, August 1, 1893. The first regular train, consisting of two passenger coaches and four freight cars, left Edwards at seven o'clock A. M., and arrived at Gouverneur at nine o'clock, making the trip in two hours including the stops on the route. The Edwards Cornet Band was aboard and discoursed music along the way. People from Fine, South Edwards, and the neighborhood surrounding Edwards, and the places along the road, took advantage of the long looked for opportunity to go to Gouverneur by rail.

Street Railway.—Only one street railway has been put in operation in the county, and is located in Ogdensburg. A company was organized by outside parties who secured the right of way from the Common Council; also the consent of the freeholders living on its line in the winter and spring of 1886. Work was begun on the track on the 1st day of July following, when a few rods were laid on the upper end of New York avenue in order to hold the franchise. The project then rested for a time, as a hitch occurred between the company and a few citizens of the place concerning the amount of stock they were to take. The outcome was the formation of the Ogdensburg Street Railway Company who purchased from the projectors their entire interest in the road. The work of construction was then pushed with vigor and a portion of the road, from the ferry dock to the cemetery on the Heuvelton road, was finished that fall, and the remainder, from the upper end of New York avenue to the railroad bridge on Ford street, was completed in the early part of 1887. Branches were laid to the R. W. & O. Railroad depot; also to the L. C. & O. depot. It is also intended by the company to extend the track in the near future to the hospital grounds.

CHAPTER XIV.

THE PATRIOT WAR OF 1837-40.

Cause of the Uprising—Meetings, Open and Secret—Seizure of the *Sir Robert Peel*—The Two Mysterious Schooners—Connection of the *United States* with the Affair—Her Seizure—Arrival of United States Troops—Statement of Stephen S. Wright—Futile Attempts of Ogdensburgers to Relieve the Patriots—Their Surrender—Animosity of the Canadians—The Affair of the Schooner *G. S. Weeks*.

THIS unhappy episode which occurred in the vicinity of Ogdensburg deserves more than a passing notice, although it was not wholly enacted on American soil. It caused more excitement in Ogdensburg than at any other point on the frontier. The presence and prompt action of the governor of the State of New York, and such officers as Gen. Winfield Scott, Col. W. B. Worth, with a few influential citizens on the American side, and of Governor Arthur, Colonel Young and others on behalf of the British government, checked the reckless people of both nationalities, and happily averted a storm that might have otherwise involved the most serious consequences.

The cause which led to this trouble in Canada sprang principally from the different views strenuously held by the political parties. For several years in the Canadian provinces the Reform party labored to extend the elective franchise and to procure a responsible elective council. This aroused a bitter feeling, and in November, 1837, the press of the reformers was destroyed by a mob, which only increased the excitement and at length necessitated calling on the military and the arrest of certain prominent leaders of the Reform party. The prisons were filled with persons charged with treason; martial law was proclaimed in the lower Provinces and numerous instances of wanton violence on the part of the soldiers occurred. Numbers fled to the States for an asylum, and the popular riots that ensued were only aggravated by the efforts made to suppress them. How much justice there may have been in the claims of the reformers we will not attempt to state, but their demands

were met with tyrannical treatment. This was seized upon as a pretext by a certain class of citizens and refugees in the States, who took advantage of the opportunity to put forward their own private schemes. They planned enterprises for their personal aggrandizement and pecuniary gain, which they had neither the honor nor the courage to sustain, when personal danger threatened.

Refugees from the provinces were scattered through the Northern States, who related in exciting language their version of the troubles, and with many others concurring, they inaugurated movements, having for their avowed object the independence of the Canadas.

The firing of the steamer *Caroline*, moored at her dock at Schlosser, below Buffalo, the murdering of her crew, the cutting the steamer adrift and sending her over the falls of Niagara on the night of December 29, 1837, by a party of Canadians, increased the excitement to an extraordinary degree. Public meetings were held throughout the country to express the honest indignation of the people at this outrage and to invoke the executive power of the government to protect the rights of citizens. In this movement there was no sectional or political feeling. The subject became the all-absorbing topic of the press, and every mail was eagerly awaited to learn the news from the seat of the disturbance. On the 12th of February, 1838, William McKenzie, a prominent leader of the Canadian Reform party, addressed the citizens of Ogdensburg upon the Canadian question, and on the evening of the following day a cannon was fired several times, ostensibly to honor the speaker, but with the effect of assembling crowds of excited citizens. That evening several persons from Prescott came over to ascertain the cause of the firing, met a company of patriots (so called) and were arrested by the latter and detained until morning. This illegal proceeding irritated the Canadians and increased the growing hostility.

On the 8th of February, 1838, the State arsenal was robbed. Active measures were taken to assemble arms and munitions of war along the frontier, and secret organizations styled "Hunter's Lodges" were soon formed in each large village to organize plans of resistance and to circulate early intelligence of new movements.

On the night of the 29th of May, 1838, the British steamer *Sir Robert Peel*, while taking fuel at Wells Island on her passage up the

lake, was boarded by a company of armed men, the crew and passengers driven on shore and the steamer set afloat and burned. The next day the steamer *Oncida* took the nineteen passengers off the island and conveyed them to Kingston. An outrage so flagrant as this could not pass without notice of government, and the most prompt and decisive measures were adopted by the authorities on both sides of the St. Lawrence for the arrest of the perpetrators of the act. June 10 William Johnson as commander-in chief of the naval forces of Upper Canada in the patriot service, issued a proclamation acknowledging the act of burning the *Sir Robert Peel* and stated his motives for so doing.

About the 10th of November it was noticed that two schooners were being freighted at Oswego from canal boats that had arrived from Syracuse under suspicious circumstances. After being laden they left the harbor taking a northerly course. The steamer *United States* was in port at Oswego undergoing repairs, which were not completed until Saturday, the 10th. The *United States* left Oswego at nine o'clock Sunday morning following and continued on her trip down the lake. She took about 150 passengers, nearly all of whom were without baggage, except small budgets, and two or three had trunks. A nail keg on board accidentally broke open and its contents proved to be lead bullets, which rolled about the deck. The steamer arrived at Sackett's Harbor about 2 o'clock in the afternoon and took on board about thirty additional passengers. At Cape Vincent she took on eleven more. On reaching a point near the foot of Long Island the two schooners that had left Oswego on the 10th were discovered, and Captain Van Cleave, by request of a passenger, who represented that the vessels belonged to him, and were freighted with merchandise for Ogdensburg, consented to take them in tow. The steamer touched at French Creek (now Clayton) a few minutes and received seven or eight men on board. Soon after leaving that port the nature of the business of the passengers became evident, and swords and pistols were openly taken from boxes on board the steamer and the boxes were transferred to the schooners, which were lashed to the sides of the steamer, and a large number of men came on board the latter from the other vessels.

A consultation was now held between the captain, two of the owners of the boat, and Mr. Denio, one of the bank commissioners, who was a

passenger, to determine the best course to pursue. It was decided to stop at Morristown and send a messenger to the marshal at Ogdensburg, informing him of the condition of affairs and the character of the passengers. Just before the steamer reached Morristown about half of the passengers, by direction of one acting in capacity of an officer, entered the schooners, when the latter were cut loose from the steamer and dropped astern and were seen no more by those on the boat until their arrival next morning at Ogdensburg. It now became certain that Prescott was the objective point of the expedition. The steamer *United States*, after stopping a few hours at Morristown, resumed her course towards Ogdensburg, where she arrived about 3 o'clock Monday morning, November 12, 1838. As usual, the fires were immediately put out on entering the port and the crew, with the exception of the watch, retired. The schooners, which had been dropped above Morristown, reached Prescott during the night. They contained, as has been inferred, a military armament under command of Gen. John W. Birge, but ostensibly commanded by one Von Schoultz, a Polish exile of military fame.

Upon approaching Prescott one of the schooners was made fast to the upper wharf and Von Schoultz ordered his men to land and, with unloaded muskets and fixed bayonets, to march into the village and take possession of the fort at once. A hesitation on the part of some of the leaders, arising from a difference of opinion as to the mode of attack, caused a delay, and thus the opportunity to capture the place and fort was lost. The schooner *Charlotte*, after casting off from the upper wharf, dropped down and anchored opposite the windmill, and the other schooner grounded on the rush bed at the mouth of the Oswegatchie.

Early the next morning an old cast iron nine-pounder cannon belonging to the village of Ogdensburg, and a brass four pounder belonging to the State of New York, and in charge of the artillery company under Captain A. B. James, were seized by the so-called patriots and conveyed across the river in a scow to the windmill. Meanwhile the streets of Ogdensburg were filled with armed men. It was thought from their movements that they intended to seize the steamer *United States*. The marshal of the district was absent. The collector, Smith

Stilwell, made strenuous efforts to hold the boat, but without effect. The leaders of the patriots began the muster of a volunteer company to man the steamer, openly deriding the efforts of the civil authorities in trying to prevent them. A crew having been obtained and steam got up, they left the wharf, greeted by loud cheers of the crowd, and went to the assistance of the schooner that had run aground. But they did not succeed in floating her, and the steamer returned to the wharf.

Additional hands were now procured to navigate the steamer, which had also got aground on her first trip. The patriots had taken possession of the windmill early Monday morning, November 12, 1838. The mill is situated about a mile below Prescott on the main road, running parallel to and near the St. Lawrence. Around it were several massive stone houses and plats of cedar thickets. The mill was round in shape, and the walls heavy and massive. The interior was divided into several stories. It had formerly been used as a grist mill, but having been idle several years, the machinery had fallen into ruin.

The *Experiment*, a British steamer, which was lying at the time at the wharf of Prescott, fired upon the steamer *United States* as she passed around the bar in going to the windmill, but without effect. The *United States* made several trips to Windmill Point during the forenoon, when she escorted the schooner up the Oswegatchie River, where she anchored near the American shore and near the other schooner. The firing was repeated at every trip made by the *United States* without damage to the boat, excepting on the last trip, just as the steamer was turning into the Oswegatchie channel with two pilots, a tall and a short man standing at the wheel, a cannon shot from the *Experiment* struck the water and glanced upwards through the wheel house, passed over the short man and struck the other pilot, Solomon Foster, carrying away a portion of his skull. Upon arriving in port this time the *United States* steamer lay the remainder of the day near the wharf. During this time the steamer was under orders of Oliver W. Birge, the reputed commander of the invading forces. H. Denio, who was personally acquainted with the former, was requested by the owners of the steamer to go on board and solicit its peaceable surrender without delay. After consultation this was cheerfully done.

Nathan Garrow, the United States marshal, arrived from Sackett's Harbor on Monday evening and made a formal seizure of the steamer *United States*, and had her machinery taken apart. The ferry boat *Paul Pry* on Monday afternoon went over to the stranded schooner in charge of the patriots, and hauled her off, when she passed down and took a position near the other vessel. In doing this the *Paul Pry* encountered a brisk fire from the steamer *Experiment*, which was returned by the men on the schooner with small arms.

During Monday there were frequent crossings of the river in small boats, and no attempt was made to prevent it by the authorities of either side. On the following morning (November 13) the two schooners were seized about 10 o'clock by the marshal. At this time they lay in American waters, about forty rods from the abutment of the old brewery now owned by Hanan Brothers. The vessel that was grounded had on her deck three cannons, one mounted on wheels and the other two on small plank trucks. There were also on board boxes and casks containing guns and munitions of war. The other vessel had on only a few barrels of apples, the munitions having been removed from her and landed at the windmill. The crew and boats were placed in charge of Col. W. J. Worth of the U. S. infantry, who arrived on the steamer *Telegraph*, and they were subsequently sent to Sackett's Harbor for safe keeping. The communication, which had been kept up between the patriots and the American shore, was suspended upon the arrival of Colonel Worth with two companies of U. S. troops.

The following is the substance of what occurred on the Canadian shore, as related by one of the participants, Stephen S. Wright. He gave a lengthy narrative of the events in 1843, after his return from Van Diemen's land :

On the afternoon of November 11, 1838, we left Sackett's Harbor about 400 strong on board the steamer *United States*, and proceeded down the river. A Mr. Pendergrass (one of the officious emissaries of Canada) told them that the upper province could be taken without the discharge of a gun, and that thousands of the people would join them as soon as the standard of liberty was raised on their soil. Up to this time they did not know where they were to land or to what particular point they were bound, and the leaders proved themselves utterly unequal to the task of directing the men under their control. This inability on their part caused confusion, and ultimately resulted in the ruin of those whose confidence had been won for the Canadians. The falsehoods

of emissaries from secret societies, etc., led us to volunteer our efforts to achieve the emancipation of an oppressed people, under the guidance of men who lacked both the energy and *common sense* necessary to success.

He says further in substance, that he, with his verdant comrades and friends, was looking at the bright side of the picture, until the open desertion of the cause by that trinity of cowards, Birge, King, and Estis, together with Bill Johnson and their followers; and during the bloody days of the 12th to the 16th of November, and in the hospital of Kingston and the dark prison of Fort Henry they were all brought to their senses. Continuing Mr. Wright said :

On Monday morning the schooners were cut loose from the steamboat, and when near Prescott they both ran aground. One, the *Charlotte*, soon got clear and landed at Windmill Point, where they made a stand at the mill and raised their flag above the buildings. The flag bore upon its face the device of an eagle and twin stars upon a ground of blue. The first evening was spent in making arrangements for the morrow; the arms and munitions were landed, but the greater part of the balls and other necessaries were left, amid the confusion which prevailed. All the general officers had deceived them, save Colonel Von Schoultz, Woodruff and Abbey, who at first held only minor positions. After deliberate consultation they elected Von Schoultz commander-in-chief of the patriot army, which had dwindled from 1,000 to 200 men, who then composed the "Spartan Band." About midnight Bill Johnson came over and informed them that 500 men would join them before daylight. The first night no eye closed, no hand was idle, no heart was faint.

At nine o'clock A. M. three British steamboats, the *Coburg*, *Victoria* and *Experiment* came down from Prescott, anchored opposite the mill and opened fire with balls and bombsnells; at the same time 1,500 of the Canadian militia and regulars made their appearance, the Eighty-third Regiment occupying the center and the militia forming the right and left wings. They were formed in line of battle three deep. The patriots formed in line of battle one deep, spreading from two to three yards apart so as to cover the enemy's front. They were protected on their sides by stone walls and stone buildings, and the steep river banks prevented the shot and shell thrown by the boat from injuring them, the missiles passing over their heads and creating disaster among the British land forces. Before the engagement began a six-pounder was placed by the patriots between the mill and one of the stone buildings, so situated that in case of retreat it would deliver a raking fire from four different points, and would also serve as a decoy in case of emergency. The patriots orders were not to fire a gun under any circumstances until assaulted by the enemy. The British advanced to within twenty rods, halted and opened fire by platoons, which was returned by the patriots. After some twenty minutes the Canadian militia fell back over the hill and left the regulars (the Eighty-third) alone. They fought bravely for about three hours, when they also retreated behind the hill and left the field in possession of the patriots. The latter were comparatively secure in their position, while the British were fully ex-

posed in the open field and suffered severely from the sharpshooters posted in the upper stories of the mill. The British officers on horseback were distinctly seen, even from Ogdensburg, to fall here and there on the field, and the soldiers' ranks were rapidly thinned out under the unequal contest. The retreat was followed by the patriots for a short time, who lost a few men, when they returned to the mill; but judge of their surprise and desperate situation when they found that there was not a solitary ball left with which to load their field pieces, rendering the guns useless, except as they could be loaded with broken pieces of mill irons and gravel stones. No sooner had the patriots retired to the mill than the British, encouraged by a vacant field, rallied and attempted to take the stronghold by storm, but they were repulsed with considerable loss.¹

In the morning of the second day the firing was continued at longer range, which gave the patriots the advantage, as their rifles could do effective work, while the British musket balls fell harmless inside of the lines. An incident occurred that morning which is worthy of notice. A woman who lived in one of the buildings near the mill, and whose husband had left her during the battle, started with her daughter of seventeen and a babe of six months old, to join and claim protection of the loyalist army. When the little family started the patriot commander gave orders not to fire in that direction, which order was strictly obeyed. Yet, when she arrived within ten rods of the British lines, a shot was fired which broke the jaw of the daughter and another pierced the mother and her child to the heart, and both found an untimely grave on the field of battle—the dead child clasped in the arms of its dying mother, an example of that affection which is stronger than death. Comment is unnecessary; humanity recoils from the recital of such a cold-blooded massacre of the innocent.

During the assault before mentioned, Lieutenant Johnson, of the Eighty-third Regiment, with about thirty men, made a dash and endeavored to capture the patriots' decoy cannon. When within a few paces of it Johnson was shot down by riflemen in the mill and the effort was then abandoned. That night, under a cover of darkness, one of the patriots, a Pole, stole the coat and cap from the dead lieutenant, passed himself off as an officer and escaped through the British camp, reaching the American shore in safety. The same night also, according to Wright's statement, they received a visit from Ogdensburg by the cowards who came over to bring golden promises of men and ammunition; but Von Schoultz did not relish their encouragements. He entreated that they would be men enough to send a boat to remove the wounded, which numbered twenty-eight, as they could not, through lack of necessaries, administer to their wants. The visitors promised that before daylight all the wounded should be removed and directed to have them conveyed to the shore of the river. This was done, and the wounded men lay amid storm and snow for seven tedious hours, waiting for the promised succor, yet no aid came during the dark vigils of that night of agony.

The morning of the 14th dawned in snow and rain; the fields in the rear were studded with the bodies of the dead; now and then a shot was exchanged, and then

¹ A party of patriots followed the retreating British, were out-flanked, and some fifteen of them captured.

all relapsed into silence. During the night of the 14th the Canadian militia, like so many harpies, tore from the dead bodies all the clothing, ravaging the field in the darkness in search of any kind of plunder.

On the night of the 16th, says Wright, they were surprised by a visit from Preston King and others. They came in the steamboat *Paul Pry* to within about twenty-five rods of the shore and landed in a small boat, accompanied by two or three of the "extinguished" officers from Ogdensburg. Von Schoultz now expected that help had come to remove the wounded to a place of safety. The river was clear of craft and it seemed that now was their chance if ever to escape. King then promised fairly that he would return to the boat and carry away the wounded. Von Schoultz then said that after the wounded were cared for, they would all try to save themselves by retreating down the river. King acted confusedly, staid about five minutes and then departed, went aboard the *Paul Pry* and fled back to the American shore, and then circulated a falsehood among his friends.

On the 17th a flag of truce was sent out for the collection of the dead and wounded, which lasted two hours. About sunset four steamboats, well armed, lay in front of the mill, and 2,500 men in the rear. The patriots, thus hemmed in, without ammunition, betrayed, deserted and disheartened, sent a flag of truce to the British host, as their bugle rang for a charge; the flag was fired upon wounding one man. Then the patriots returned and prepared for a desperate resistance. The British advanced to within thirty rods and halted, when Colonel Dundas sent a flag summoning them to surrender at his discretion. A council was held and they saw it was in vain to resist. Von Schoultz said that not for himself would he surrender, but for the sake of those brave young men who had become dupes of the designing, and in the faint hope of saving their lives. The patriots then disarmed and marched out, defiling between ranks of the Eighty-third. Von Schoultz with two others attempted to escape at the back door of the mill, but they were taken by the militia and treated in a most inhuman and brutal manner. They were stripped of nearly every vestige of clothing and marched to Prescott amid jeers, scoffs, insults and reproaches almost beyond description. One of the party, Mr. Wright says, for some slight resistance, was stabbed with a dozen bayonets and died without a cry for mercy. After having been buffeted, spit upon, and treated with all the indignities possible, they were branded as Yankee cut-throats, assassins, free-booters, pirates, brigands and buccaneers; they were crowded with all their wounded in the fore-castle of the steamer *Brockville*, where they were confined, with their hands tied behind them, in so small a space that they could neither sit nor lie down. They reached Kingston on Saturday, when all the able bodied men were sent to Fort Henry, and the wounded were placed in a damp, fireless room, called a hospital.

In closing Mr. Wright says :

Are the Canadian patriots less the martyrs of liberty because victory perched not upon their banner? Are they to be thus branded and their names go down to posterity to please or justify the despotic aristocrats? No! The motives of those who fought at the battle of Prescott were pure and noble, and to save the memories of the

dead from cruel aspersions, this feeble effort is made to place in a true light many of the actors of the Canadian revolution.

Colonel Dundas, of the Eighty-third, reported 102 prisoners taken at the Windmill, sixteen of whom were wounded. There had also been several taken in boats and on the field, which swelled the number to 145. The records of the court martial show that two died, nineteen were released, fifty-nine pardoned, fifty-five transported to Van Diemen's land, and ten of the officers and leaders were hung.

During the conflict, which was closely watched from the American shore, it was evident that the brave but misguided men would shortly be overcome in this unequal contest. Therefore, on the morning of the 15th, Colonel Worth invited Judge Fine, Preston King, Judge Stilwell, and Socrates N. Sherman, influential citizens of Ogdensburg, on board the steamer *Telegraph*, to go with him to the British commander, Colonel P. Young, and ask of him the privilege of preventing further bloodshed by removing the patriots on their frontier. The party accordingly visited Prescott and were politely received by the British officer, who accompanied them back to the steamer, where a private interview was held between the two colonels. Colonel Young pointedly refused the favor asked, but from an intimation that was dropped it was learned that the machinery of the *Experiment*, the *Coburg* and the *Victoria* was damaged and they had gone up the river for repairs, which would prevent them being used until two o'clock the next morning. It was naturally inferred that no means of annoyance on the river opposite the Windmill would be in possession of the British during the early part of the night. This opportunity Colonel Worth wished to have improved, and having consulted some of the citizens on the subject, it was understood that early in the evening the *Paul Pry* would be at the service of a party of volunteers who might safely approach the Windmill and rescue the inmates, if they would leave the place. This responsible service was entrusted to Preston King, then postmaster of the village. At that time the principal part of the business section of the village was situated on Water street between the ferry dock and the bridge. The Tremont was the first hotel in the village, and stood in Marble Row, just opposite the Allen block. The American (now the Sterling) was also a good house. At these

hotels and along this street the business men and strangers congregated on important occasions, it being near the steamboat landing. On Thursday afternoon, the 15th, the village was filled with excited people, as the British forces were preparing to close in on the patriots and their escape seemed almost impossible. Preston King seemed to be more excitable than ever, and went up and down the street in front of the hotels and repeatedly called for volunteers to go with him at the risk of their lives and rescue the patriots from their perilous situation. A sufficient number of men was soon raised and about twelve o'clock that night the party started on the steamer *Paul Pry* (using oil for fuel) and moved slowly down the river to within a few rods of the shore opposite the windmill and anchored. A man said to have been connected with the patriots and to know their pass-word, was sent ashore with others to make known the errand of the party. Mr. King soon followed and explained the folly of looking for reinforcements, even though promised, and earnestly requested that they avail themselves of the only chance to escape that would be offered. It was reported that the men on the steamer became impatient at the delay, and insisted upon the return of the steamer to Ogdensburg. Mr. King said he was thus reluctantly compelled to return without having accomplished his purpose, further than to bring six or seven men from the mill, one of whom had been wounded.

During the time that the steamer lay near the windmill, firing along the line by the British picket guards was kept up, and occasionally a cannon ball came whizzing over the boat and dropped into the river beyond, rendering the men on board impatient at the inaction, and subsequently making Mr. King very nervous and gloomy. The steamer *Paul Pry* had scarcely returned to port when the British armed steamer was seen going down the river, and all chance of passing between the American shore and the windmill was thus cut off.

On Thursday evening the steamer *United States*, having been refitted and placed in charge of Captain Vaughan, sailing master of the navy, with a party of United States troops, under Captain Wright, started for Sackett's Harbor with the patriot schooners in tow. The schooners had on their decks the cannon which had formed part of their armament. Apprehending that they would meet a British force, which was expected

from Kingston to assist in capturing the party at the windmill, and believing it prudent to provide against any emergency that might arise, the captain caused the cannon to be loaded and the military to be held in readiness. When they neared Oak Point they met the British steamer *Brockville* with two gunboats in tow. The *United States* was hailed and ordered to "lie to and send a boat aboard." The peremptory and insulting tone of this order forbade compliance by the officer in charge of the flotilla, and the reply was made that they "might come aboard." The demand was repeated and again answered with coolness and laconic brevity highly creditable to the courage and ability of Captain Wright. The *United States* having passed the British steamer, the latter turned and followed some distance, but no further notice was taken of her by the *United States*, and she shortly resumed her original course.

On the morning of Friday the 16th, the British had been greatly reinforced by regulars and by gunboats armed with heavy ordnance, and they made preparations systematically for the reduction of the windmill. A battery of heavy guns was posted back of the mill, a gunboat was stationed below the mill and a heavily armed steamer above it, so arranged that the shots from the three points would not interfere with each other, and all beyond rifle shot, yet sufficiently near to do good execution. What followed has been given by Mr. Wright regarding the surrender, trials, pardons, transportations, executions, etc.

During the four or five days of strange and exciting proceedings Ogdensburg was filled with anxious people from the adjacent country. The high banks at Mile Point below the village (just back of the O. & L. C. Railroad depot site, then partially covered with trees), were crowded from early morning until dark with excited people watching the struggle going on between the little band of patriots and the British forces.

The Board of Supervisors was in session at Canton at the time, and the cannonade of the battle was distinctly heard at that place. Some of the supervisors were warm sympathizers in the movement, and a resolution was drawn up expressing such sympathy for the patriots struggling against tyranny and oppression, but it was not adopted.

Bill Johnson, the avowed leader of the gang who burned the *Sir Robert Peel*, had been seen on the streets of Ogdensburg for several days, but no one ventured to arrest him while the village was crowded with people of his kind. The day after the surrender of the band at the windmill he was seen to leave the harbor in a boat with his son. The deputy collector entered a boat belonging to the custom-house department, hoisted a revenue flag, and, in company with several others, pursued him. Johnson landed about three miles above the village, was pursued and finally captured; he surrendered on condition that his arms should be turned over to his son. He was armed with a Cochran rifle, several pistols, and a bowie knife. The merit of arresting Johnson has been claimed by different persons, and the bounty offered for his apprehension is said to have been paid to C. T. Buswell and A. B. James, who pursued him on horseback as soon as he landed and were present when he surrendered. The steamer *Oneida*, in service of the government, being near by and having troops on board, was steered towards the point where the boats landed, to afford any assistance that might be found necessary. The prisoner was conveyed on board the steamer and taken to Sackett's Harbor.

On Monday after the capture of the patriots, Hon. John Fine, with Charles G. Myers, visited Kingston, carried a contribution of several hundred dollars to supply the wants of the prisoners and offered them legal counsel. There being no railroads at that time and the steamboat season being closed, they applied to Colonel Worth to send them over to Kingston and furnish them with a letter to the commanding officer there; both requests were refused. They then crossed to Prescott, applied to Colonel Young, who furnished them with a note to Colonel Dundas at Kingston. A citizen of Prescott gave them the use of a small steamer without charge. At Kingston they found several Americans from Oswego and other places on a similar errand. The sheriff refused an audience with the prisoners in accordance with his orders from the governor. They then applied to Colonel Dundas, stating that they were lawyers for the prisoners and had some right to serve them in that capacity, having been employed by friends of the prisoners for that purpose. They stated that it was the boast of the English law, which the Americans inherited from the mother country, that every

one was presumed innocent of crime until proved guilty, and that the prisoners had a right to legal advice and the privilege of obtaining witnesses for their defence. Upon this the colonel took them to the prison, told the sheriff that he would take the responsibility, and several were admitted to the prison rooms. The Ogdensburg counselors remarked to the boys that there was hope in their cases; that the power of England was not so feeble as to fear the loss of Canada by the hands of boys, and the glory of England would not be enhanced by their sacrifice. They were advised to plead their youth and throw themselves on the mercy of the governor, and several were released, as has been stated.

The issue of this expedition did much to render the patriot cause unpopular, and a healthy reaction was soon felt along the frontier; but a spirit of jealousy and hostility had been engendered that led to much difficulty. On the 21st of December the village trustees resolved to organize a company (home guards) to be held ready at a minute's warning to act in preserving order and to repel, if necessary, any aggression. Resolutions were passed to petition Congress for protection of the frontier and asking its intervention in favor of the patriot prisoners; also a becoming tribute was paid to the valor and courage of the misguided youths who had been seduced into aiding the movement.

On the 2d of January, 1839, another public meeting was called by a large number of prominent citizens of all parties and was addressed by Major-General Winfield Scott in a very able manner. A series of resolutions embodying the sentiment of the considerate of all parties and appealing to all good citizens to aid in putting an end to these proceedings, so destructive of the public peace and so perilous to our national welfare, were passed. A bitter feeling towards Americans was manifested by the Canadians in the following acts: The steamer *United States*, Captain Whitney, left Ogdensburg on the evening of April 14, 1839, with a large number of passengers, and as she was passing out into the channel, from six to ten rounds of musket shot were fired at her from the wharf at Prescott, where a crowd was assembled. On the same evening she was fired upon from the wharf at Brockville. These insulting attacks were greatly aggravated by a high-handed outrage

committed upon the schooner *G. S. Weeks*, Captain Turner, on Friday, May 17, 1839. She stopped at Brockville to discharge some merchandise. The usual papers had been sent to the custom house and a permit to unload had been issued by the deputy collector. There was lying on the deck a six-pounder iron cannon belonging to the State of New York and consigned to Captain A. B. James, to replace the one seized by the patriots. Upon discovering this cannon an attempt was made to seize it, but this was resisted by the crew until the collector of the district came up and took possession of the vessel under some alleged irregularity in her papers. The gun was then taken by the mob, who paraded the streets with it and fired it repeatedly. Word was immediately sent to Colonel Worth at Sackett's Harbor, who promptly repaired to the place in the steamer *Oneida* and sent a respectful inquiry to learn on what grounds the schooner was detained. To this the deputy collector could give no direct answer; but from what he could learn Colonel Worth inferred that the seizure was without justification, and he resolved to vindicate our national honor in the recovery of the cannon. On Saturday evening he went to Prescott and peremptorily demanded of Colonel Frasier the release of the vessel and her cargo; to which answer was made at ten o'clock the next day that the vessel and cargo should be released, but doubt was expressed whether the gun could be secured from the mob. Colonel Worth had on board the steamer *Oneida* about one hundred regulars, who were supplied with double the number of muskets and ammunition sufficient for the occasion. The steamer took a position along side the schooner and a demand for the restoration of the gun was sent to those having it in charge. The wharves and block houses were densely crowded with an excited and furious mob, many of whom were armed, and all partaking of the excitement prevalent. The civil authorities endeavored to procure the restoration of the piece, but were incapable of persuading or compelling the rabble to surrender it. Matters remained thus for several hours, during which a collision was momentarily expected. At 4 P. M. a steamer from Kingston, with British regulars aboard, arrived, which had been sent for by the magistrates of the village, and by their aid several leaders of the mob were arrested and lodged in the guard house. Having waited sufficiently long, Colonel Worth notified the authorities

for the last time that the cannon must be instantly returned. It was done with the utmost haste, and the schooner proceeded on her way to Ogdensburg, and the gun which had caused so much trouble was delivered to the right person.¹

On Tuesday, June 25, 1839, a party from Prescott attempted to abduct an army deserter from Ogdensburg, but their plans were discovered and the leader was surrounded by a large crowd of people, covered with tar and feathers, and marched back to his boat under an armed guard. The officer of the gang thus treated was said to have committed suicide the next day.

As the American steam packet *St. Lawrence* was passing down the river on her regular trip August 4, 1839, she was fired upon by an armed British schooner lying in the stream opposite Brockville, for the alleged reason that she disregarded their call to halt and show her colors. This being communicated to Colonel Worth, an explanation was demanded, and a feeble attempt made to justify the act on the ground that they were afraid the steamer contained patriots, and they wanted to know to what nation she belonged, etc.

The renewal of friendly intercourse began soon afterward. The British steamers touching at Ogdensburg were well received, which had much influence in allaying the animosity that existed for a time between the border inhabitants of the two nations.

¹It is claimed by some that this cannon was the present "Long Tom," which is not the historic French gun that was used so long in the village and reported to have been taken to the windmill by the patriots. Others claim, with an appearance of truth, that the present gun is "Long Tom No. 2," which was captured from the British during the Revolution at Saratoga, and was purchased from a junk shop in Utica in the winter of 1838-9 and mounted here.

CHAPTER XV.

WAR OF THE REBELLION, 1861-65.

The First War Meeting—Captain Nevin's Company—Other Companies—Various Organizations Containing St. Lawrence County Representatives—Drafts—Bounties—Confederate Raids from Canada—Major General Dix's Order—Ogdensburg Home Guards—The Fenian Movement—Ogdensburg a Center of Active Operations—Misunderstanding Regarding the Strength of the Movement.

AFTER the excitement of the patriot war, which event necessitated the marshaling of troops in various parts of Northern New York, especially in the streets of Ogdensburg, peace and quietness reigned for a long period, until the slave oligarchy of the South openly rebelled against the Union and emphasized their actions by firing on Fort Sumter at 4 o'clock A. M., April 12, 1861. It will not be expected that a lengthy or concise history of the movements of a military character that occurred in St. Lawrence county during the war of the Rebellion will be given in a work of this character. There is sufficient data on this subject, if gathered and properly put together, to fill a volume, which may be done by some one in the near future. Therefore we shall endeavor to give only a résumé of the leading local events during the great struggle. The act of firing on Fort Sumter thoroughly aroused the patriotic people of the North, and they assembled spontaneously at every available point, not only to show their loyalty, but to discuss the situation and devise methods for future action. The result of these deliberations, irrespective of political parties, was a determination that the Union should be preserved.

Fort Sumter, having been kept under continuous fire from the early morning of the 12th, fell into the hands of the rebel forces on Sunday morning the 14th. The news of the surrender was received by telegraph in Ogdensburg on Monday morning the 15th, which spread like wild-fire over the surrounding country. The *Daily Journal* issued an extra containing the news, and at a gathering of the people in the



A. Martineau Curtis.

streets enrollment papers asking for volunteers for six months were presented by Henry R. James, and numerously signed. On Monday there were in Ogdensburg a large number of people from the surrounding towns eager to learn the news, whom Mr. James consulted, and agreed to meet some of them at Depeyster Corners that evening. The meeting was held in the M. E. church, which was well filled with the sturdy men of the town, Benjamin Eastman presiding. Mr. James made a stirring speech, in which he urged them to send at least fourteen men to join the Ogdensburg company, which they were endeavoring to raise in the various towns of the county. The chairman called on several prominent citizens to express their views on the subject, but failed to draw them out, when he called N. M. Curtis, a young farmer and a law student, to give his views on the plan proposed. He stated his objection to sending a company for six months only, and advised the prompt organization of a regiment in the county, to be tendered to the government to serve as long as the exigencies of the country might require.

He then gave notice that an effort would be made to organize a company in Depeyster and adjoining towns, and invited all favoring it to assemble the next evening at Mason's tavern, where he would secure a room to meet in.

Similar proceedings were entered upon in Gouverneur, Potsdam, Stockholm and other towns.

On Wednesday evening the 17th a large meeting was held in Eagle Hall at Ogdensburg, Hon. John Fine presiding. The meeting was addressed by many prominent men of the village and county. The movement started by Mr. James and others on the 15th, having been abandoned, steps were taken to organize a company, command of which was tendered to David A. Nevin, who had that day returned from an army post in Texas, where he had occupied a civil position, in which he had improved the opportunity to acquire much information respecting military affairs. Mr. Neven accepted the offer, and made preparations to open a recruiting office. A second meeting was called at Lyceum Hall, for the purpose of stimulating the people to immediate action. Citizens, both old and young, paraded the streets with music and banners. Business was virtually suspended to give attention to the all-absorbing question of the day. The hall was filled to overflowing, R. W. Judson

presiding, and in a few words stated the object of the meeting, to be the raising of men and means for the war. The chairman led with a handsome subscription, and others followed rapidly, until about \$3,000 were subscribed and forty-four men enlisted, Isaac T. Merry being the first one to sign the muster roll. Captain Nevin's company was promptly organized, and the first to leave for Albany, where they arrived on the 24th of April, and became A of the Sixteenth N. Y. Vol. Inf. Capt. James Pomeroy organized B in Potsdam and vicinity; Capt. Frank Palmer, C in Plattsburg; Capt. George Parker, D in Gouverneur, Fowler and Rossie; Capt. John L. Stetson, E of Plattsburg; Capt. John C. Gilmour, F in Potsdam; Capt. N. M. Curtis, G in Depeyster, Dekalb, Macomb, Morristown, Hermon, Oswegatchie and Rossie; Capt. Warren Gibson, H in Stockholm and vicinity; Capt. Joel Seaver, I in Malone, and Capt. Wallace W. Wood, K of Chazy. The line officers selected Thos. A. Davics, of New York city, a native of St. Lawrence county, for colonel; Samuel Marsh of Potsdam, for lieutenant-colonel, and Buel Palmer, of Plattsburg, for major. The foregoing officers so selected were approved by the governor, and the regiment was mustered into the U. S. service for a term of two years by Captains Lorenzo Sitgreave and Frank Wheaton of the U. S. Army, on the 15th day of May, 1861, and designated the Sixteenth N. Y. Vol. Inf. The following named persons succeeded them as colonels of this regiment: Joseph Howland and Joel J. Seever.

On May 30th the regiment was sent to "Camp Morgan" near Albany, and while there were partially supplied with arms and ammunition, and common wall tents. Most of the companies, through the assistance of friends, received colors before their departure for Albany, at which place they received clothing and general outfit from the State. The regiment left Albany June 27, reached Washington on the 29th, and went into camp, where they remained nearly a fortnight under instruction.

Capt. David L. Bartlett organized a company at Ogdensburg, and was mustered into the U. S. service as Company K of the Eighteenth N. Y. Vol. Inf., May 17, 1861, with Geo. B. Myres, of Ogdensburg, as major.

These regiments were on the 17th of July following sent forward, and a portion of them shortly after engaged with the Fifth Alabama Regi-



Truly yours

R. W. Judson

ment, in which engagement Sergeant John Allen, of Ogdensburg, was killed, this being the first casualty of the war from the numbers that left St. Lawrence county.

During the fore part of the summer of 1861 a number of men from St. Lawrence county enlisted in the Fifteenth Regiment, organized at Elmira.

The Sixtieth N. Y. Vol. Inf., raised chiefly in St. Lawrence and Franklin counties, was organized at Ogdensburg, and mustered into the service October, 1861, with Wm. B. Hayward, of New York city, as colonel. The following named are those who succeeded as colonels of this regiment: Geo. S. Greene, Wm. B. Goodrich and Abel Godard.

The Ninety-second N. Y. Vol. Inf. was organized and mustered into the U. S. service at Potsdam, January 1, 1862, with Jonah Sanford as colonel. The colonel that succeeded him was Lewis C. Hunt.

The 106th N. Y. Vol. Inf. was organized and mustered into the U. S. service at Ogdensburg, September 29, 1862, with Schuyer F. Judd, colonel. Those succeeding him are Edward E. James, Frederic E. Embie and Andrew N. McDonald.

The 142d N. Y. Vol. Inf. was organized and mustered into the U. S. service at Ogdensburg, September 29, 1862, with Roscius W. Judson colonel. Those succeeding him were N. Martin Curtis and Albert M. Barney.

In addition to the above organizations, St. Lawrence county furnished men to the 24th, 100th, 102d, 164th and 193d Infantry; to the 6th, 7th, 20th and 24th N. Y. Cavalry volunteers; to Batteries D and L, First N. Y. Artillery (nearly all of Battery D was raised in Gouverneur and western part of St. Lawrence county), to the 2d, 13th, 14th and 16th Artillery, and the 50th N. Y. Engineers.

On the 25th of October, Hon. William A. Wheeler presented to the regiment a national flag. On Tuesday, October 29, Col. William B. Hayward (late of the One Hundred and Second,) reported at camp as commander of the Sixtieth, which number was given the regiment. October 31, Hon. John Fine presented a State banner to the regiment, on behalf of the ladies of Ogdensburg. The regiment left camp for the seat of war November 1, 1861, and shortly after reaching Washington was assigned to duty in guarding the railroad between Baltimore and

Washington. January 12, 1862, Colonel Hayward tendered his resignation to the war department, and on the 27th Col. George Sears Greene took command; he was promoted in May, and Lieutenant-Colonel William B. Goodrich succeeded to the command, and Edward C. James received a commission as major. In the battle of Antietam Colonel Goodrich was killed.

There were enlisted in the three arms of the service and drafted upwards of 5,000 men in the county of St. Lawrence. Of this number a large portion perished on the field or in hospitals, and some in the prison-pens of the Confederacy.

In the second year of the war a draft was ordered, but the persons drafted were allowed to furnish a substitute or pay the government \$300. It was also provided that any person liable to do military duty had the right to put in a substitute, which would be credited to him and he thereby be exempt from subsequent call. A great many thousand dollars were paid in the county by the drafted men and for substitutes by those who were subject to be drawn.

The liability of being drafted, should the quota of the towns or county be not filled, so agitated the people that the Board of Supervisors was assembled on the 19th of July, 1864, when the board took action and offered large bounties for volunteers to fill the calls that might thereafter be made on the county. A general recruiting committee was appointed, consisting of Calvin T. Hulburd, Hiram H. Peck, Charles Shephard, George Robinson, and John R. Brinckerhoff. A finance committee was appointed as follows: Ela N. Merriam, T. S. Clarkson 2d, and Charles Anthony. County bonds were issued, consisting of \$50, \$100 and up to \$500, at the legal rate of interest (seven per cent.)

This committee issued \$1,098,350 in bonds, all of which were called in within a few years thereafter. The interest on the same amounted to \$358,000. This generous action showed the determination of the people to carry the war to a successful termination, no matter what the cost might be.

A new phase was added to the general excitement of the war, which partook somewhat of terror, when the news was received that thirty or forty Confederates on Wednesday afternoon, October 19, 1864, had made a raid on the three banks at St. Albans, Vt., and after taking

about \$175,000, had mounted their horses, shooting right and left, killing and wounding, as they fled for Canada. Following this came the news that sixty thousand Southern refugees in Canada were organizing raiding parties all along the frontier to burn and pillage the American cities and villages near the line, their principal object being to draw the Union forces away from the front in the South, as the southern armies were at the time hard pressed.

The people in Ogdensburg, not feeling secure in their possessions, especially of the banks, called a meeting to organize a force to protect the place, and arrangements were made to form a company of home guards. A dispatch received from Cornwall, November 3, left little room to doubt that a hostile demonstration was intended by parties from the other side of the line, and a large number of citizens were under arms that night. On the following day three companies of home guards were organized, and some fifty or sixty men were detailed to patrol the streets all night, and picket guards were placed along the river and outskirts of the village. On the 12th of November the following notice appeared in the *Daily Journal* :

Companies C and A of the Independent Home Guards (east of State street) will meet for drill at the town hall, at eight o'clock this evening.

Also the following :

Another of the St. Albans raiders was taken at Waterloo, C. E., on Monday, November 7, who had \$2,000 of Franklin county bank bills in his possession.

November 9, the course of Judge Coursol, of Montreal, in granting the application of Lieutenant Young, leader of the confederate raiders, to be permitted to send to Richmond for evidence of his official status, showed plainly that the prisoners were to be released. The case for the prosecution of the St. Albans raiders was closed on Monday the 14th. Lieutenant Young then handed in a statement that he was a commissioned officer in the confederate service, and the court decided that the expedition was not projected in Canada. December 10, General Fry, the United States provost marshal, gave orders to arrest persons of a suspicious character who were lurking around without any particular business.

Early in December Major-General Dix issued the following general order No. 97.

The guilty St. Albans marauders have been released by the Canadian authorities, therefore all military commanders on the frontier are hereby instructed, in case further acts of depredation and murder are attempted, whether by marauders or persons acting under orders from the rebel authorities at Richmond, to shoot down the perpetrators if possible while bearing arms against United States authority, or if it be necessary to accomplish their capture, to cross the boundary between the United States and Canada. Said commanders are hereby directed to pursue them wherever they may take refuge, and if captured they are, under no circumstances, to be surrendered, but are to be sent to these headquarters for trial and punishment by martial law.

MAJOR GENERAL DIX.

The orders of Generals Dix and Fry gave a fresh impetus to the military spirit which had been manifested along the border, and the companies already formed in Ogdensburg were soon filled to overflowing. Our people were in the right spirit to strike back in case they were assaulted, being now clothed with authority to do so.

The passport system was now established, which prevented any person crossing from Canada into the States without having a permit from the proper authority. A company of United States soldiers (from Massachusetts) was stationed at Ogdensburg and quartered in the Parish stone store, to enforce this order. This measure was somewhat embarrassing to our citizens; several were caught on the Canadian side, not fully understanding the requirements, and were obliged to procure a passport from the American consul at Prescott, at the expense of five dollars, before they could again set foot on the American soil.

The following quotation from the *New York Times*, of December 16, 1864, clearly explains the necessity for such a measure:

So far as this country is concerned the case is in a nut-shell. If Judge Coursol's action in this case defines the position and action of the Canadian government, the southern rebels are quite at liberty to organize raids on Canadian soil against the United States. That simply converts Canada, so far as this war is concerned, into rebel territory, and our government, by General Dix's order, promptly declares its purpose to so regard and treat it in case of necessity. In this position it will be heartily sustained by the great body of the people.

The prompt action of our government and the display of such a military force along the frontier, brought the Canadian officials to their senses, as the following correspondence of December 24 indicates:

As soon as the first recapture of the St. Albans raiders had been made, the Canadian authorities at Quebec telegraphed to our government a statement of the facts, accompanied by assurance that he (Young) had been dispatched in custody of a competent

force to be delivered over to our government. This settles the vexed question which has sprung up on account of the decision of Justice Coursol, and is an earnest assurance that the colonial government is determined to carry out all its obligations to our people without regard to the sympathy of a few of its subjects or the ruling of petty officials. Up to the latest, six of the marauders had been captured, including the leaders, Young and Burley.

The three Ogdensburg companies of home guards served without pay, were well drilled and some of them were furnished by the State with arms and ammunition of the most effective character. The banks and a few individuals in Ogdensburg employed special watchmen. These companies, not being sworn into the United States service, were free to make their own rules and regulations for self-government. The boys claimed that the many good and enjoyable times that they had, such as disarming the pickets found asleep, and the mock trials of certain characters when caught on a lark after certain hours, amply repaid them for the fatigue of drill and night watching.

The regulation was this: that no person should be allowed on the streets without a pass after a certain hour at night; therefore all those who were out without a permit or countersign, were sent to the guard-house, where they could stand or sit on the soft side of a bench until relieved by the commanding officer in the morning. The tricks which the home guards played upon each other, and occasionally on strangers, were extremely amusing, and their soldiering in Ogdensburg may be considered but little more or less than a grand farce.

In the following spring, when General Lee surrendered his army to General Grant, on the 9th of April, 1865, the great Rebellion collapsed. This virtually ended the necessity for further military action in Ogdensburg. The home guards were soon after disbanded and the passport system suspended.

Nations, like communities, have their likes and dislikes. In the case of the two countries, the United States and Canada, having radically different forms of government, separated only by an imaginary line, or a narrow belt of water, the liability to invasion in times of great agitation by marauding bands creates a feeling of distrust in the settlements along the borders. While the majority of the community on either side have identical interests in the welfare and happiness of the people in their respective territories, there are always a few malcontents found

in all communities ready to seize upon any opportunity to create strife by aiding and abetting unlawful schemes. While they recoil from the result of their own acts, they cunningly lead others into dangers for which they themselves are responsible. The spirit of retaliation between the United States and Canada, as manifested at this point, commenced with the French and English war of 1754, and after the conquest of Canada by the English it was continued by the tories who fled from the States, to that country during the Revolutionary War. The animosity engendered by the Revolution of 1776 was kept alive by the war between the United States and Great Britain which began in 1812, and it apparently died out soon after peace was declared in 1815.

During the political trouble in Canada in 1837-8 the refugees from there found sympathizers among the more reckless class of people in the States, who aided them to certain extent in carrying out their unlawful designs. This feud stirred up a feeling of resentment among a certain class of the English and Canadians, which feeling again cropped out during the American troubles of 1861-65. The English favored the South in a way that prolonged the struggle, at great expense of blood and treasure, and the Canadian officials encouraged and shielded the raiders after they had committed acts of violence on our northern borders.

The tables were soon turned, however, for as soon as the Union soldiers had returned from the front, after General Lee's surrender, the spirit of retaliation was made manifest through the Fenian movement of 1886. Large numbers of our people were pleased to have the Fenians give the Canadians a big scare, but were not desirous of having the movement carried any further, as will be seen in the following account:

Soon after the close of our civil war, rumors were set afloat that the Fenians were raising money to assist in liberating Ireland from British rule. Canada was quite often alluded to as the first place to attack; very little notice was taken, however, of this talk. The country was full of discharged soldiers, many of whom were roving about not having as yet settled down to steady employment, and prompted by the spirit of retaliation, were ready for any emergency that might arise. This condition of things was seized by the Fenian leaders as a favorable opportunity to carry out their long cherished designs.

During this period the Fenians had gathered through their secret organizations a large amount of money and munitions of war, which fact attracted very little notice from those outside of the brotherhood. The movement appeared to have been general all along the line; but by the vigilance of the United States officials it was squelched at the time by the seizure of their arms at St. Albans, Rouse's Point, Malone, Ogdensburg, Rome, Oswego, and other places, and by the raiders being prevented from crossing into Canada.

It had been noticed that during the latter part of May, 1866, several persons in Ogdensburg, not in trade, had received at different dates, boxes marked "hardware" and "dry goods," which were quietly stowed away; also that several meetings were held in certain obscure places without attracting very much attention.

The first bold movement of the Fenians in this vicinity was exhibited on Friday, June 1, 1866, when twenty-five men with knapsacks, came on the early train from Rome and halted at De Kalb Junction, then passed on by way of Potsdam to Malone. Next came one hundred and ten men from Rome, and arrived here on the noon train. They brought the news that Fort Erie had been seized by the Fenians and that the telegraph wires had been cut. A dispatch had been received from Boston to the effect that a number of supposed Fenians had left that city ticketed to Ogdensburg. The same evening, three cars, loaded with boxes containing arms, and also a large number of men, passed De Kalb Junction going to Malone. On the night train there was an equal number of men and munitions of war, all destined for the same place.

D. M. Chapin, collector of the port of Ogdensburg, received the following dispatch from U. S. Attorney W. A. Dart:

Have a military force in readiness to prevent any invasion that may be attempted from Ogdensburg; fire if necessary, be diligent.

Mr. Chapin issued orders to Captain Cornell, commander of the United States revenue cutter *Chase*, then lying in the harbor, to get up steam and keep in readiness to act on a moment's warning; also to send an armed boat to keep a vigilant watch of the ferry boats, and in case any attempt to seize them was made, to signal the *Chase*, which should use force if necessary to prevent a violation of the laws of neutrality.

Saturday morning, June 2, news was received that 400 Fenians had gathered at St. Albans, and that Major-General Sweeney, the reputed commander of their forces in this quarter was with them.

All day Saturday every train coming from either way brought both men and arms into Malone, where General Sweeney made his headquarters. Saturday afternoon, E. W. Benedict, deputy U. S. marshal, in obedience to orders, seized at the O. and L. C. depot, three boxes, marked machinery, en route for Malone. On opening them the machinery proved to be arms. Each train from Rome brought from fifty to one hundred and fifty men, who invariably went to Malone. Several cars containing arms had been seized and detained by the United States marshal between Rome and Malone.

On Monday, June 4, General Meade with 250 U. S. soldiers, arrived in Ogdensburg on the noon train. The soldiers were quartered at the town house (now academy) and at the Parish stone storehouse. General Meade made the Seymour House his headquarters. In the evening about 11 o'clock a large number of citizens, well sprinkled with Fenians, the countenances of many of them being familiar to the general, gathered in front of the hotel, where a large bonfire was built, when Whitman and Clark's minstrel band serenaded General Meade. He came on the balcony, in full view of the crowd, and responded in a few appropriate and pleasing remarks.

It now became evident that the Fenians intended to invade Canada, as some of their number had already crossed the line at Fort Erie and had had a brush at Ridgebay, where several were killed and some taken prisoners; therefore, great efforts were put forth to prevent a similar occurrence here.

Several cars containing arms had been intercepted that day by the marshal at De Kalb Junction and Richville stations; also six or eight Fenian officers, or leaders, had been taken in charge, sent to Ogdensburg and confined a part of the time at the Seymour House. A portion of the arms had also been sent there for safe keeping.

The United States troops, sent here to enforce neutrality, were thoroughly demoralized, and public sentiment seemed to be equally so. A squad of forty soldiers was drawn up in front of the town house and ordered to load with ball cartridges. Later they were sent on the

evening train in charge of an officer to De Kalb Junction, to guard the cars in that vicinity and to prevent the arms from being taken away; also to arrest any one who should attempt to interfere with them. The next morning forty balls were picked up in Ogdensburg in front of the town house, where the soldiers had loaded their guns, they having quietly taken them from the cartridges and dropped them on the ground. Encouraged by his fact a couple of leading Fenian sympathizers of the place started out and notified some of their countrymen (farmers), who with their teams drove to Richville that night and quietly carried away the arms from two of the cars, while the guards were on the opposite side, at a safe distance. It was reported by some of the teamsters that after they had got under way they heard the report of one or two guns, but did not hear the whiz of the balls. One of the wagons, having broken down on the route near Brasher, the arms in charge of the driver were secreted and left for the night. On their being discovered the next morning two soldiers were detailed to guard them. About dark that evening a farmer drove up to the place, having several lusty fellows in their shirt sleeves with him, and saluted the sentinel thus:

“Sirs, weevs come to get them eare boxes.”

The guard replied, “I cannot give them up without proper orders. Show your authority.” The farmer pointing to his chums replied:

“Be gorry them’s my authority: Jem, take hold with all yez and load on this dreffel quick and we’ll be after going, or yiz’ll be late for supper.”

The farmer’s order was promptly obeyed, while the guards stood dumbfounded and made no attempt to restrain them, reporting to their superiors that they had been overpowered.

On the evening of the 6th of June the steamer *Watertown*, armed with two big guns, and manned by the Garden Island naval brigade, arrived at Ogdensburg. She was engaged in patrolling the St. Lawrence River.

President Johnson issued a proclamation on the 6th of June against the Fenian raiders, by virtue of which General Meade forbade the transportation to the front, by railroad companies or any other public carriers or persons, of any arms or munitions of war, to be used in aid of any unlawful combination or enterprise. This proclamation had a beneficial effect and allayed the excitement.

It had been stated on good authority, that there were 5,000 Fenians at that time scattered along the country between St. Albans and Clayton. For some three days there were about fifteen hundred of them in Ogdensburg, depending, in a measure, on the citizens for food and shelter, and it may be said to their credit, that during their stay no act of violence or rowdyism could be laid to their charge. The only disorderly action committed during this excitement was by a drunken soldier belonging to the department at the town house, who fired his musket on Ford street with ball cartridge about 10 o'clock on Friday night. The whistling of the ball was distinctly heard by several persons.

The Fenian officers held as prisoners, with most of the rank and file, were sent away on Friday, June 8, in charge of a marshal and finally released. We doubt if a single person, outside of Fenian circles, had the least conception or suspicion of the power of the organization, or the value and quantity of materials they had gathered for the purpose of making war upon the British American provinces. The value of the arms taken from them and brought to Ogdensburg is estimated at \$150,000, beside a vast quantity of small arms, ammunition, stores, etc., that were scattered among the sympathizers all along the route.

Up to the time of the president's proclamation, which killed the enterprise, there was no abatement in the tide of action. In every part of the border of the country the movement had commenced. Our people and government for a time regarded the whole thing as a stupendous swindle; but that the leaders intended to fight, the large quantity of arms and munitions, seized by the United States officials in various parts of the country, furnishes the best evidence. If the object of the leaders had been to further dupe the Irish people and obtain more money, they would not have expended so much in the purchase of arms; therefore, whatever we may heretofore have thought of the Fenians, candor compels us to admit that those composing the Sweeney-Roberts wing were at least sincere in their profession and really intended war. Of course the whole affair from its conception to the moment when the government put forth its strong arm to crush it, had been illegal in design and criminal in execution; yet, laboring under the belief that the affair was devoid of sincerity, virtually all the people had indirectly en-

couraged it. Therefore it was an exhibition of the greatest cowardice to attempt to shirk the blame and responsibility and cast it upon those who were arrested as leaders, when but for the encouragement of public opinion, the Fenian raid would never have been attempted.

CHAPTER XVI.

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS, SOCIETIES, CIVIL LIST, STATISTICS, ETC.

Telegraph Lines and Companies—Telephone Line—St. Lawrence State Hospital—Agricultural Societies—Dairymen's Association and Boards of Trade—Civil List—Statistics of Population.

TELEGRAPH LINES AND COMPANIES.

THE first telegraph stations along the line of St. Lawrence county were established in the summer of 1849 at Prescott and Brockville. This line extended to all the principal cities and villages of Canada, as well as to those of the United States. These stations, though situated in Canada, greatly accommodated the business men on this side, and were much appreciated. The New York line was extended from Watertown to Ogdensburg, by way of the old Military Road, in the summer of 1850, and an office was opened in the latter place, it being the only station in the county that year. The Vermont and Boston line was extended to Ogdensburg, by way of Rouse's Point, in the following summer. This line was erected a part of the way along the O. & L. C. Railroad, and the remaining distance along the highway. A few years later telegraph lines were extended to all the principal business places, and offices were opened throughout the county by The Great Northwestern Telegraph Company of Canada. This line connects with the Great Western Line, which now does the greater part of the business of the county.

There is also a line in operation which reaches the principal cities of the country, but does not reach so many of the smaller towns. This

line is called The Postal Telegraph-Cable Company, and is connected with the Commercial Cable Line.

The prices for messages to all parts of the country have been greatly reduced since the introduction of the telephone lines.

TELEPHONE LINE.

A telephone line was set up at Ogdensburg in July, 1881, and used to connect business places of the city ; it was well patronized. The line was soon after extended to all the principal business places in the county, connecting with other lines in the adjacent counties and with many places to which no telegraph lines have been erected.

THE ST. LAWRENCE STATE HOSPITAL.

The increase in the number of sick persons that are judged insane has filled the various asylums of the State to the extent that it became necessary either to enlarge the present buildings or erect others, in order to properly care for this class of unfortunates. This fact being brought to the attention of the Legislature in the winter of 1885-86, our member, Gen. N. M. Curtis, presented a bill, which became a law, to the effect that a committee be appointed to locate an asylum site in Northern New York, and to make a report of their findings for approval at the next session of the Legislature.

During the summer of 1886 the committee made a thorough examination of the various places in this northern territory, taking into consideration the facility of procuring building materials, the quality of soil, of water supply, and convenience of access. The majority of the committee, for certain reasons, reported in favor of locating the asylum at Plattsburg ; but the minority report, which embraced all the facts in regard to the plant, etc., decided on a site just below Ogdensburg as the most suitable place, all things considered.

Considerable discussion arose in the Assembly upon the two reports, which were ably sustained by the friends of each from their respective standpoints. At length the reports were taken before the Committee of the Whole, and the matter was decided in favor of the present location, on the 18th day of May, 1887. An appropriation of \$100,000 was

made for the purchase of the grounds, and something over \$300,000 to survey the same, to make drafts and plans for the necessary buildings, and to commence the foundations for the same.

The first Board of Managers appointed by the governor were as follows: Wm. L. Proctor, George Hall and John Hannan, of Ogdensburg; W. F. Porter, of Watertown; James D. Tracy, of Canton; George W. Pratt, of Corning; Thomas Ryan, of Syracuse; Oscar M. Wood, of Dexter; James S. Thurston, of New York; and George S. Weaver, of Albany. The Board of Managers held a meeting at Syracuse on the 27th day of October, 1887, and organized by selecting W. L. Porter as chairman and general manager; George Hall as secretary; and Wm. J. Averill as treasurer of the institution.

The place selected was formerly known by the name of "Indian Point," which was given it by the early "voyageurs" in 1673. It is now called Point Airy. The farm commences within the city limits of Ogdensburg, on its northern boundary, and extends down the river a mile and a half, and one mile back, forming a compact tract of 950 acres, which cost the State \$90,500. The front or central portion of the tract extends into the river between two bays about two-thirds of a mile, in the form of an ellipse, presenting nearly two miles of water front, and at the upper part a bluff rises thirty to forty feet above the river.

The construction of the hospital buildings differs very materially from the old style linear plans, such as were used in three and four story buildings of former years. The buildings are constructed on what is popularly known as "cottage" plan, each not to exceed two stories in height. There are now (1893) three completed groups and several detached cottages, with the necessary outbuildings.

At the extreme point, projecting into the river, a wharf is built to accommodate boats in landing. A pump house has been built, with a suitable engine for raising water for domestic purposes, and for fountains that will be placed at different points on the grounds. The water is taken from the river a short distance from the shore where the current is quite strong, and forced up to a standpipe near the boiler house, whence it is distributed by its gravity to the various places on the grounds.

The Central Hospital Group is located in about the center of the point, or midway between the two bays and back from the river some 1,700 feet. The group consists of an administration building, a one story structure, containing medical offices, dispensary, laboratory, two sun rooms, and transverse and longitudinal halls; two reception cottages, two observation cottages, two cottages for convalescents, two cottages for disturbed patients, therewith containing work rooms and sleeping apartments for employees; a one story structure for the accommodation of thirty-five employees, comprising in all fourteen buildings, all connected by corridors.

Infirmary Group No. 1 is situated northeast from the Central Hospital about 1,200 feet. The group consists of a separate building, two stories high, for the accommodation of an associate physician and supervisor; four one story pavilions, each containing a room thirty-six by one hundred feet. On the east and west sides adjoining these pavilions are two buildings two stories in height. North of the lobbies is a one story structure containing two associate dining rooms. North of this is a one story building containing kitchen and pantries. Still north of the kitchen is a two story building, providing accommodations for forty-five patients, also store rooms and dining rooms for help. There are two additional infirmary buildings, two stories high, located at either end of the dining rooms, connected therewith by circular corridors. Adjoining each day room is a lavatory and bath room. There are two detached buildings, two stories high, included in this group, one on the east and one on the west of the main group, and adjacent to the other buildings described. The whole group will comprise, practically, nineteen buildings and three connecting corridors, and will provide accommodations for assistant physician, a supervisor, 314 patients and forty attendants.

The Laundry Building is a structure situated one hundred feet south of the Central Hospital. It is a one story structure of sufficient dimensions to do the laundry work for 2,000 people. It contains a wash room, an ironing room, an engine room, a drying room, a room for sorting clothes and for storage of stock, and two rooms for water closets, besides an engine room, a chimney and ventilating stack and ironing chimney.

The Boiler House is situated back of the Central Group and south of No. 1 Infirmary, on the branch railroad. In this plant is placed a bench of boilers of sufficient capacity to warm all the buildings requiring heat, also to furnish power to ventilate them. There is an electric plant built in connection with the heating apparatus, furnished with an engine and dynamos to light the grounds and buildings. There is also a workshop connected with this group, wherein to make repairs, etc.

The Third Group is situated southwest of the Central and was built similar to the other groups. The building was completed early in January, 1893, and while the paint was drying it took fire and the whole of the interior was consumed, also injuring the walls considerably by discoloring them. An appropriation was made at once by the Legislature and the contract let to rebuild, which has been completed.

The design is to continue the work on the same plans and erect other infirmary groups; also a large amusement hall, and several detached cottages for special purposes and for the help required in the various departments, whenever necessity requires it.

The outer walls of the buildings are mostly of native blue limestone, laid in broken ashlar, rock faced, backed up with stone and faced on the inside with brick bonded in with stone, with a dead air space between the outer and inner walls. The buildings are mostly trimmed with Potsdam red sandstone. A few of the buildings are faced with the Gouverneur marble and Potsdam red sandstone. The interior division walls of the basement are of stone masonry and laid in cement. All the division walls above the basement are of brick, in which are flues for heating the apartments; also flues for removing the vitiated air. The window jambs and all projecting angles are rounded, and all walls are plastered with cement. No hollow spaces are formed between the floors and ceiling, thus avoiding flues for conveying fire and contaminating foul air. The stairs are wide, of easy grade, and located at convenient points for safety of egress, and the work surrounding them is constructed of fireproof materials. The roofs of the buildings are covered with the best quality of black slate, and extend beyond the main walls over the piazzas, forming roofs therefor. Great care has been taken in planning the buildings so that they will be permanent, requiring but slight repairs for years to come. Every precaution has been taken in un-

derdraining and grading the grounds, and the buildings are so constructed as to guarantee the best sanitary conditions possible to the inmates.

When the roads and walks are all laid out and properly worked, through the native groves, and additional shrubbery grown around the groups, they will provide many sheltered as well as sunny courts and pleasant resorts for the patients, as well as their friends who may visit them in years to come. Wide and extensive driveways with boulevards are now being worked from the asylum grounds to the highway, which are to connect with a similar road now being worked into the city, and when completed will give the citizens a very pleasant driving course.

Friends from abroad and pleasure seekers who may visit Ogdensburg with a view of going to the asylum grounds, can take the overland route, either by stage, street car or private conveyance, or may take the little steamer which, in the summer season, plies between the city and the grounds at stated hours. By either conveyance the pleasure seeker may take an airing and visit one of the most beautiful and comfortable hospitals that is to be found in the United States, or even in the world.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

In accordance with an act of April 7, 1819, for encouraging and promoting agriculture and domestic manufacturers, a St. Lawrence County Society was formed in 1822 and received from the State \$100. The election of officers was to be held on the fourth Tuesday of February of each year, and the fairs held on the third Tuesdays and Wednesdays of October in each year. The membership fee was fifty cents annually. The fair was to be held at Canton, Potsdam and Madrid alternately. The society was abandoned the second year.

A second society was formed at Ogdensburg February 4, 1834, with the title of St. Lawrence County Agricultural Society. Not less than two fairs were to be held annually at Ogdensburg; membership fee, \$1 annually. Its first officers were: George Parish, president; H. Van Rensselaer, Silas Wright, jr., and J. C. Clarkson, vice-presidents; Smith Stilwell, secretary. At the first fair \$227 were distributed among

thirty-seven competitors, principally on stock. This society also existed about two years.

The general law of May 5, 1841, allowed the county \$170 annually for five years, and led to the formation of a third society, of which R. N. Harrison was president, and a vice-president was appointed from each town. The first fair held at Cantonn in October of that year distributed \$361 in sixty-six premiums. At the second year's fair \$171 were paid to fifty-eight competitors, when the society disbanded.

In 1851 a resolution was passed by the Board of Supervisors strongly favoring another attempt to organize a county agricultural society, and several meetings were held, when, on April 3, 1852, Henry Van Rensselaer was chosen president; H. Orvis, Jonah Sanford, and Hiram Johnson, vice-presidents; and Henry G. Foot, secretary; membership fee, \$1 annually. The first fair of this society was held at Canton, September 16 and 17, 1852, in the lower part of the village, on grounds leased for five years, and enclosed by a high board fence. There were 396 entries for premiums, very many of which were highly creditable to the county. The receipts were \$1,274.81, and the premiums paid were \$299. In 1856 additional grounds were leased and the track extended. In 1858 the leased grounds, containing thirty-eight acres, were purchased for the society, on which permanent buildings have been erected, consisting of floral, dining, vegetable and mechanical halls, with sheds for stock, and a grand stand with a seating capacity of about 4,000 persons, at a cost of about \$15,000.

The St. Lawrence County Agricultural Society has continued to hold fairs from three to four days in the month of September for the past forty-two years, and the exhibitions have been a credit to the farms of the county.

The early success of this society stimulated farmers in other parts of the county to organize similar societies to encourage and develop stock raising and agricultural products.

The Gouverneur Agricultural Society was organized in the year 1859, and held its first fair in September of that year. The first grounds were leased from the Averills for a term of five years. At the expiration of their lease the society purchased of Benjamin Smith twenty acres of land near the northern extremity of the village at a cost of \$3,500. A half

mile trotting course was made, which is one of the best of its kind; also, suitable buildings were erected, sheds, etc., for the accommodation of exhibitors, and a large grand stand which will accommodate about 3,000 persons, all being enclosed with a high board fence. The cost of the grounds and buildings is about \$10,000. The yearly attendance has always been large, and the premium lists have been open to all, far and near. No effort has been spared by the officers to make the fairs attractive, interesting and profitable to all.

The Raquette Valley and St. Regis Agricultural Society was organized at Potsdam in the year 1870. Its operations are not restricted to any particular town, but it receives its principal support from Potsdam and the adjoining towns east and south. Its grounds, which are just outside of the village, comprise about twenty acres of land. The trotting course, the buildings and other improvements appertaining to modern fair grounds are said to have cost about \$22,000. The association pays annually upwards of \$4,000 in premiums. The yearly attendance at the fairs during the past twenty-three years has been as large or larger than at any others in the county.

An agricultural fair and cattle show society was organized at Hammond about the year 1870. There being no railroad reaching the place at the time, the fair was poorly patronized and the society was given up shortly after. An agricultural society was also organized about the same time at Waddington, but for the same reasons as in Hammond the society survived but a short time.

The International Agricultural and Mechanical Association was organized in 1856, with A. P. Morse, of Hammond, president; Charles Shepard, of Ogdensburg, secretary; and George N. Seymour, of Ogdensburg, treasurer. They negotiated with the Averills for the purchase of one hundred acres of land on the east bank of the Oswegatchie River, about one mile south of Ogdensburg, by private subscription. The grounds were rough and stumpy, but the tract was largely cleared and leveled by "bees," or volunteer labor of farmers. Suitable buildings were erected, including a grand stand, and a trotting course was made. Annual fairs were held with good results until 1860, when the association, feeling the payments of interest and principal too much of a burden, relinquished the grounds and dissolved the organization.

On the dissolution of the International Association *The Oswegatchie Fair Ground Company* was organized and incorporated April 12, 1860, with a capital stock of \$8,000, divided into 1,600 shares of \$5 each, with the privilege of increasing it to \$15,000. The first directors were George D. V. Seymour, William J. Averill, Peter McGregor, Chester Dyke, and Charles G. Myers. The society after a few years was dissolved.

The Oswegatchie Agricultural Society was organized June 10, 1871, and that year the Legislature constituted Messrs. D. C. Judson, A. B. James, Z. B. Bridges, J. C. Houghton, and John Pickens superintendents of fair grounds, and authorized them to issue bonds of the town of Oswegatchie to the amount of \$15,000, and to apply the proceeds to the purchase of grounds and the erection of buildings. In 1872 the amount of town bonds was increased to \$20,000, which were negotiated at par. Twenty-seven acres of land, lying on the east side of the Oswegatchie, in the south part of the city, and partly within the corporation, were purchased for the sum of \$7,500. The grounds were inclosed with a high board fence, and a half mile track was built, inclosing a center which was leveled for a ball ground. The buildings erected on the grounds consist of the agricultural hall, 62 by 32 feet; a mechanics' hall, 100 by 40 feet; dairy hall, 65 by 32 feet; floral hall, octagon shape, 75 feet in diameter, with a gallery 18 feet in width; a dining hall, under the grand stand, 45 by 100 feet; a kitchen, 18 by 36 feet; two cattle sheds, each 300 feet in length; a horse barn, 30 by 50 feet; office, 16 by 18 feet; sheds, 26 by 50 feet; wing, 26 by 36 feet; several open pens for sheep and swine; and a small dwelling for a janitor. The expense of the buildings, improvements of the grounds and superintending the same, consumed the balance of the money raised on the bonds. The grounds are held in trust for the town by the superintendents, who rent them to the agricultural society, which was formed in 1871. The first officers of the society were: A. B. James, president; J. D. Judson, treasurer; A. E. Smith, secretary; J. C. Houghton, superintendent; and T. N. Derby, marshal. The annual exhibitions have been well patronized, and apparently the receipts would amply pay expenses; yet for the first seven years a deficiency was reported of nearly \$4,500, which was made up by contributions and assessments on

the life members. In 1890 the society went down, and the fairs have been continued by private individuals, the town having voted the sum of \$500 to repair the buildings on several occasions since.

The St Lawrence County Dairymen's Association was organized January 9, 1872, by the dairymen of the county, for the purpose of promoting the dairying interest. The first officers elected were: E. H. Southworth, president; J. H. Cook, treasurer; A. T. Martin, secretary. There was also named one person in each town as vice-president. Meetings were held in some of the towns on the first Tuesday of each month, and a general annual convention on the first Tuesday of January, at which papers were read and addresses made on the general dairying interest of the farmer. The membership reached at one time one hundred and fifty, and after a few years the association was superseded by a State organization of a similar kind.

The St. Lawrence County Dairymen's Board of Trade was the outgrowth of the Dairymen's Association, and is designed to be mutual in its tendency, co-operative in its workings, and beneficial in its results by producing a system by which each individual shall receive the benefits of the combined whole. A meeting was held in the court-house at Canton, November 9, 1875, when the subject of holding market days was discussed, which resulted in the appointment of a committee, consisting of M. D. Packard, C. H. Brown, John May, Andrew Tuck, Hon. G. M. Gleason, Lucius Crampton, Gen. N. M. Curtis, Marvin Holt and H. L. Sweet, to make arrangements for the same. On January 5, 1876, the committee reported to an adjourned meeting, and recommended the establishment of a Board of Trade in the county. The following were the officers elected: Hon. G. M. Gleason, president; H. W. Hale, vice-president; A. Langdon, treasurer; and M. R. Wait, secretary. The directors were L. Crampton, H. O. Sweet, O. H. Hale, O. C. Gillson, T. Mayne, J. Thompson, and George H. Rowland.

A constitution and code of by-laws were adopted, locating the market place at Canton; the market was to be held on Fridays of each week between the second Friday of May and the first in December of each year thereafter. The membership fee was placed at one dollar per annum, and non-members are admitted to the privileges of the salesroom for a single day for fifty cents. Butter and cheese factories are admitted

to the privileges of the board and of the salesroom at five dollars per annum. The sales of butter and cheese on this board have averaged about three-fourths of a million dollars per annum up to the present time.

The Ogdensburg Dairymen's Board of Trade was organized April 10, 1880, with a constitution and by-laws similar to those of the county board just described. A register is kept and a bulletin board arranged in a conspicuous place in the room, upon which is posted all telegrams and other information of interest received from the various market places. Members have also the privilege of posting upon the register a notice of all dairy and other produce which they may have for sale. There are also posted the quantities of cheese and butter offered by the factories and creameries represented on this board. The first officers of the board were: Charles Wooster, of Hammond, president; Charles Ashley, of Ogdensburg, treasurer; W. B. Hutchinson, of Oswegatchie, secretary. C. B. Herriman, of Ogdensburg, has held the office of president nearly every year since the first. It was through his suggestion that a resolution was passed by the board, calling the attention of the State Legislature to the necessity of a State Dairymen's Association, which was organized soon after and took the place of the county organization. Cheese is the principal product disposed of on this board, the sales amounting to about \$350,000 per year.

Gouverneur Dairymen's Board of Trade was organized in 1878. H. B. Keene was elected president, and held the office twelve years in succession, with the exception of one year when absent, Hon. Geo. M. Gleason was president. In 1882 efforts were made to establish a County Board of Trade, to meet at Dekalb Junction when it was accomplished, and meetings were held there about one year. After this proving a failure, the Gouverneur board met at its old quarters in the village. The board has been continued for the sale of both butter and cheese, having similar rules and regulations as that of the county board. The sales have been large, amounting in the aggregate to nearly half a million dollars per year.

COUNTY CLERKS.

Louis Hasbrouck.....	March 1802	George S. Winslow.....	Nov. 1849
Alexander Richards.....	June 7, 1811	Benjamin G. Baldwin.....	" 1855
Louis Hasbrouck.....	March 3, 1813	Mark W. Spaulding.....	" 1858
Myrtle B. Hitchcock.....	March 4, 1817	James F. Pierce.....	" 1861
Joseph York.....	July 6, 1819	Moses Rich.....	" 1864
Myrtle B. Hitchcock.....	Feb. 24, 1821	John Miller.....	" 1867
Myrtle B. Hitchcock.....	Nov. 1822	Tiras H. Ferris.....	" 1870
James G. Hopkins.....	" 1825	Murray N. Ralph.....	" 1876
William A. Root.....	" 1831	Alanson A. Matteson.....	" 1879
Alvin C. Low.....	June 14, 1832	William R. Remington.....	" 1882
John Leslie Russell.....	July 8, 1843	Thomas M. Wells.....	Jan. 1, 1889
Martin Thatcher.....	Nov. 1843		

COUNTY TREASURERS.

John N. Russell.....	Nov. 1848	Milton D. Packard.....	Nov. 1875
Barzillai Hodskin.....	" 1854	Arnold E. Smith.....	" 1884
Harvey N. Redway.....	" 1858	M. F. Sackett.....	" 1894

MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY.

Only one in Jefferson, Lewis and St. Lawrence.

Henry Coffeen.....	Jan. 28, 1806	Moses Kent.....	Jan. 27, 1807
	Louis Graves,		Jan. 28, 1808.

In St. Lawrence.

Alexander Richards.....	Jan. 17, 1809	David E. Judson.....	Jan. 27, 1818
Roswell Hopkins.....	" 30, 1810	Joseph York.....	" 5, 1819
Roswell Hopkins.....	" 29, 1811	Joseph York.....	" 4, 1820
Roswell Hopkins.....	" 27, 1812	Joseph York.....	" 9, 1821
Roswell Hopkins.....	" 12, 1813	William H. Vining.....	" 1, 1822
Louis Hasbrouck.....	" 25, 1814	Nathaniel F. Winslow.....	" 1, 1823
David A. Ogden.....	" 31, 1815	Nathaniel F. Winslow.....	" 6, 1824
William W. Bowen.....	" 30, 1816	Jacob A. Vanden Heuvel... "	4, 1825
William W. Bowen.....	" 14, 1817	Baron Steuben Doty.....	" 3, 1826

St. Lawrence has two representatives.

Baron Steuben Doty.....	Jan. 2, 1827	Preston King.....	Jan. 6, 1835
Sylvester Gilbert.....	" " "	William S. Paddock.....	" " "
Moses Rowley.....	" 1, 1828	Preston King.....	" 5, 1836
Jabez Willis.....	" " "	William S. Paddock.....	" " "
Jonah Sanford.....	" 6, 1829	Preston King.....	" 3, 1837
Harvey D. Smith.....	" " "	William S. Paddock.....	" " "
Jonah Sanford.....	" 5, 1830	Preston King.....	" 2, 1838
Asa Sprague, jr.....	" " "	Myron G. Peck.....	" " "
Joseph Freeman.....	" 4, 1831	Myron G. Peck.....	" 1, 1839
Asa Sprague, jr.....	" " "	Asa Sprague.....	" " "
William Allen.....	" 3, 1832	Zenas Clark.....	" 7, 1840
Edward Dodge.....	" " "	Asa Sprague.....	" " "
William Allen.....	" 1, 1833	Zenas Clark.....	" 3, 1841
Sylvester Butrick.....	" " "	Solomon Pratt.....	" " "
Sylvester Butrick.....	" 7, 1834	Calvin T. Hulburt.....	" 4, 1842
Jabez Willis.....	" " "	George Redington.....	" " "

Calvin T. Hulburd	Jan.	3, 1843	Asa L. Hazelton	Jan.	7, 1845
George Redington	"	" "	John L. Russell	"	" "
Calvin T. Hulburd	"	2, 1844	Asa L. Hazelton	"	6, 1846
George Redington	"	" "	Bishop Perkins	"	" "

Three representatives:

Phineas Atwater	Jan.	5, 1847	James Redington	Jan.	6, 1863
Henry Barber	"	" "	Abraham X. Parker	"	" "
Bishop Perkins	"	" "	George Parker	"	5, 1864
Charles G. Myers	"	4, 1848	James Redington	"	" "
John S. Chipman	"	" "	Abraham X. Parker	"	" "
Benjamin Holmes	"	" "	George Parker	"	3, 1865
Harlow Godard	"	2, 1849	James Redington	"	" "
Justus B. Pickit	"	" "	Daniel Shaw	"	" "
Noble S. Elderkin	"	" "	George M. Gleason	"	2, 1866
Harlow Godard	"	1, 1850	William R. Chamberlain	"	" "
John Horton	"	" "	Daniel Shaw	"	" "
Noble S. Elderkin	"	" "	George M. Gleason	"	1, 1867
Smith Stilwell	"	7, 1851	William R. Chamberlain	"	" "
John Horton	"	" "	Richard Bicknell	"	" "
Noble S. Elderkin	"	" "	George M. Gleason	"	7, 1868
Smith Stillwell	"	6, 1852	Julius M. Palmer	"	" "
Benjamin Smith	"	" "	Alexander H. Andrews	"	" "
Parker W. Rose	"	" "	George M. Gleason	"	5, 1869
Barnabas Hall	"	4, 1853	Julius M. Palmer	"	" "
Benjamin Smith	"	" "	Alexander H. Andrews	"	" "
Parker W. Rose	"	" "	George M. Gleason	"	3, 1870
Barnabas Hall	"	3, 1854	Julius M. Palmer	"	" "
Silas Baldwin	"	" "	William Bradford	"	" "
Levi Miller	"	" "	George Parker	"	2, 1871
Asaph Green	"	2, 1855	Dolphus S. Lynde	"	" "
Silas Baldwin	"	" "	William Bradford	"	" "
Levi Miller	"	" "	Darius A. Moore	"	2, 1872
Emory W. Abbott	"	1, 1856	Dolphus S. Lynde	"	" "
Benjamin Squire	"	" "	Parker W. Rose	"	" "
Daniel P. Rose, jr.	"	" "	Darius A. Moore	"	7, 1873
Emory W. Abbott	"	6, 1857	Dolphus S. Lynde	"	" "
Benjamin Squire	"	" "	Parker W. Rose	"	" "
Erasmus D. Brooks	"	" "	Seth G. Pope	"	6, 1874
Harlow Godard	"	5, 1858	Dolphus S. Lynde	"	" "
William Briggs	"	" "	Jonah Sanford	"	" "
Oscar F. Shepard	"	" "	Seth G. Pope	"	5, 1875
Harlow Godard	"	5, 1859	A. Barton Hepburn	"	" "
William Briggs	"	" "	Jonah Sanford	"	" "
Oscar F. Shepard	"	" "	David McFalls	"	4, 1876
Charles Richardson	"	3, 1860	A. Barton Hepburn	"	" "
Edwin A. Merritt	"	" "	Lewis C. Lang	"	" "
Clark S. Chittenden	"	" "	David McFalls	"	2, 1877
Charles Richardson	"	1, 1861	A. Barton Hepburn	"	" "
Edwin A. Merritt	"	" "	Lewis C. Lang	"	" "
Clark S. Chittenden	"	" "	George F. Rowland	"	1, 1878
Elias P. Townsley	"	7, 1862	A. Barton Hepburn	"	" "
James Redington	"	" "	Rufus S. Palmer	"	" "
Calvin T. Hulburd	"	" "	Daniel Peck	"	7, 1879
Elias P. Townsley	"	6, 1863	A. Barton Hepburn	"	" "

Rufus S. Palmer.....	Jan. 7, 1879	N. Martin Curtis.....	Jan. 5, 1886
Daniel Peck.....	" 6, 1880	Andrew Tuck.....	" " "
Worth Chamberlin.....	" " "	George Z. Erwin.....	" " "
Ebenezer S. Crapser.....	" " "	N. M. Curtis.....	" 1887
Daniel Peck.....	" 4, 1881	William H. Kimbal.....	" " "
Worth Chamberlin.....	" " "	M. H. Flaherety.....	" " "
Ebenezer Crapser.....	" " "	N. M. Curtis.....	" 1888
Abel Godard.....	" 3, 1882	William H. Kimbal.....	" " "
Worth Chamberlin.....	" " "	M. H. Flaherety.....	" " "
George Z. Erwin.....	" " "	N. M. Curtis.....	" 1889
Abel Godard.....	" 2, 1883	William H. Kimbal.....	" " "
Morrell D. Beckwith.....	" " "	William Bradford.....	" " "
George Z. Erwin.....	" " "	George R. Maltby.....	" 1, 1890
N. Martin Curtis.....	" 1, 1884	John C. Keeler.....	" " "
Morrell D. Beckwith.....	" " "	William Bradford.....	" " "
George Z. Erwin.....	" " "	George R. Maltby.....	" 1, 1891
N. Martin Curtis.....	" 6, 1885	John C. Keeler.....	" " "
Andrew Tuck.....	" " "	Lewis C. Lang.....	" " "
George Z. Erwin.....	" " "		

One representative:

George R. Maltby.....Jan. 1, 1892 George R. Maltby.....Jan. 1, 1893

The population of the State of New York in 1880 was 5,082,871; in 1890 it was 5,997,853, an increase of 914,982. The population of St. Lawrence county in 1880 was 85,997; in 1890 it was 85,048, a loss in ten years of 949. In 1890 there were in the county 42,476 males, and 42,582 females. Of these 35,648 males were American born, and 6,818 males foreign born; also 35,497 females American born, and 7,085 females foreign born. Colored males, 60; colored females, 40.

Of school age, 5 to 20: American born males, 12,674; females, 12,383. Of foreign born males, 810; females, 835. Of colored males, 18; females, 20.

Of native males, white, between the ages of 18 and 44.....	14,272
Of foreign " " " " " " ".....	2,860
Of colored males " " " " ".....	30
Of native males 21 years and over.....	18,819
Of foreign born males, 21 years and over.....	5,896
Of colored males, 21 years and over.....	32

POPULATION.

Population of the several towns in the county, as shown by the censuses from 1810 to 1890 :

	1810	1820	1825	1830	1835	1840	1845	1850	1855	1860	1865	1870	1875	1880	1890
Brasher			401	828	939	2,118	2,218	2,548	2,668	3,377	3,348	3,342	3,486	3,578	2,910
Canton	699	1,337	1,898	2,440	2,412	3,465	4,035	4,685	4,995	6,379	5,964	6,014	6,018	6,275	6,096
Clare															281
Clifton												221	85	71	342
Colton							466	506	1,040	1,400	1,481	1,719	1,586	1,974	1,843
Dekalb	541	709	766	1,060	1,200	1,531	1,723	2,389	2,676	3,182	3,102	3,116	3,044	3,027	2,840
Depeyster			787	814	788	1,074	1,138	906	1,163	1,249	1,187	1,138	1,221	1,194	947
Edwards				633	739	956	1,064	1,023	1,180	1,287	1,180	1,076	1,094	1,082	1,267
Fine							243	293	316	519	487	603	760	893	1,207
Fowler	605	1,671	1,447	1,571	1,752	1,840	1,813	1,620	1,808	1,748	1,748	1,785	1,633	1,590	1,592
Gouverneur	227	765	1,267	1,552	1,796	2,538	2,600	2,783	2,856	3,201	2,915	3,539	3,830	4,165	5,851
Hammond				767	1,327	1,845	1,911	1,819	1,875	1,968	1,819	1,757	1,815	1,866	1,774
Herron				688	870	1,271	1,580	1,690	1,648	1,690	1,667	1,792	1,806	1,634	1,521
Hopkinton	372	581	884	827	910	1,147	1,435	1,470	1,554	1,990	1,941	1,907	1,956	1,922	1,832
Lawrence				1,097	1,241	1,845	2,055	2,209	2,365	2,828	3,719	2,577	2,641	2,483	2,037
Lisbon	820	930	1,474	1,891	2,411	3,508	4,376	5,209	5,109	5,640	5,078	4,475	4,211	4,297	3,809
Louisville				831	864	1,076	1,693	1,970	2,057	2,120	2,310	2,237	2,132	2,039	2,019
Macomb							1,113	1,197	1,466	1,816	1,788	1,673	1,760	1,731	1,415
Madrid	1,420	1,930	2,639	3,459	4,069	4,511	4,376	4,856	4,802	1,978	2,109	2,071	1,968	2,145	1,969
Massena	955	944	1,701	2,070	2,288	2,726	2,798	2,915	2,701	2,925	2,741	2,560	2,709	2,739	2,740
Morristown		837	1,723	1,618	2,339	2,809	3,328	2,274	2,111	2,284	1,881	1,934	1,849	2,186	1,966
Norfolk					665	1,039	1,373	1,728	1,544	1,804	2,329	1,876	2,441	2,476	2,024
Oswegatchie	1,245	1,661	3,133	3,924	4,656	5,719	6,414	7,756	10,060	10,821	11,091	13,094	13,204	13,222	15,008
Parisville		594	959	1,479	1,657	2,250	2,090	2,131	2,114	2,296	2,319	3,241	2,043	2,384	2,272
Pierrepont		235	558	749	922	1,430	1,456	1,459	1,834	2,267	2,423	2,391	2,310	2,494	1,954
Pitcairn							396	553	531	577	558	667	868	790	1,103
Potsdam	928	1,911	3,112	3,650	3,810	4,473	4,856	5,349	6,631	6,737	6,441	7,744	7,417	7,610	8,939
Rossie		869	1,074	650	655	1,553	1,386	1,471	1,480	1,609	1,836	1,661	1,765	1,709	1,493
Russell		394	486	480	639	722	1,373	1,499	2,108	2,380	2,625	2,688	2,417	2,403	2,132
Stockholm	307	822	1,449	1,944	2,047	2,995	3,293	3,661	3,790	4,074	3,770	3,819	3,550	3,441	2,999
Waddington										2,768	2,663	2,539	2,516	2,608	2,249

Populations of the city and villages in St. Lawrence County :

	1880	1890
Brasher Falls, village.....	513	570
Canton, ".....	2,049	2,580
Colton, ".....	606	635
Richville, " (DeKalb).....	339	336
Gouverneur, ".....	2,071	3,458
Hermon, ".....	522	473
Madrid, ".....	761	605
Massena, ".....		1,049
Morristown, ".....	397	472
Ogdensburg.....	10,341	11,662
1st Ward, in 1890.....	2,721	
2d Ward, ".....	3,324	
3d Ward, ".....	2,295	
4th Ward, ".....	3,322	
Parishville, village.....	496	578
Potsdam, ".....	2,762	3,961
Norwood, ".....	1,221	1,463
Waddington, ".....	977	900

CHAPTER XVII.

CLOSE COMMUNION, OR SECRET SOCIETIES.

Lodges of Free and Accepted Masons--Royal Arch Masonry--Knights Templar--Scottish Rite--Order of the Eastern Star--Odd Fellowship--Grand Army of the Republic--Benevolent Organizations--Knights of Labor--Grangers.

To tell our own secrets is often folly; to communicate those of others is treachery.

THE word "secret" is subject to various meanings, and is often applied to organizations whose doors are closed to outsiders. A society that does not conceal its name, time and place of meeting, its membership, aim and objects, should not be classed with such as hide these facts from the public and are only known to exist by some overt act of their own.

The oldest and perhaps the most numerous and widespread of these societies is the Masonic Order, which is too well known to require de-

scription here, further then to give the dates and places of meeting of each lodge in the county. The date of the origin of this order is unknown, but is considered to have existed from time immemorial. The Grand Lodge of the State of New York was organized A. D. 1781, A. L. 5781.

New Oswegatchie Lodge, F. and A. M., No. 520, English register, was organized at "Fort la Presentation" (French Barracks), now Ogdensburg, in 1787, while in possession of the British troops. The charter was granted to the officers who were stationed at that post at that time to form a (military) lodge under the usual restrictions. Sergeant Richard Porter was the officer in charge when the British evacuated the fort, June 1, 1796, and no doubt was master of the lodge at the time and carried the charter away with him.¹

Northern Light Lodge, No. 11, organized at De Kalb, September 17, 1807. The history of this lodge differs from that of those following, as the data of the latter were obtained from Grand Secretary M. L. Ehlers, as found recorded in the archives of the Grand Lodge of the State of New York. The Northern Light Lodge was not so recorded, but papers were found among the records that indicated the organization about the time stated, which leaves no doubt of its having been legally formed. The writer, some thirty years ago, sat in open lodge with one of its elder members, who said he had often rode on horseback twelve miles through the woods by moonlight to attend the meetings. This lodge must have ceased to work previous to 1825, as the name was appropriated by one at Stockholm. The charter was carried away by some one, and a few years ago it fell into the hands of a Mason in the West, who sent it to O. D. Barker, near Canton, who in turn gave it in charge of St. Lawrence Lodge No. 111, where it now remains. It is a parchment, 10 by 12 inches square, with the following inscription thereon :

Established under the Auspices of (Prince Edwin) at the city of York in Great Britain, in the year of Masonry 4926 (967 years ago). The Most Worshipful, Hon. Dewitt Clinton, Esq., Grand Master; the Right Worshipful Martin Hoffman, D. G. M.; the Rt. W. John Wood, S. G. W.; the Rt. W. Hon. Philip S. Van Rensselaer, J. G. W.; Do by these Presents Approve, Authorize and Empower our worthy Brother Solomon

¹ The above information was obtained from Jno. H. Graham, past grand master of Masons of Quebec, L. C.

Rich to be the Master; Isaac Bunham, S.W.; Joseph Woodhouse, J.W., to form and hold at the town of Dekalb, in the county of St. Lawrence, to be distinguished as the Northern Light Lodge No. 11.

Given under our hands and the seal of our Grand Lodge in the City of New York in North America, this 17th day of Sept., A. D. 1807, A. L. 5807.

JOHN WELLS, Grand Secretary.

Hamilton Lodge No. 177 was located in the town of Madrid, now Waddington, formerly called Hamilton. The warrant was dated March 1, 1809. The names of the first officers were not given, but the lodge continued to work with fair success until the Morgan flurry, when it ceased to meet, and in June, 1832, the warrant was declared forfeited by the Grand Lodge. Amasa Pratt was the treasurer when the lodge ceased to meet, and it was supposed that through fear of the jewels being destroyed by the "antis," he secreted them. A few years later he died and the matter was forgotten. About 1843, when the workmen were digging a trench for the walls of an addition to the Hon. George Redington's house, the jewels were found. Alexander Miller, a Romanist, purchased the jewels of the workmen for a trifle, and quietly disposed of them to Bell Brothers, in Ogdensburg, for old silver.

St. Lawrence Lodge No. 186, located at the village of Ogdensburg, in the town of Oswegatchie; warrant dated September 6, 1809. Twelve Masons joined in a petition to the Grand Lodge, which was recommended by the Northern Light Lodge at De Kalb, when the warrant was granted with the name and number as above mentioned, naming Palmer Cleveland, W. M.; Bethuel Houghton, S. W.; and John Tibbits, J. W. The lodge met in the old historic court-house, and continued its meetings during the war times of 1812-15. But owing to the bitter persecution and excitement of the Morgan affair, at its regular meeting of February 19, 1827, it voted to surrender its charter. The lodge register showed a membership of fifty-seven, including some of the best citizens of the place.

Benevolence Lodge No. 193, located at Hopkinton; warrant dated January 24, 1811. The records show that the warrant was forfeited in June, 1832.

Canton Lodge No. 325, located at Canton; warrant dated September 11, 1819. Forfeited in June, 1835.

Northern Light Lodge No. 440, located at Stockholm; warrant dated June 8, 1825. Forfeited in June, 1832.

Scotch Lodge No. 500, located at Rossie. The warrant was granted June 7, 1827, just as the Morgan excitement was rising, which made it difficult for the lodge to grow very much, and after two years it went down. In October, 1832, it was revived and struggled for existence two years longer, when they surrendered their charter in June, 1834.

During the Morgan excitement, which lasted some ten or twelve years, many lodges in the State surrendered or forfeited their warrants, when the Grand Lodge renumbered the surviving ones. This accounts for the discrepancy in numbers.

North Star Lodge No. 107 was located at Lawrence. A dispensation was granted by the Grand Lodge on the 3d of September, 1844, to Josiah F. Sanders, master; Otis Farrar, S. W.; and Amasa Harrington, J. W., to run to May 15, 1845. It was extended to the same officers at that date one year longer, when a warrant was granted June 5, 1846. This lodge was subsequently moved to Brushton, Franklin county, where it now remains.

St. Lawrence Lodge No. 111, located at Canton, was granted a warrant June 10, 1846. The first officers were: Elijah Baker, master; Daniel Mack, S. W.; and Joseph Ames, J. W.

Ogdensburg Lodge No. 128, located at Ogdensburg. A dispensation was granted in July, 1847, to George Guest as master; Sylvester Gilbert as S. W.; and Royal Vilas as J. W. A warrant was granted to them on June 7, 1848.

Raquette River Lodge No. 213. A warrant was granted in June, 1851, to Joshua Blaisdell, master; Aaron T. Hopkins, S. W.; and Jehiel H. Hyde, J. W. Twenty-three petitioners asked for a charter.

Gouverneur Lodge No. 217, located at Gouverneur. A warrant was granted June 9, 1851, to Benjamin F. Skinner, master; Josiah Waid, S. W.; and William Holmes, J. W. Twenty Masons petitioned for a charter.

Grass River Lodge No. 312, located at Grass River (later Columbia village), now Madrid. The warrant was granted June 16, 1853, to H. B. Richardson, master; Caleb Pierce, S. W.; and H. K. Belding, J. W. The lodge room and its furniture was destroyed by fire, and the warrant declared forfeited June 9, 1881.

Black Lake Lodge No. 319, located at Edwardsville in the town of Morristown. The warrant was granted to Jacob H. Bellinger, master;

Andrew Gray, S. W.; and Abraham Klock, J. W., June 10, 1854. Eight Masons petitioned for the charter. At the June meeting, 1876, the Grand Lodge consented to the removal of Black Lake Lodge to Hammond Corners, and in 1879 to a removal to Brier Hill, and in 1891 granted permission for the lodge to again move to Morristown village, where it now remains.

Waddington Lodge No. 393, located at Waddington village, in the town of Waddington (formerly Hamilton in Madrid). The warrant was granted June 23, 1856, to John Peacock, master; Henry B. Proctor, S. W.; and Leonard J. Proctor, J. W. Nine Masons joined in the petition.

Amber Lodge No. 395, located at Parishville. The warrant was granted to Leavitt Hatch, master; Samuel Lincoln, S. W.; and Ebenezer C. Culver, J. W. Nine Masons joined in petitioning the Grand Lodge for the charter.

Norfolk Lodge No. 405, located at Norfolk village, in the town of Norfolk; warrant dated July 7, 1856, naming Abram N. Thompson, master; Lloyd C. Yale, S. W.; and Edward M. Shepard, J. W. Warrant suspended October, 1863; forfeited June, 1864.

High Falls Lodge No. 428, located at Colton. The warrant was granted June 26, 1857, to Silas Hawley, master; Alonzo Squire, S. W.; and John B. Willson, J. W. Seven petitioners for charter.

Wildwood Lodge No. 477, located at Edwards village in the town of Edwards. The warrant was granted July 6, 1859, to Amos Newton, master; Otis Earl, S. W., and Joseph Brodie, J. W. Eleven Masons petitioned for a charter.

Deer River Lodge No. 499, located at Nicholville in the easterly part of the town of Lawrence. The warrant was granted July 3, 1860, to J. F. Sanders, master; Silas L. Slocum, S. W.; and Warren Ives, J. W. Ten Masons joined in the petition for a charter.

Hermon Lodge No. 500, located at the village of Hermon, in the town of Hermon. The warrant was granted July 4, 1860, to Azariah P. Sherwin, master; William D. Gilmour, S. W.; and Edward F. Cheney, J. W. Nine Masons petitioned for a charter.

Louisville Lodge No. 502, located at Louisville. The warrant was granted June 6, 1861, to James Miller, master; Justus Barrett, S. W.; and Levi Miller, J. W. The warrant was forfeited in 1865.

Massena Lodge No. 513, located at the village of Massena. The warrant was granted June 19, 1861, to Martin G. Chamberlain, master; Orson Davis, S. W.; and W. L. P. Garvin, J. W. Seven Masons petitioned for a charter.

Brasher Lodge No. 541, located at Brasher Falls. The warrant was granted June 10, 1864, to Henry F. Taylor, master; N. W. Barker, S. W.; and Chauncey Buck, J. W. Seven petitioned for a charter.

Russell Lodge No. 566, located at Russell. The warrant was granted June 26, 1865, to Samuel V. Padget, master; Washington L. Derby, S. W.; and Smith Chase, J. W. Ten Masons joined in the petition for a charter.

Depeyster Lodge No. 573, located at Depeyster Corners, in the town of Depeyster. The warrant was granted July 4, 1864, to Jacob H. Bellinger, master; William Perry, S. W.; and Gates Curtis, J. W. Seven Masons petitioned for a charter.

Elk Lodge No. 577, located at Hopkinton. The warrant was granted July 8, 1865, to Henry M. Sprague, master; Lucius Lockwood, S. W.; and John Herrin, J. W. Nine Masons petitioned for a charter.

Richville Lodge No. 633, located at Richville, in the town of DeKalb. The warrant was granted July 1, 1867, to Horace White, jr., master; Carlos W. Lynde, S. W.; and James Sanders, J. W. Eighteen Masons petitioned for a charter.

Oswegatchie Lodge No. 687, located at Fine. The warrant was granted July 4, 1868, to Azariah P. Sherwin, master; Seth Curtis, S. W.; and Lorenzo L. Gay, J. W. Eleven Masons petitioned for a charter.

What Cheer Lodge No. 689, located at Norfolk. The warrant was granted June 1, 1869, to David W. Branch, master; Levi P. Bedell, S. W.; and Josiah C. Mould, J. W. Fourteen Masons petitioned for a charter. The furniture and warrant were burned in 1883. A duplicate warrant was granted them on June 3, 1885. The lodge voted to move to Norwood, to which consent was given by the Grand Lodge in June, 1893. Labor was resumed at Norwood the last week in September following.

Acacian Lodge No. 705, located at Ogdensburg. The warrant was granted June 19, 1870, to Charles H. Butrick, master; James L. Ray-

mond, S. W.; and Wm. L. Proctor, J. W. Twenty-three Masons petitioned for a charter.

Fellowship Lodge No. 749, located at Rensselaer Falls. The warrant was granted June 15, 1874, to John R. Mills, master; Frank B. Dorothy, S. W.; and Patrick McCormick, J. W.. Nine Masons petitioned for a charter.

Gouverneur Masonic Temple.—This building, which is approaching completion, is 54 feet in width, 100 feet deep, and four stories high. The front is of Gouverneur marble laid in broken ashlar, and the sides and rear of brick. The lower story is designated for stores; the second for a public hall and offices; the third and fourth for Masonic purposes, such as lodge room, banquet hall, drill chamber, library and the various ante-rooms for the accommodation of the several Masonic bodies which are to meet there. A commodious stairway leads from the center of the front to the second floor, for the accommodation of the halls and offices. Other easy flights of stairs lead from the second floor to the rooms above. The building is to be furnished with modern improvements and heated by steam. The structure will cost \$20,000. A portion of this sum was contributed by members of the order and the remainder raised by loan. It is expected that the rentals of the stores, offices and halls will pay the interest on the loan and in a few years liquidate the debt, after which a portion of the income will be devoted to charitable purposes.

ROYAL ARCH, OR ANCIENT CRAFT MASONRY.

This body is distinguished by grand and subordinate chapters. The date of its origin is supposed to be at the time of the rebuilding of the second Temple of Zerubbabel. The Grand Chapter of the State of New York was organized in 1797.

St. Lawrence Chapter R. A. M. No. 24 was located at Massena. The charter was dated February 9, 1809. The first officers' names were not found, or brought forward. The convocations were continued until January, 1821, when by vote of its members they resolved to move it to Potsdam. The first convocation held at Potsdam was on April 4 following, where they continued to work until December 3, 1828, when the charter was given up. On the application of several companions

the Grand Chapter renewed the charter July 5, 1851. The first convocation held after the revival was July 17, 1851, and meetings have been continued to the present time. Present officers (1893) are: Chapin W. Hazelton, H. P.; Harlan S. Perrigo, K.; and Freeman H. Allen, S.

Ogdensburg Chapter R. A. M. No. 63, located at Ogdensburg. The charter was granted February 5, 1819, to Palmer Cleveland, H. P.; Sylvester Gilbert, K.; and Amos Bacon, S. The chapter continued to work until the 27th of December, 1827, when the officers were elected and installed, but in consequence of the anti-Masonic feeling, the chapter closed its labors for a period of twenty-one years, having a membership of sixty-seven. At the annual convocation held at Albany, February 17, 1849, the Grand Chapter renewed the warrant, when labor was resumed and has continued ever since.

St. Lawrence Chapter R. A. M. No. 132, located at Canton. The warrant was granted February 3, 1848, to Elijah Baker, high priest; Daniel Mack, king; and Paul Boynton, scribe.

Elk Chapter R. A. M. No. 197, located at Nicholville. The warrant was granted February 7, 1867, to Josiah F. Sanders, H. P.; Otis Farran, K.; and Reuben Jones, scribe.

Gouverneur Chapter R. A. M. No. 233, located at Gouverneur. The warrant was granted February 3, 1869, to George B. Winslow, H. P.; A. C. Norton, K.; and Wm. H. Bowne, S.

Royal and Select Masters. A warrant was issued at the meeting of the Grand Council in September, 1893, to John McCarty, Thrice Excellent Master; Omer A. Hine, next, and M. Z. Gates, Capt. of, to form a lodge at Gouverneur, N. Y.

KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.

The order of Knights Templar dates back to 1064 A. D., or the days of the Crusades. In England an encampment was established at Bristol by the Templars who returned with Richard I. from Palestine; also, one was established at Bath, and another at York. From these have emanated the existing encampments in the British Islands and in the United States, which are lineal descendants of the ancient order.

St. Lawrence Commandery K. T. No 28, was organized under dispensation at Canton, in July 1858. The dispensation was granted to

Darius Clark, E. C. ; William H. Sawyer, G. ; and Amasa O. Brown, C. G. The dispensation was continued the second year, when at the annual meeting of the Grand Encampment in September, 1859, a warrant was granted them. On the 11th of February, 1860, the records were destroyed by fire. Again on August 5, 1870, the asylum was destroyed by fire, including the charter. A second warrant was granted them in October, 1872, under which the commandery is now held.

Ogdensburg Commandery K. T. No. 54, located at the city of Ogdensburg. A dispensation was granted on the 16th of January, 1873, to E. M. Holbrook, E. C. ; Joseph Thompson, G. ; and N. M. Curtis, C. G., and on July 8, following, J. B. Chaffee, grand lecturer, assisting, the first conclave was opened and several members received into the order. At the annual conclave of the Grand Commandery, held at the city of New York, October 15, 1873, a warrant was granted them, and on December 18 following the commandery was instituted and the officers installed. At the Grand Conclave held at Buffalo, N. Y., September, 1893, a dispensation for a commandery was recommended to be issued to D. G. Whitney, as E. C. ; John Webb, jr., as G., and Charles McCarty, as C. G.

SCOTTISH RITE, OR ANCIENT AND ACCEPTED RITE.

This rite is said to have been organized in France early in the eighteenth century, and derived its title from claims made that it was originally instituted in Scotland, which claims are not fully established. It is next to the York Rite. The administrative power of the rite is deposited in Supreme Councils of Sovereign Grand Inspectors General.

The Scottish Rite consists of thirty three degrees. The first fourteen degrees are conferred in a body called a Lodge of Perfection, which includes the three Blue Lodge degrees. The fifteenth and sixteenth degrees are conferred in a body called a Council of the Princes of Jerusalem. The seventeenth and eighteenth degrees are conferred in a body called a Chapter of Princes of Rose Croix. The nineteenth up to the thirty-second degrees inclusive are conferred in a body designated as a Consistory of Princes of the Royal Secret, but the three last are conferred as the proxies of the Supreme Council. The Thirty-third, or Sovereign Grand Inspector General,—this degree is given in a body

called the Supreme Council, which is the administrative head of this rite.

St. Lawrence Lodge of Perfection was organized at Potsdam under dispensation, October 9, 1888. Charter granted September 19, 1889. It was removed to Canton, November 24, 1890, where it now remains in working order.

A Council of the Princes of Jerusalem, and a Chapter of *Princes of Rose Croix*, was granted by the Supreme Council of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite for the Northern Jurisdiction, convened at Chicago, September 19, 1893, to be formed at Ogdensburg, N. Y. On the 14th of November, the two bodies were duly instituted and the officers installed.

ORDER OF THE EASTERN STAR.

This is what may be called a side degree, having only the resemblance of Masonry. The order was originated by a nobleman in France about 1770. It was placed under the care of an individual Mason, but is outside of Masonic jurisdiction. Mothers, wives, sisters and daughters of Masons are eligible to receive the degree; also Master Masons. The order was introduced into the United States shortly after its organization, but its headway has been slow and unsteady.

St. Lawrence Chapter No. 60, located at Depeyster, was organized about 1887.

Empire Chapter No. 68, located at Canton, was organized June 6, 1888.

Maple City Chapter No. 71, located at Ogdensburg, was organized by dispensation February 12, 1889, and a warrant granted in June following.

Parish Chapter No. 91, located at Parishville. Warrant was granted June 6, 1893.

Marble City Chapter No. 92, located at Gouverneur. Warrant granted June 6, 1893.

ODD FELLOWSHIP.

This order is of comparatively recent origin, and started in England about 1750. At first it was considered only as a "take-off" on the

Masonic order, who at their banquets addressed each other as jolly good fellows. Therefore in order to be distinguished from the Masons, they dropped the words jolly good, and substituted the word "odd." Hence the title, Odd Fellows.

Odd Fellowship in the United States dates from the following circumstances: Thomas Wilder, a blacksmith, and four of his companions, who had received the degrees of Odd Fellowship in England, organized a lodge in Baltimore, Md., April 26, 1819. Not being invested with authority from the grand body of Odd Fellows in England, they acted independently, and therefore named it Washington Lodge No. 1 of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

The following lodges of I. O. O. F. have been organized in St. Lawrence county:

Ogdensburg Lodge No. 273 (since No. 98) instituted February 24, 1847.

Mastaqua Lodge No. 274, located at Potsdam. Instituted March 23, 1847.*

St. Lawrence Grand Convent Lodge No. 43, located at Canton, June 27, 1848.*

Ouriga Lodge No. 319, located at Madrid. Instituted August 6, 1848.*

Norfolk Lodge No. 243, located at Norfolk. Instituted August 22, 1849.*

River de Grass Lodge No. 425, located at Canton. Instituted January 29, 1852.*

Deer River Lodge No. 434, located at North Lawrence.*

St. Regis Lodge No. 453, located at Stockholm.*

Gouverneur Lodge No. 325, located at Gouverneur.

Brier Hill Lodge No. 470, located at Brier Hill, Morristown.

Norwood Lodge No. 486, located at Norwood, Potsdam.

Excelsior Lodge No. 548, located at Potsdam.

Elijah White Lodge No. 590, located at Ogdensburg.

De Kalb Lodge No. 617, located at De Kalb Junction.

Lawrenceville Lodge No. 619, located at Lawrenceville.

Winthrop Lodge No. 620, located at Winthrop.

* Lodges that have been disbanded.

Canton Lodge No 635, located at Canton.

Ogdensburg Encampment I. O. O. F., located at Ogdensburg. Instituted in 1861.

Ogdensburg Company of "Cantons," located at Ogdensburg. Uniformed. The membership was fifty-three in 1890.

Degree of Rebekah I. O. O. F., located at Ogdensburg. It was instituted April 30, 1891.

St. Jean Baptiste Society was organized at Ogdensburg March 3, 1873; incorporated June 10, 1875. Eligibility: The applicant must be in good health, between the ages of sixteen and fifty years, of French extraction, and a communicant of the Roman Catholic church and promise to remain such. The entrance fees are from two to five dollars, according to age; dues \$3 per year. A weekly benefit is paid to a sick member, and at death a casket is furnished, and the widow or friends draw \$200.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

Soon after the close of the civil war the officers and soldiers who served in the Union army felt the necessity of an organization, whereby they could be brought into closer and more fraternal relations with each other. Therefore the Grand Army of the Republic was created, and charters were granted to local posts throughout the United States.

A post, No. 71, was organized at Ogdensburg December 17, 1867. Other posts have been organized in St. Lawrence county from time to time as follows: At Gouverneur, Potsdam, Canton, Norwood, Massena, Hermon, Morristown, Waddington, Edwards, Parishville, Nicholville, North Lawrence, Heuvelton, Colton, and Richville.

BENEVOLENT ORGANIZATIONS.

There are various mutual benefit associations in the county, as follows:

The Northern Tier Masonic Relief Association, organized May 3, 1872, at Ogdensburg.

Odd Fellows Funeral Aid Society, organized at Ogdensburg in 1870.

Young Men's Catholic Union, organized at Ogdensburg, January 13, 1884.

Royal Arcanum, organized at Ogdensburg, June 23, 1877.

Ancient Order of United Workmen. A branch was organized at Ogdensburg, July 16, 1888.

Foresters. A lodge was organized recently in Ogdensburg, and two or three lodges in other towns in the county. Most of these organizations have a ritual and pass words.

KNIGHTS OF LABOR.

It is claimed that the object of this organization is to educate and direct the power of the industrial classes. The first organization was effected at Reading, Pa., July 4, 1878, which became the highest tribunal of the order in the United States, and grants charters to local assemblies.

Local Assembly No. 1916 was founded at Ogdensburg in May, 1882, with 700 charter members.

Local Assembly No. 9544 was organized at Gouverneur in 1884, with 200 charter members.

Local Assembly No. 1003 was organized at Parishville in 1886, with fifty charter members.

GRANGERS.

An organization chiefly composed of farmers, whose object, apart from sociability, is to dispose of their products at the highest market price and to purchase their supplies at the lowest rates or wholesale prices, without paying percentage to middlemen. There are some nineteen lodges of Grangers in St. Lawrence county.

CHAPTER XVIII.

ANCIENT RELICS.

Evidences in St. Lawrence County of Pre-historic Occupation—Trench Enclosures—Mound near Ogdensburg.—Nature and Uses of Implements Found—Theories Concerning the Mound Builders.

THE “American Physician” says, “it has been asserted that all animals tend to deteriorate in this country”—the western continent. “Archæologists give abundant proof that successive races had peopled the western continent before our own occupied it.” Professor Shaler is satisfied that this continent is far inferior to the Old World in its capacity of sustaining a dense population.

For many years after the settlement of this part of the country by the white people it was very common to find on or near the surface of the ground along the shores of the St. Lawrence and its tributaries, the broken remains of rudely formed pottery, such as pots, images and pipes, mortars, pestles, arrow and spear heads, axes, chisels, gouges and ornaments of various kinds. These implements were made of clay, stone, flint, jasper, chalcedony, shale, shells and bone. The Aborigines, or Indians, who inhabited the land on its discovery by the Europeans, were in possession of similar implements, which were used by them, in connection with the bow and arrow, in the chase and on the war path. During the surveying and settling of this part of the country there were discovered what are usually termed defensive trench-enclosures. There were several such enclosures known to have existed in St. Lawrence county, which locality appears to have been a favorite haunt of these builders, as evinced by the remains of their rude implements and ornaments scattered through the soil.

One of these enclosures was found in the Black Lake settlement; another in the town of Macomb near the State road. In and around them were found beds of ashes, fragments of pottery, pipes both of clay and

stone with short clumsy stems, two to three inches long, a heavy massive bowl and a small cavity. In the town of Potsdam, on the road leading to Norfolk, situated on an elevated ridge, was a remarkable enclosure. The form of this work was to have been semi-circular, the open side resting on a swamp to the west, and with several open spaces or gateways occurring at irregular intervals. The ditch, which was exterior to the bank, appears to have furnished the earth for the breast-work, which was on the inside of the trench and enclosed about two acres. When discovered, pine stumps were standing on the bank four feet in diameter, and beds of ashes have been found under their roots, mingled with broken pottery, flint arrow-heads, and other relics of the builders. In the town of Massena, about half a mile west of Raquette River bridge, and on the western declivity of a slope, have been traced the outlines of a work which differs considerably from the others described, and was by far the best preserved. Its form is irregular, being somewhat like an ox bow, with its open side toward Raquette River and with numerous spaces or openings, more especially on the southern side. The open side is in part protected by a ditch, which is not connected with the main work, being separated from it by a considerable interval on each side. The relics furnished by the soil in this vicinity do not differ essentially from those of other places. The stumps were of immense size, standing on the banks and in the ditches, clearly indicating that many centuries have elapsed since these stations witnessed the events for which they were formed. Not far from this work was found a pipe, formed of whitish steatite, or soap stone, having on its bowl and stem the figure of a serpent, curiously wrought, with its head raised a little above the level of the bowl. The figure of the serpent has been used by savages of all nations, apparently without the knowledge of each other, and this has given rise to the opinion that it originated in some religious nation, and that it is symbolical of some idea inherent in the human mind. Among the mounds in Ohio, in the township of Adams, there is a most noted work that represents a huge serpent. The structure is built on the surface of the ground with stone and covered with earth. The head is seventy feet long, the neck seventy-five feet, and the entire length eleven hundred and sixteen feet. The whole figure represents a serpent uncoiling itself and gliding towards a frog sit-

ting upon the point of a spur, and just as it is in the act of seizing it, the frog ejecting an egg into the serpent's mouth. "It may be inferred that here is a representation of phallic worship, the frog representing the creation, the egg the productive, and the serpent the destructive power of nature."

Two mounds were discovered near St. Regis village, in 1818, by Colonel Hawkins, United States boundary commissioner, and were found to contain human bones, beds of ashes, stone implements, and various kinds of ornaments. On the opposite shore of the St. Lawrence, in making the canal around the rapids, a mound was dug through which disclosed relics of copper, stone implements, and various ornaments. Among the latter was a mask of the human face in terra cotta or earthen ware, which seemed to have belonged to some image.

A mound was discovered below the city of Ogdensburg, on the State Hospital farm, in the fall of 1888, by the workmen when grading the bed for a branch railroad running to the grounds. The mound was situated about ten rods south of the boiler house, and was something over one hundred feet in diameter at its base, gradually rising in an oval shape to its summit, which was six feet above the grade of the road-bed. On three sides of this mound was a strip of low ground, or what may be termed a wide ditch, which has in the course of time been filled with debris. To all appearance the mound has been considerably flattened by time and cultivation, and many centuries must have elapsed since it was used for the purpose for which it was designated, as large pine stumps were standing on it. The mound being opened to the depth of the road-bed, there were found in the center six pot-shaped cavities, three feet across and about two feet deep, filled with sand and thoroughly mixed with red ochre. The cavities were equi-distant from each other, forming a circle about twenty feet in diameter. Around the outside and parallel with this circle, some twenty feet distant, were what appeared to have been fire-pits, or altars, at short intervals from each other, containing ashes, charcoal (which by time had dissolved to dust), and what appeared to be decomposed bones. In these pot-shaped receptacles were found various kinds of implements, such as hatchets, axes, spear and arrow-heads, chisels, fleshers or bark peelers, gouges and other curiously shaped articles. The hatchet and spear-

heads were made from a fine quality of flint, the other implements were made of chalcedony, jasper, green stone, and brown hematite. The hatchet, though made of flint, had a clean cut handle eye through it, an expanding, thin cutting edge, or bit, and a hook-shaped head. All the articles were beautifully fashioned, especially the hatchet and spear heads, which show that the work was performed by skillful hands. It was supposed by those present that the implements were Indian relics, as similar ones had occasionally been picked up on the ground. Most of them were carried away, yet some of the articles and a portion of the ochre were left with the asylum managers, who retained them as curiosities. No special effort was put forth to investigate the place in search of further relics. It is probable if a thorough examination had been made beneath the circle containing the ochre pots, still more interesting facts might have been developed. The workmen making this discovery did not suspect that they were on historic grounds, further than that it was known to have been the site of an Indian village, which at some time had no doubt been the scene of strife and blood-shed, nor were they conscious of having disturbed one of the sacred retreats of a pre-historic race, whose tears of joy and of sorrow may have been shed over the ashes which now serve only as a witness of their former presence. The writer, shortly after, on being informed of the discovery and the nature of the relics, made a personal visit to the place, and learned from Superintending Architect Aiken all the facts connected with the discovery, and concluded that the mound and the articles found therein were not the work of the natives, but that of a pre historic race known as mound-builders, and in order to fortify himself in that conclusion he wrote to J. B. MacLean, author of a work on "Mound Builders," who has had great experience in examining the mounds in the west; gave him a description of the place and the various kinds of implements and the red ochre found in the cavities; also mentioned the trench enclosures in this county. Prof. MacLean's opinion was, that this mound below the city and the various trench enclosures were the work of mound-builders. He stated that red ochre had been found in a few mounds in Ohio. He also replied to the query as to the mound-builders being a race of giants (which seems to be the prevailing opinion), but he stated that his experience in exhuming skeletons had been to the contrary,

and so far as he had been informed, the human race has not diminished in size from the earliest days of man.

It is evident, from the numerous mounds and other structures in Ohio and in various other parts of the country, that at some remote period this continent was occupied by a more civilized and powerful race than the Indians, who were in possession of the land when discovered by the Europeans. The construction of their works proves that they had considerable engineering skill. The square, the circle, the ellipse and the octagon are all used in their structures and the proportions are always perfect. Many implements and ornaments of copper and silver, besides the ordinary implements of stone heretofore mentioned, were found in their mounds. There must also have been a large quantity of such implements scattered over the country, which were picked up and appropriated by the Indians, as they were not known to have manufactured stone or metal implements, but only crude earthen ware and a coarse quality of arrow points. The Indians are too roving, impatient, and slothful to raise mounds, or spend the time required in such persistent and hard labor as is necessary to acquire the skill for producing stone implements. Flint or flinty stone is not hammered to shape. The process used by the mound-builders in working such material is supposed to be as follows. First, the stone is pressed by lever-power into shape as near as may be, then gradually heated to a certain degree (overheating destroys it) and with a bush or twig having a pithy heart, the operator dips the small end into cold water and applies a drop to the part of the stone or flint he wishes to reduce. The cold water coming in contact with the heated surface of the stone, causes it to contract so suddenly that a thin scale flies off. In this way the stone, under skillful hands, is slowly brought to the desired shape. It is said that no pure flint is found in America suitable to make the delicate spear-heads, hatchets, and ornamental work, such as are found in the mounds of this country. The pure flint, which this work seems to have been made of, is found in the chalk beds of Europe, and it is reasonable to presume either that the finer quality of the mound-builders' implements, or the flint that they were made from was imported to this continent. The theory that the flint or the implements came from Europe goes to strengthen the one advanced in the early part of this work as well as

by scientists and others, that the two continents were formerly one, and the transportation of such implements or stone was made overland, as the people of that day with such rude appliances could not construct suitable crafts in which to cross the ocean.

The question naturally arises, in what period of the world's history did the mound-builders occupy this country? In absence of recorded facts we must base our conclusions to a certain extent on theories in harmony with such evidence as we have. Written history is supposed to have commenced about the latter part of the Bronze, or the commencement of the *Iron Age*. Early history treats of bronze implements which were in use in various parts of European countries, but it is silent as to the western continent; hence, the continents must have been separated long previous to the commencement of written history. Taking all evidence and theories on the subject into consideration, the mound-builders must have occupied a country during the latter portion of the first *Epoch* or the *Stone Age*, which at one time may have embraced the greater part of Europe, as the same kind of implements, made from the same materials were found buried in the ground and in the rubbish of caves on both continents.

The discovery of copper tools and ornaments in some of the mounds on the western continent, is good evidence that the mound-builders were just entering upon the second *Epoch*, or the *Bronze Age*, at the time they were cut off, or disappeared from the land in which they dwelt.

By the testimony revealed upon opening the mound at the State Hospital grounds, we are stimulated to search the pages of the past, that speaks to us from hieroglyphics and fragmentary symbols, for light that shall connect these mound-builders with the early Hindoos. The position of the red ochre pots so peculiarly placed within the fire altars on either side, has a similarity to certain symbols of an ancient order in India. It may be inferred that these imperishable articles were designedly used in this peculiar figure to show to future generations their knowledge and their connection with that ancient Hindoo order. There is still to be seen a subterranean temple, containing many relics of the early Hindoo, which is situated in the city of Allahhâbâd, occupying a point where three rivers unite. There are engraved on the massive

stones in the walls symbols of the order and dates from an extremely remote period. These emblems have been kept and transmitted from one generation to another, and attest the fact, if fact it be, "that the great architect of King Solomon's temple derived much of his mystic lore from this institution."

Sublime truths were set forth in the language of allegory and metaphor, which came down the stream of time to the Egyptians, and from them to the children of Israel, by which it appears that the latter had a full knowledge of the symbolic meaning of the red or scarlet cord. (See Joshua, chap. 2). This cord Rahab displayed in a peculiar form in her window that the army of the Lord, in passing seven times by her dwelling, might see and understand what had been promised her. Therefore, the red ochre, symbolically displayed in the mound below the city, may have a significant meaning reaching back to a remote period in the history of the human family.

CHAPTER XIX.

THE COURTS, THE BENCH AND THE BAR OF ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY.

Origin of our State Laws—The Original Courts—The Court of Appeals—The Supreme Court—Justices of the Fourth Judicial District—Court of Common Pleas—Judges and Justices of the Court of Common Pleas—The County Court—County Judges—The Surrogate's Court—District Attorneys—Sheriffs—Biographical.

WHILE it is true that the judicial system of the State of New York is largely copied from the common law of England, it is also true, as will be apparent upon a close study of the laws and practice here, that the system is in many respects an original growth. This is strikingly manifest in the simple manner of entitling a criminal process. In this State it is the people against the criminal; in England it is Rex versus the criminal. In the one there is an independent judiciary, responsible to the people only; in the other there is a court subservient to the king.

The great principle of the sovereignty of the people, even over our laws, has had a slow, conservative, yet progressive and systematic unfolding into the present system. In the early history of the State the governor was, in effect, the maker, interpreter, as well as the executor of the laws. He was the chief judge of the court of final resort, while his councillors were commonly his subservient followers. The execution of English and colonial statutes rested with him, as did also the exercise of royal authority in the province; and it was not until the adoption of the first constitution in 1777, that he ceased to contend for these prerogatives and to act as though the only functions of the court and councillors were to do his bidding as servants, while the Legislature should adopt only such laws as the executive should suggest and approve. By the first constitution the governor was entirely stripped of the judicial power which he possessed under the colonial rule, and this power was vested in the lieutenant-governor and the Senate, and also in the chancellor and justices of the Supreme Court; the former to be elected by the people, the latter to be appointed by the Council. Under this constitution there was the first radical separation of the judicial and the legislative powers and the advancement of the judiciary to a position of a co-ordinate department of the government, subject only to the limitation consequent upon the appointment of its members by the Council. This restriction however, was soon felt to be incompatible, though it was, not until the adoption of the constitution of 1846 that the last connection between the purely political and the judicial parts of the State government was abolished, and with it disappeared the last remaining relic of the colonial period. From that time the judiciary became more directly representative of the people. The development of the principle of responsibility of the courts to the people, from the time when all of its members were subservient to the beck of an irresponsible master, to the time when all judges, even those of the court of last resort, are voted for directly by the people, has been one of the remarkable features of our government.

A brief review of the history of our courts, past and present, shows that their system embraces the idea of administering justice by, first, a trial before a magistrate and jury—arbiters respectively of law and



Thomas Spratt

fact—followed by a review by a higher tribunal of the facts and law, and ultimately of the law by a court of final resort. Besides the original court for the trial of impeachments and the correction of errors, provided for in the constitution of 1777, perpetuated in the constitution of 1821, and abolished by that of 1846, the first constitution recognized the supreme court of the judicature, which was reorganized in 1778 the judges being appointed by the Council of Appointment. The Court of Exchequer was a branch of the Supreme Court, the same as it existed during the colonial period, and was reorganized in 1786, "for the better levying and accounting for fines forfeitures, issues and amercements, and debts due to the people of the State." It was abolished in 1828. Circuit courts were established April 19, 1786, to be held by justices of the Supreme Court in the various counties. Under the second constitution the circuit courts were held by circuit judges, appointed by the governor, there being then eight circuits in the State. The constitution of 1846 abolished the circuits as they then stood and provided for the holding of the Circuit Court by the justices of the Supreme Court. Courts of Oyer and Terminer were provided by an act passed February 22, 1778, to be held by the justices of the Supreme Court at the same time with the Circuit. Two or more of the judges and assistant judges of the court of Common Pleas, in the respective counties, were to sit in the Oyer and Terminer with the justice. Under the constitution of 1821 the Oyer and Terminer was held by the circuit judge. The Court of Probates was created in 1778, by the act of March 16, which divested the governor of the powers he possessed during the colonial period in the Prerogative and Probate Courts, and transferred them to the judge of the Court of Probates, except in the appointment of surrogates. In 1787 surrogates were empowered to be appointed. This court had appellate jurisdiction over the Surrogates' Courts, and it was abolished in 1823, its jurisdiction being transferred to the chancellor. Our surrogates and their powers, as they at present exist, will be noticed a little further on. The Court of Common Pleas was continued from the colonial period by the first constitution, and under that instrument had a large number of judges, as high as twelve being on the bench at the same time in some counties. By an act of March 27, 1818, the office of assistant justice was abolished and the number of justices limited to

five, including the first judge. The court was continued without material change by the second constitution and expired with that instrument in 1847.

The constitution of 1846 provided for the following courts: A Court of Impeachments to take the place of the former tribunal of that nature, and composed of the president of the Senate, the senators and the judges of the Court of Appeals, or a majority of them.

The Court of Appeals, organized at first with eight judges, four chosen by the people for eight-year terms, and four selected from the class of justices of the Supreme Court having the shortest time to serve. By the article in relation to the judiciary, framed by the convention of 1867-8, and adopted by the people in November, 1869, the Court of Appeals was reorganized, making it to consist of a chief judge and six associate judges, to hold their office for fourteen years. It is in constant session in Albany, except as it takes recess upon its own motion. It has full power to correct or reverse the decisions of all inferior courts when brought before it for review. Four judges must agree to render judgment; if four do not agree the case must be reargued, but no more than two hearings can be had, and when four judges do not concur, the judgment of the court below stands affirmed. Upon the reorganization of this court in 1869, its work was far in arrears, a fact which led to the establishment in 1870 of a Commission of Appeals, which continued until 1875, and possessed substantially the powers of its sister court and designed to relieve the latter. In 1888 the Legislature passed a concurrent resolution that section 6 of article 6 of the constitution be so amended that upon the certificate of the Court of Appeals to the governor of such an accumulation of causes upon the calendar of that court that the public interests were suffering by the delay in their adjudication, the governor might 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 the pressure on the court proper was relieved. This amendment was ratified by the people of the State and led to the appointment of the present second division of the Court of Appeals.

The Supreme Court, as it now exists, is a combination of very diverse elements. The Court of Chancery (organized 1763, and con-

tinued with some modifications until 1846), the Court of Exchequer, (before described), the Court of Oyer and Terminer, the Probate Court, the Circuit Court and the Supreme Court proper, have all contributed elements to build up this important branch of the judiciary system. The last union of these elements was made by the constitution of 1846, when the old Supreme Court and the Circuit Courts were combined. In the early part of the present century the Supreme Court of the State consisted of five justices. It had been the practice to hold four terms each year, two in Albany and two in New York. But previous to that time and in the closing years of the last century, through the establishment of the circuit system it was enacted that the judges should, during their vacations, hold courts in the various counties of the State, and return their proceedings to the Supreme Court when it convened again, where they should be recorded and judgment rendered. A few years later the system was simplified by dividing the State into four judicial districts. To each of these districts was assigned a judge whose duty it was to hold circuits in each of the counties therein at least once in each year. This circuit system is very similar to the one now followed, except that our Special Term is substituted for the Court of Chancery. After the constitution of 1821 the State was divided into eight judicial districts, each being provided with a circuit judge, in whom were vested certain equity powers subject to appeal to the Court of Chancery, while the Supreme Court proper held much the same position as the present General Term. In 1846 the new constitution abolished the Court of Chancery, as before stated, and gave its powers to the Supreme Court.

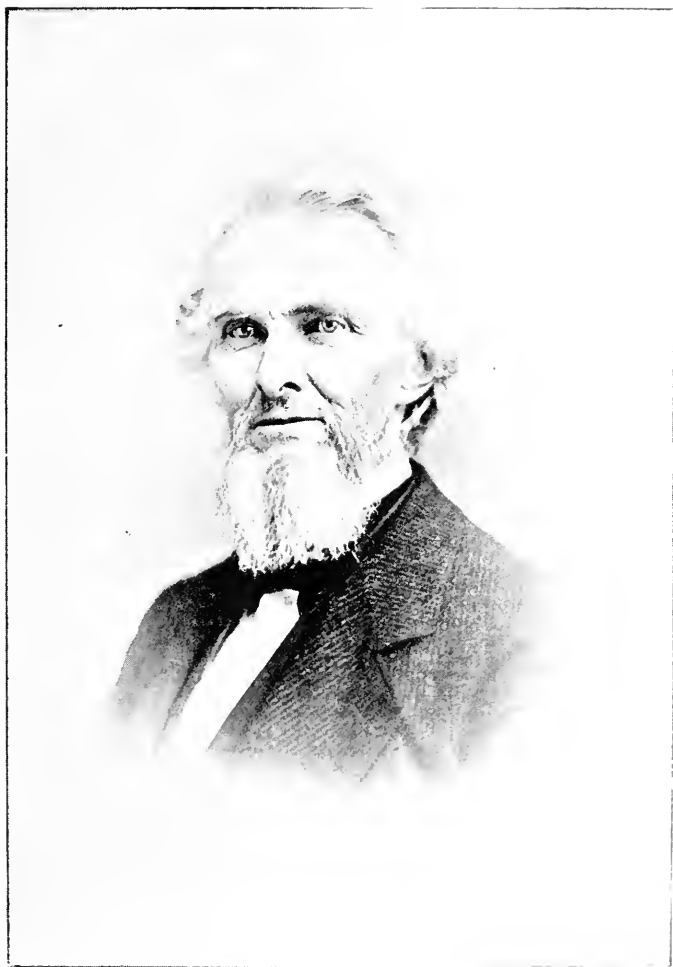
Justices of the Fourth Judicial District.—Amaziah B. James, Ogdensburgh, two terms from January 1, 1853, to December 31, 1869; William H. Sawyer, Canton, appointed to fill vacancy December 26, 1876, term expired December 31, 1877; Charles O. Tappan, Potsdam, January 1, 1878, to January 1, 1891, when he was succeeded by Lester W. Russell, of Canton.

The system of local judicature has also changed to correspond with that of the State at large. The old Court of Common Pleas, organized contemporaneously with the colonial Court for the Correction of Errors and Appeals, has given way to the County Court. In St. Lawrence

county, it will be seen by reference to the act erecting the county (see Chapter X of this work), the first Court of Common Pleas was to be held on the first Tuesday of June, 1802. On that day Judge Nathan Ford appeared at the old barracks in Oswegatchie, with the sheriff, Thomas J. Davis, and the clerk, ready for business. No associate justices appeared and the court was adjourned to five o'clock of the following day. Between that time and Saturday at ten o'clock there were three daily adjournments; but on Saturday there was a full bench, as follows: Nathan Ford, first judge; Alexander J. Turner, judge; Stillman Foote, of Canton, and John Tibbits, jr., assistant justices. Matthew Perkins was admitted to the bar before this court. Louis Hasbrouck signed the record as clerk. The second term of the court was held November 9, 1802, with the same persons presiding with the exception that Joseph Edsall appeared in place of Stillman Foote. The term beginning in November, 1804, was held in the court house in Ogdensburg. At the term of 1805 a license was granted to John Fulton to run a ferry across the St. Lawrence River, between his house on lot No. 21, in Massena, and the house of George Barnhart, in Canada, and also to run a ferry across the Grass River.

The following persons held the position of first judge of this court: Nathan Ford, 1802 to 1820. David A. Ogden to 1824. John Fine to 1825. David A. Ogden to 1829. John Fine to 1838. Horace Allen and John Fine from 1843 until the adoption of the new constitution (1846). The office was then made elective and at a special election in June, 1847, Edwin Dodge was chosen, and re-elected in 1851.

Those who held the office of judge down to 1845 were as follows, with the dates of their appointment: Alexander J. Turner, Joseph Edsall, March 10, 1802; Russell Attwater, Benjamin Raymond, Alexander Richards and Joseph Edsall, April 8, 1803; Roswell Hopkins, March 27, 1810; Russell Attwater, Benjamin Raymond, Alexander Richards, Roswell Hopkins, Robert Livingston, David A. Ogden, March 6, 1811; David A. Ogden, Robert Livingston, June 5, 1812; Russell Attwater, Alexander Richards, Roswell Hopkins, Benjamin Raymond, David A. Ogden, Robert Livingston, April 5, 1814; Russell Attwater, Alexander Richards, Robert Livingston, Thomas J. Davies, N. F. Winslow, April 15, 1815; Russell Attwater, Robert



Henry S Knowles



Livingston, T. J. Davies, J. Fenton, A. Richards, March 1, 1818; Amasa Hackley, jr., Jason Fenton, Robert Livingston, Ansel Bailey, Smith Stilwell, January 24, 1823; Robert Livingston, J. Fenton, Smith Stilwell, Ansel Bailey, March 28, 1828; David C. Judson, Jabez Willes, Asa Sprague, jr., Chauncey Pettibone, March 29, 1829; Minot Jenison, January 10, 1832; Minot Jenison, January 13, 1837; Zenas Clark, March 27, 1835; Minot Jenison, January 21, 1837; Edwin Dodge, George Redington, Phineas Attwater, March 19, 1845. (According to Mr. Hough this latter list may be incorrect, as James Averill, appointed judge of the Court of Common Pleas, 1840, Anthony Brown and Isaac R. Hopkins are known to have filled the office at some period.)

Assistant Justices.—By appointment, Stillman Foote, John Tibbits, jr., March 10, 1802; Luke McCracken, Robert Livingston, Daniel W. Church, March 5, 1806; Daniel W. Church, Stillman Foote, April 8, 1808; John Tibbits, jr., Luke McCracken, Charles Cox, Daniel W. Church, Stillman Foote, David Ford, David Robinson, Reuben Ashman, March 16, 1811; Charles Cox, June 5, 1812; Daniel W. Church, John Tibbits, jr., Stillman Foote, David Ford, Daniel Robinson, Reuben Ashman, April 5, 1814; Reuben Ashman, Jason Fenton, D. W. Church, Richard Townsend, Zephaniah French, Timothy Pope, John Polley, Charles Hill, Caleb Hough, jr., April 15, 1815; Caleb Hough, jr., Moses A. Bunnell, John Lyttle, Reuben Streeter, N. F. Winslow, March 16, 1818.

The old Court of Common Pleas has given way to the present County Court for which the constitution of 1846 provided the election in each county, except the city and county of New York, of one county judge, who should have such jurisdiction in cases arising in Justices' Courts and in special cases as the Legislature might provide; but should have no original civil jurisdiction, except in such special cases. It has also equity jurisdiction in the foreclosure of mortgages, the sale of real estate of infants, partition of lands, assignment of dower, satisfaction of judgments, whenever seventy-five dollars or more is due on an unsatisfied execution, and the care and custody of lunatics and habitual drunkards. The act of 1869 continued this jurisdiction and gave the court original jurisdiction in all cases where the defendants reside in

the county and in which the damages shall not exceed \$1,000. The term of office of county judge was originally four years, but was extended to six years, upon election of successors to the incumbents then in office, the new tenure beginning January 1, 1871. The following persons have held the office of county judge in St. Lawrence county: Edwin Dodge, June, 1847, to December 31, 1855; William C. Brown, January 1, 1856, to December 31, 1863; Henry L. Knowles, January 1, 1864, to December 31, 1871; Charles O. Tappan, November, 1871, to December, 1877; Leslie W. Russell, November, 1877, to December 31, 1883; John M. Kellogg, November, 1883, to the present time.

The constitution of 1846 provided that two justices of the peace, to be designated by law, should be associated with the county judge to hold Courts of Sessions, with such criminal jurisdiction as the Legislature should prescribe. Special judges are elected in counties to discharge the duties of county judge when required. The following have held the office of justice of sessions in this county: 1847, Joseph Barnes, James C. Barter; 1849, Joseph Barnes, C. Billing; 1850, Jos. Barnes, Silas Baldwin; 1851-2, Joseph H. Beard, Silas Baldwin, (who held through 1853-56, with others whose names are not obtainable); 1857-58, Harlow Godard, Joseph Barnes; 1859, Silas Baldwin, Joseph Barnes; 1860, Silas Baldwin, Roswell Hopkins; 1861, O. D. Edgerton, Harlow Godard; 1862-64, O. D. Edgerton, Silas Baldwin; 1865, Silas Baldwin, W. Tanner; 1866, W. E. Tanner, Harlow Godard; 1867-68, Silas Baldwin, George G. Simons; 1869-70, Silas Baldwin, A. S. Tucker; 1871-2, Silas Baldwin, James Miller; 1873-5, Silas Baldwin, W. P. Smith; 1876, A. S. Tucker, Rufus K. Jackson; 1877, Cornelius Carter, A. S. Tucker; 1878, Cornelius Carter, George Backus.

Special County Judges.—1854-55, William H. Wallace; 1856-57, William H. Sawyer; 1858, Edward Crary; 1858-9, Harvey D. Smith; 1860, Edward H. Neary; 1861-3, Edward Crary; 1864-6, Samuel B. M. Beckwith; 1867-75, Edward H. Neary; 1876-79, Vasco P. Abbott; Gerrit S. Conger, present special judge.

The Surrogate's Court has undergone less change during its history in St. Lawrence county than any of the others. In the early times, even before the Dutch supremacy in this country was displaced by the

English, there had been a short-lived Orphan's Court. The English introduced the Prerogative Court, which was in turn superseded by the Court of Probates after the Revolution. Surrogates were then appointed in each county, having much the same powers as at present, from whose judgment appeals to the Court of Probates lay. This was the system down to 1823, when the Court of Chancery took the place of the Court of Probates, as to appeals, the office of surrogate remaining as before. The Surrogate's Court in this county first convened April 28, 1805, with Mathew Perkins as surrogate. On that occasion the will of Ezekiel Colburn was proven by Elisha W. Barber and David White, witnesses, and admitted. On the 24th of August of the same year, the will of John Harris was admitted. The first intestate estate in the county was presented to that court and administration granted thereon in 1806; it being the estate of Royal Chapman, of Madrid, and Stephen Eldridge was appointed administrator. Mathew Perkins, the first surrogate, died, and his estate was administered upon by his successor, Andrew McCollom. The surrogates of the county have been as follows: Mathew Perkins, 1802 until his death; Andrew McCollom, 1809 to 1813; Gouverneur Ogden, 1813 to 1820; Silas Wright, jr., 1821 to 1823; Horace Allen, 1824 to 1840; James Redington, 1840 to 1844; Charles G. Myers, 1844 to 1847; Benjamin B. Baldwin, 1847 to 1855; James Redington, 1856 to 1859; Harvey D. Smith, 1860 to 1863; Stillman Foote, 1864 to 1877; D. A. Johnson, 1878 to 1883; V P. Abbott, 1883 to January, 1893; John A. Vance, 1893 to the present time.

District Attorney.—This office has undergone considerable change. Early in the century the State was divided into seven districts, for each of which there was an assistant attorney-general. The present office, as distinct from the attorney-generalship, was created in 1801. Since 1818 each county has had its own district attorney, the name being preserved in its original form. The district attorneys who have held the office in this county are as follows: Amos Benedict, Samuel Whittlesey, Amos Benedict, Jesse L. Billings, and Ela Collins, while Lewis and Jefferson counties were united in one district with St. Lawrence county. Since 1818 John Scott, who was succeeded by Bishop Perkins; John W. Grant, 1840; Wm. A. Dart, 1845. When the office

became elective, Charles G. Myers was the first incumbent, elected in June, 1847, and re-elected in 1851, served to 1853; Thomas V. Russell, 1854-60; B. H. Vary, 1861-69; Leslie W. Russell, 1870-72; J. R. Brinkerhoff, 1873-1878; L. C. Lang, 1878-1885; Charles A. Kellogg, 1885-1894; Ledyard P. Hale, present incumbent.

The sheriffs of this county, with the terms of service, have been as follows: 1802, Elisha Tibbitts; 1803-6, Thomas J. Davies; 1807-10, John Boyd; 1811-13, Thomas J. Davies; 1814-17, Joseph York; 1818-25, David C. Judson; 1826-28, Levi Lockwood; 1829-31, Minot Jenison; 1832-34, Lemuel Buck; 1835-37, Jonathan Hoyt; 1838-40, Luman Moody; 1841-43, Benjamin Squire; 1843-46, Noble S. Elderkin; 1847-49, Josiah Waid; 1850-52, Henry Barber; 1853-55, Reuben Nott; 1856-58, Paine Converse; 1859-61, Shubael R. Gurley; 1862-64, Lorenzo Chamberlain; 1865-67, Edward J. Chapin; 1868-70, William E. Tanner; 1871-73, William H. Walling; 1874-76, Edward J. Chapin; 1877-79, Orson O. Wheeler; 1880-82, Alexander Mathewson; 1883-85, Lorenzo Smith; 1886, L. Bailey; 1887-89, O. O. Wheeler; 1889-92, E. P. Backus, and Loren H. Wilson to present time.¹

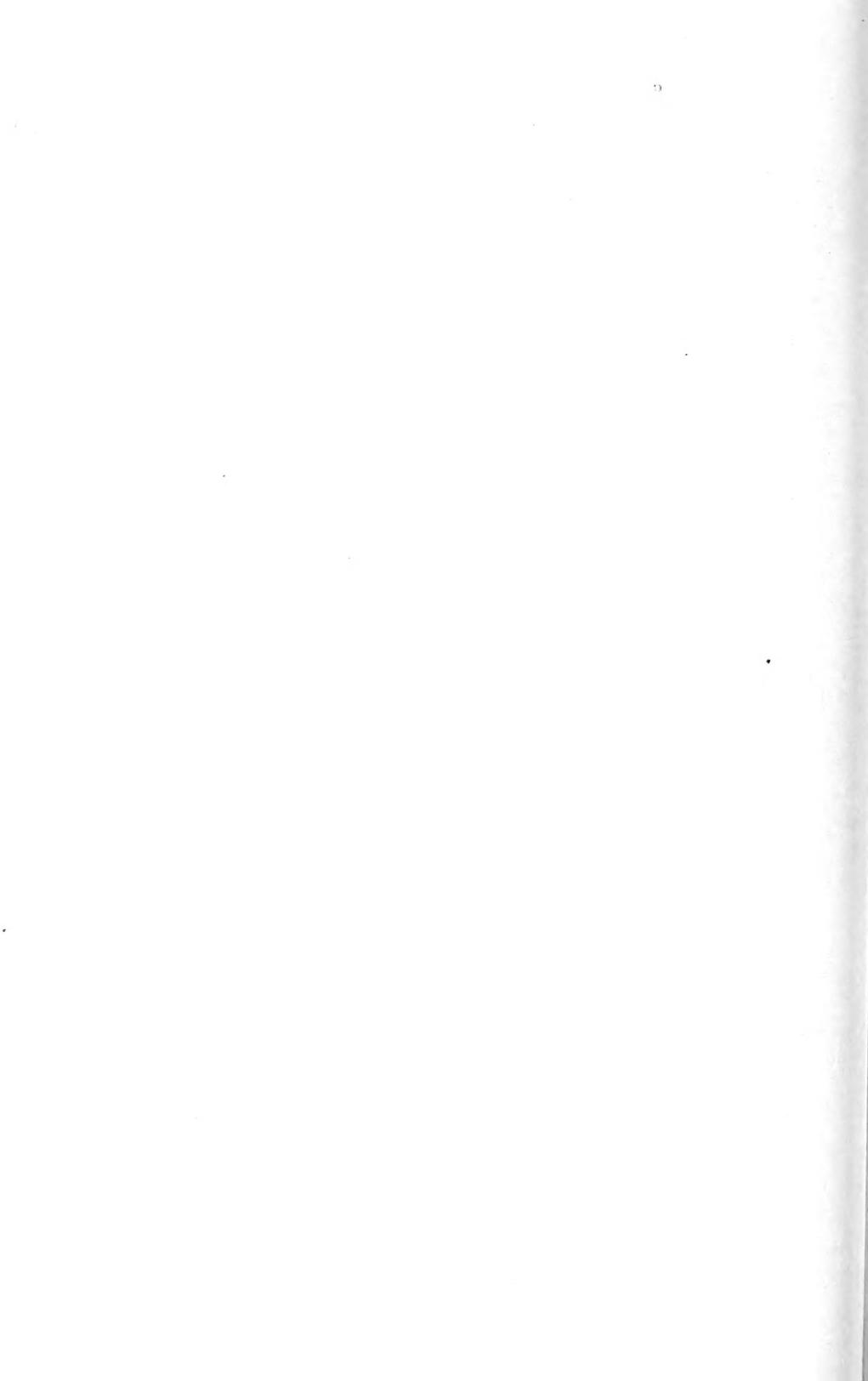
BIOGRAPHICAL.

Benjamin G. Baldwin.—He was born in Bradford, Vt., and died at Potsdam Junction (Norwood) January 21, 1873. (See history of the village of Norwood in later pages.) Mr. Baldwin was prepared for college at academies in Bradford and Hartford, Vt., and graduated from Dartmouth college in the class of 1826. After a brief period of teaching he began the study of law in White Creek, N. Y., and removed to Potsdam village in March, 1828. There he finished his studies with Horace Allen, and was admitted to the bar in 1832. He practiced with Mr. Allen, with William A. Dart, or alone, until the fall of 1850, when he took charge of the station on the new Northern Railroad at what is now Norwood. There he founded the present village on land that largely belonged to him. In June, 1847, he was elected surrogate, and was re-elected in 1851. January 1, 1856, he began a three years' term

¹ The reader will find an account of the several court houses and jails, as well of other county buildings and institutions, in earlier pages of this history.



Lewis J. Hale



as clerk of this county, requiring his removal to Canton. Returning to Potsdam Junction at the close of his term he there passed the remainder of his life. In the spring of 1867 he was appointed register in bankruptcy of the congressional district comprising the counties of St. Lawrence and Franklin. He married in August, 1833, Mary Ann Lamphier, who died in October, 1835. He married in October, 1837, Emeline Lamphier, sister of his first wife. Mr. Baldwin's life was a beautiful example of Christian benevolence and good will to his fellows, and his life work was imbued with honesty and uprightness. These added bright lustre to his reputation as a lawyer.

John Fine.—This pioneer in St. Lawrence county was born in New York August 26, 1794. He entered Columbia College in 1805 and graduated in 1809, and afterwards studied law and attended law lectures at Litchfield, Conn. He settled in St. Lawrence county in 1815 and formed a partnership with Louis Hasbrouck. In 1824 he was appointed first judge of the county and was continued such by reappointment until March, 1839. In the fall of 1838 he was elected to Congress. In 1844 he was again appointed first judge and held the office until the adoption of the new constitution, 1847. During his long career on the bench only three of his decisions were reversed. In 1848 he was elected to the State Senate. Judge Fine received the degree of A.M. from Columbia College in 1812, and that of LL.D. from Hamilton. In 1847 and 1849 he was nominated for judge of the Supreme Court, but was unsuccessful. From 1821 to 1833 he was county treasurer. He was a man of very high attainments, and in the various benevolent movements of his time he was among the foremost. He died January 4, 1865.

Silas Wright.—This illustrious citizen of this county was born in Amherst, Mass., May 24, 1795, and was taken by his parents while an infant to Weybridge, Vt. After an academic course he attended and graduated from Middlebury College. Having studied law with Henry C. Martindale at Sandy Hill, N. Y., he was in 1819 licensed to practice as an attorney in the Supreme Court, and in that year settled in Canton. Here he soon acquired a good law practice and gained the esteem of his fellow citizens and public confidence. He was appointed surrogate in 1821, and was made postmaster of the place; he also held other

town offices and passed by promotion through several grades of military position to that of brigadier-general. As a magistrate he discouraged litigation, and as a lawyer he was especially eminent for his success in drawing from witnesses the statements bearing upon cases, without touching their feelings by rudeness or satire. His arguments were always lucid and logical, and carried conviction to the hearer. In all public affairs he took an active interest. He became prominent in politics, and in the fall of 1823 his friends, without his knowledge, presented his name to the Republican Convention of the Fourth Senatorial District, at which he was unanimously nominated by them. His vote in the county was 1,419, and that of his opponent 20. While in the Senate at that and the following sessions, Mr. Wright assumed from the first a conspicuous and influential position. In 1826 he was elected to Congress, and was made a member of a committee which had important work bearing upon the then leading questions of tariff. At the next congressional election he was defeated through the omission of "jr." in his name on some of the ballots. Early in 1829 he was appointed comptroller and held the office until 1833, when he was chosen United States senator, taking his seat in that august body at the early age of thirty eight. He was re-elected in 1837. At the National Convention of 1844 the nomination for vice-president was tendered him, but he declined. In 1842 he declined the proffered nomination for governor, as he had also that of the office of judge in the United States Supreme Court. In 1844 he was nominated for governor and elected. In 1846 he was defeated for the same office. At the close of his official term Mr. Wright returned to Canton and engaged in practical agriculture, an occupation for which he had especial fondness. Among the names of many eminent citizens who have left their record in this county, that of Mr. Wright stands perhaps at the head. His biography forms the third volume of Hammond's Political History of New York. Mr. Wright died suddenly in the summer of 1847, just after accepting an appointment to deliver an address before the State Agricultural Society.

David A. Ogden was a son of Abraham Ogden, who was a lawyer of Newark, N. J., and was the eldest of twelve children. After the death of their father, David A. and Thomas L. Ogden, brothers, became

owners of the lands of the town of Madrid, one-third of which they sold in 1803 to Joshua Waddington. David A. Ogden studied law with his father, settled in New York and began practice with his brother. They formed a business connection with Alexander Hamilton, which gave them prominence and terminated with the memorable duel in which Hamilton was killed. Mr. Ogden continued the practice of law in New York until 1812, when he retired and carried out a cherished plan of settling on the island opposite the village of Waddington. There he carried on farming and rural employments. He was elected to Congress, 1817-19, and held the office of first judge of the county 1821-24, in which positions he won the confidence and esteem of his fellow citizens. His death occurred at Montreal, June 9, 1829, at the age of sixty years.

Thomas J. Davies, one of the pioneers in the judiciary of this county, although not a lawyer, was a native of Washington, Conn., and came here in 1800, taking up a farm eight miles from Ogdensburg, on Black Lake. He soon took an active part in public affairs. He was the first acting sheriff, 1803-6, and 1811-13; and also held the office of county judge for a time. He was a Democrat in politics. Judge Davies died on his farm April 18, 1845.

Nathan Ford was one of the early settlers of the county. He was a native of Morristown, N. J., born December 8, 1763. In early life he secured the confidence of some of those who had become interested in the lands of Northern New York and came hither on a tour of exploration. He was appointed first judge of the county and held the office many years. In politics he was a Federal. He died in April, 1829, after a life of usefulness. (See town history of Oswegatchie).

Louis Hasbrouck—He was one of the early attorneys who attained prominence; was born at New Paltz, Ulster county, N. Y., April 22, 1777, and was educated in Nassau Hall, Princeton, graduating in September, 1797. He studied law in New York and was admitted at Albany in 1801. While at Albany he met Judge Ford, who persuaded him to settle in Ogdensburg, which he did and was appointed first clerk of the county, which office he held through two long periods. In Ogdensburg he practiced law until his death and was intimately asso-

ciated with its growth and prosperity. He was a man of the highest rectitude, modest and unassuming, he was respected and beloved by all. In 1832 he was elected State senator, and was a member of that body at the time of his death, August 20, 1834.

Roswell Hopkins—Born in Amenia, N. Y., in May, 1757; was a Revolutionary soldier, settled in Arlington, Vt., and at the time of the early settlements in this county, he removed to a large tract of land in Hopkinton, and was one of the foremost citizens in promoting the growth and advancement of this region. He was appointed a judge of the Court of Common Pleas in 1800, and held it during a later term. He was elected to the Legislature four successive years, 1810-13, and honored the office with integrity and ability. He died September 5, 1829.

David C. Judson was not a lawyer, but held distinguished position on the bench in this county. He came with his father to this region and settled on Black Lake. In 1811, when Thomas J. Davies was appointed sheriff, Mr. Judson undertook the performance of the duties of that office for him, in the territory east of the east line of Canton and Lisbon. For this purpose he located at Hamilton, now Waddington. In 1818, he was appointed sheriff. Adhering to Mr. Clinton in the division of Democratic politics, he was removed from the office upon the triumph of the Bucktails in 1821. He was at once nominated and elected to the State Senate. Under the new constitution in 1822 all legislative and judicial offices were vacated, and Mr. Judson declined renomination. Identifying himself prominently with the movement for the removal of the county seat, he was elected to the Assembly in 1818 largely on that issue. From 1829 to 1840 he was one of the county judges, and in the fall of 1829 was chosen cashier of the Ogdensburg Bank, resigning in 1840. In the fall of that year he was appointed collector of the district of Oswegatchie. He died May 5, 1875, in the esteem and respect of the whole community.

William C. Brown, son of Hon. Anthony C. Brown (the latter an attorney of Ogdensburg), was born in 1820. He studied in his father's office and was admitted to practice in October, 1841. In December following he became a partner with Judge Amaziah B. James, which



A. X. Parker

continued twelve years, when the latter was made judge of the Supreme Court. He held the office of county judge from January, 1856, to the beginning of 1863. In this year he was a delegate to the State Convention from the First Assembly District, and was the first mayor of Ogdensburg. He was justly distinguished in his profession, possessed a clear, comprehensive and logical mind, and was conspicuous in all good works. He died December 12, 1870.

Charles Y. Fullington was born in Madrid, February 3, 1864, and was educated at the Canton Union School and at the St. Lawrence University. He read law with the Hon. Worth Chamberlain, and has held the office of justice of the peace two years. He married Belle, daughter of R. M. Emerson, of Canton. Charles Y. Fullington is a son of W. B. Fullington, a native of Madrid, son of Ira Fullington, one of the first settlers of the town, born in Vermont in 1800.

Calvin Harrison Smith was a young attorney whose promise of an eminent career was blighted by death. He was a graduate of Yale College in 1860, studied in the office of Bart & Tappan, and was admitted in 1863. He assisted William A. Dart in his position as United States district attorney. He afterward went to Chicago, formed promising business connections there, and was just entering a career of usefulness when he returned to Potsdam and died July 24, 1868, aged twenty-four years.

John R. Brinkerhoff was born in Turin, N. Y., May 23, 1830, and died at Lyons, Kansas, October 1, 1889. He studied law with Thomas J. Spriggs, of Lowville, and after his admission removed to Norfolk, this county. He was conspicuous in the war period in raising volunteers; was a Democrat in politics and afterwards a Republican. In 1870 he was elected district attorney and held the office nine years. He afterwards ran for senator and was defeated by a small majority. He was an able lawyer and a vigorous public prosecutor. In 1882 he removed to Kansas, where he was prominent in public and private life.

Silas Baldwin.—This eminent member of the bar of Lawrence county was born in Dorset, Bennington county, Vt., May 15, 1797. He was educated in Middlebury College, graduating in 1821, read law in Vermont and settled in Canton in 1824. There he entered the office of

Silas Wright, and was admitted to practice in this State in 1828. Meanwhile he had become a partner with Mr. Wright. He was elected justice of sessions in 1850, and held the position with honor and ability until 1875. Previous to his incumbency of this office he had been a justice of the peace after 1825 to 1842; was supervisor of the town of Canton several terms, and was elected to the Assembly in 1854-5. He was postmaster of Canton 1826 to 1833. In these various public stations Mr. Baldwin exemplified the life of the good citizen and consistent Christian. He was married in February, 1826, to Harriet, daughter of Jeduthun Farwell; she died in 1828, and in 1829 he married Elizabeth Strong. Mr. Baldwin continued his labor until just before his death.

Horace Allen.—He was born in Williston, Vt., April 24, 1789. Mainly by his own exertions he fitted himself for college and graduated from the University of Vermont in 1812. He studied law in Essex, N. Y., and began practice in Potsdam in 1816. He promptly assumed a prominent position, not only at the bar, but in the promotion of all public affairs. In the year 1824 he was appointed surrogate and held the office until 1840. In 1838 he was appointed first judge of the Court of Common Pleas, and held the office until 1842. He was also postmaster of the village for a number of years. He was a leading member of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Allen died May 24, 1866.

Bishop Perkins was born in Becket, Mass., September 5, 1787, and died November 22, 1866. He was educated in Williams College, and studied law in Troy and with Joseph Kirkland of Utica. He settled in Lisbon soon after the war of 1812, and a little later removed to Ogdensburg. He succeeded John Scott as district attorney and held the office with honor and ability about twenty years. He was in the Assembly and member of Congress, where his services were conspicuous. In politics he was a life-long Democrat. "The leading trait in his character as a public officer was his unselfish devotion to the maintenance of whatever his judgment dictated as right." The bar of the county erected a monument on his grave and placed upon it a suitable inscription.

Charles G. Myers was born in Madrid, in this county, February 17, 1810. He attended the St. Lawrence Academy, and at the age of sixteen entered the law office of Gouverneur and William Ogden, at Waddington, and was admitted in October, 1832. In the next year he formed a partnership with Hon. Ransom Gillett, at Ogdensburg. In 1844 he was made surrogate and served four years; in 1848 was member of assembly; in 1847 was elected district attorney and re-elected, serving until January 1, 1854; in 1859 he was elected attorney-general. He was conspicuous in the war period as a member of the Military Board and chairman of the Military Committee of his district. In 1873 he was appointed canal appraiser. A Democrat in his early years, he became a Republican when that party was organized and remained such until his death. It was written of him that "He stood a peer among his associates, having great consideration for others; gentlemanly, unpretentious," and with admirable social qualities. He died March 31, 1890.

Ransom H. Gillett was born in Columbia county, N. Y., about the year 1800. He settled in Canton about the year 1823; studied law with Hon. Silas Wright, teaching at the same time to pay his expenses. Attended the St. Lawrence Academy at Potsdam and after his admission to the bar formed a partnership with Aaron Hackley. He was appointed postmaster of Ogdensburg in 1832, and in the fall of that year was elected to Congress and re-elected the two following terms. In the fall of 1833 he became associated with Charles G. Myers. In politics he was a Democrat and occupied a conspicuous position in his party. In 1845 he removed to Washington. In 1867 he retired from business and removed to his former home in Columbia county. He died in the city of Washington in 1877.

David M. Chapin was born on the ridge, near Ogdensburg, April 22, 1806. His grandfather was John Chapin, who settled in Ogdensburg in 1800. By determined effort and surmounting many obstacles he obtained a good education, finishing with one year in Hamilton College. Returning to Ogdensburg he taught a select school three years, at the same time studying law in the office of Hon. James G. Hopkins. He was admitted to practice in 1836. He was originally a Democrat, but joined the ranks of the Republican party upon its organization and was active in

its interests. In April, 1861, he was appointed by President Lincoln collector of customs for the Oswegatchie district and held the office until 1866. While not eminent as a lawyer, Mr. Chapin enjoyed the unqualified respect and confidence of his fellow citizens.

Preston King was a member of the bar of this county, though he never engaged in active practice. He was born in Ogdensburg, October 14, 1806. He was a graduate of Union College and studied law with Judge John Fine. In 1832 he was appointed postmaster of Ogdensburg, and in 1834 was elected to the Assembly, where he served several terms. He was an ardent Democrat and was led to take an active part in the hopeless effort of the so-called "Patriots," who invaded Canada. In 1845 he was elected to Congress and twice consecutively was re-elected. He became one of the prominent founders of the Republican party and in 1855 was elected by the new organization to the office of secretary of state. In 1857 he was elected to the United States Senate, where he held high rank. He was defeated for re-election through the Greeley movement. He was a delegate in the Baltimore Convention in 1864, and in 1865 was appointed collector of the port of New York. He died by his own hand while insane, November 12, 1865. In all of his varied public career Mr. King exhibited eminent qualifications and fully sustained his high character as a man.

John A. Vance, surrogate of St. Lawrence county, was born in Osna-bruck, Canada, on the 8th of October, 1836. His father was a native of Ireland and came to this country before the year 1820, locating in Canada, where he married Ann Hill. He was a farmer by occupation. The subject of this sketch secured a good education against obstacles that would have discouraged one of less perseverance and determination. At the early age of fourteen he left home and reached St. Lawrence county, the possessor of ten shillings in money and a limited wardrobe. From the year 1850 to 1858, he was in attendance at school a part of the time, the remainder being devoted to teaching and other work which he was compelled to do to obtain means for his support and expenses. His first experience as a teacher was in Canada in 1853, for which he was paid six dollars and a half a month, and "boarded around." In 1859 he entered the law office of E. & N.

Crary, of Potsdam, where he studied two years until the breaking out of the war. Answering his country's call, he entered the service as first lieutenant in the Sixteenth New York Infantry. In the fall of 1861 he was detailed to the Signal Corps, where he served with credit to the close of his term of two years. Returning to Potsdam he renewed his studies and in 1864 was admitted to the bar. He began practice with Edward Crary, which connection continued five years. He was then elected justice of the peace and held the office eight years, continuing his practice alone. In 1882 he was elected supervisor and held the office eleven years, during three of which he was chairman of the board and declined further election to the office. In 1892 he was elected surrogate of the county and is now efficiently performing the duties of that office. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church and a member of the Local Board of the Normal School. By persevering attention to his labors, public and private, his thorough integrity and his legal ability, Mr. Vance has won the esteem of his fellow citizens. He was married August 16, 1864, to Clarinda Daggett, of Parishville, and they have two children.

Amaziah Bailey James.—The family of this name have been and now are conspicuous in the history of St. Lawrence county. Amaziah Bailey James was born on the 1st of July, 1812, at Stephentown, Rensselaer county, N. Y. At the age of six years he went with his father, Samuel B. James, to Western New York. At the age of fourteen years he began learning the printing trade at Batavia, N. Y., and followed that vocation for a number of years thereafter, and came to Ogdensburg in 1831. In 1836 he married Lucia W. Ripley. To them were born two sons: Henry R. and Edward C. James. In 1832 he associated himself with others in publishing *The Northern Light*, an anti-Masonic weekly paper. The name of the paper was changed soon afterward to *The Times and Advertiser*, which became the leading Whig paper in the county. He was in 1836 captain of the Ogdensburg Artillery and afterwards was promoted to major of militia. At the time of the Patriot war in Canada he performed an important part in the capture of the famous *Belle Johnson* on the river just above the village. Mr. James studied law with James G. Hopkins and was admitted to the bar in 1838. Always conspicuous in current political affairs, and with a

character above reproach, he was elected to the Supreme Bench in 1853 and honorably and ably filled that station until 1876, when he resigned to accept his seat in Congress. In 1861 he was appointed one of the commissioners from the State of New York to the Peace Convention at Washington. In politics Mr. James first acted with the anti-Masonic movement, but upon the collapse of that party he united with the Whigs and became a leader in the county. On the formation of the Republican party he heartily joined the movement and took a prominent part in its councils until his death. While serving his second term in Congress he was stricken with paralysis, and his death took place at his home on the 6th of July, 1883. Possessing all the elements of a good lawyer and an eminent jurist, he became a successful practitioner, rising rapidly to the head of his profession. Always studious, he acquired a fund of general knowledge in art, science, agriculture, and horticulture. He gave his support to all measures and projects calculated to build up and improve the city of his home. He was the one individual in the community who could approach every man and whom every man felt that he could approach, for the purpose of telling his troubles, always receiving counsel and services which never failed to prove beneficial. He began life a poor boy. The misfortune of poverty, however, had no discouragement for him. Nature gave him the elements of greatness, provided him with the talent to acquire and to hold, and he early earned a competence. In his death the community lost a good citizen, a brave and generous man. His widow survives.

Samuel H. Palmer was born in Colton, St. Lawrence county, August 12, 1837. His family is a branch of the Connecticut Palmers, originally of English extraction, whose ancestry dates back to Walter Palmer, who came to this country with John Endicott in 1620 and in 1653 settled at Stonington, Conn. In 1824 Mr. Palmer's parents moved to Parishville, St. Lawrence county, and later to Colton and Madrid, where the years of his boyhood were passed. He received a liberal education in the schools of this county, including the Potsdam Academy and Gouverneur Wesleyan Seminary, after which for two and a half years he taught the West Side Ogdensburg school. Mr. Palmer then took up the study of law and was admitted to the bar in 1863. Soon

after he purchased the insurance business of J. H. Fairchild, which he conducted for nine years. At the expiration of this time he sold his interests therein to A. E. Smith, and bought an interest in the *St. Lawrence Republican* and the *Ogdensburg Journal*, January 1, 1874. With these papers he has since been actively identified, owning over one-half the capital stock of the *Republican* and *Journal* company and occupying the position of manager and treasurer. Mr. Palmer married June 1, 1867, Mrs. Martha E. (Packard) Wright, and has had five children, four of whom are living. Mr. Palmer has served as supervisor of the town for thirteen years, and was chairman of the Board of Supervisors for three years. He has also been a member of the Board of Education of Ogdensburg, serving for many years as president of the board, has held other positions of local importance and has always been recognized as an active and influential citizen of his city and county.

Judge E. H. Neary was born in the old country in 1834 and came to the United States in 1848. He attended the schools of Ogdensburg, graduating from Ogdensburg Academy in 1853. He commenced the study of law in that year and read in the chambers of Judge James, and also with Brown & Spencer, teaching school a portion of the time. January 1, 1856, he became deputy county clerk of St. Lawrence county, which position he occupied for three years. He then came to Gouverneur and engaged in his profession, where he still remains. In 1860 he was appointed special county judge, serving in that capacity for sixteen years, acting also as United States commissioner. Notwithstanding the demands of his profession, Mr. Neary is deeply interested in all movements for the good of his town, being for many years on the Board of Trustees of the seminary. With him in his law practice he has associated his son, William Neary, a graduate of Gouverneur Wesleyan Seminary, class of 1885, and who was admitted to practice in 1889. He is one of the representative young men of the town, and was elected town clerk in 1893.

Gaylord T. Chaney was born in Rossie, October 31, 1864, was educated in the public schools and by special tutors in Boston. He taught school, followed surveying, and studied law in the office of the late E. B. White until 1888, and started the *Hermon Observer*. He sold this and went West, and was admitted to the bar of Colorado in 1891. Re-

turning to Hermon the same fall, and was admitted to the bar of this State in 1892, when he opened his present office. Mr. Chaney was elected justice of the peace in Hermon, police justice and village clerk of Hermon, when only twenty-one years old, and is at present justice of sessions of St. Lawrence county. He is an enthusiastic Mason and serving his third year as master of Hermon Lodge No. 500. He married Sarah A. Partridge, and they have two children, Ceylon G. and Gertrude M.

Luther E. Wadleigh was born at Stocksboro, Vt., February 22, 1837. He was a son of Rev. Aaron Wadleigh, who was a miller and mason by trade, but on Sundays officiated as a preacher in the Methodist Church. He died in 1842 at thirty-nine years of age. The mother of Luther E., Betsey E. Cole, was a native of New Hampshire. They had five children, one of whom died when a child, and three of the family are now living: Mrs. Mary Ward, of Kansas; Willard C., a farmer of Stockholm, and Luther E. Luther was but twelve years of age when he started for himself. In a letter to our subject from Brainbridge Wadleigh, late United States senator of New Hampshire, it is found that the great-grandfather on the paternal side was a captain in the war of the Revolution, and the grandfather, Aaron W., a captain in the war of 1812, and the ancestry can be traced back to the *Mayflower* on that side. The education of Luther E. was limited to the common schools and a few terms at St. Lawrence Academy; and after leaving school, which was hastened by poor health, he spent a year on the farm, and then entered the office of Dart & Tappan, where he was for four years the assistant of W. A. Dart while he was United States district attorney for the Northern District of New York, from 1861-65. In the spring of 1865 he entered Albany Law College, where he spent a year, being admitted to practice in November, 1865. He traveled through the west and ventured a settlement there, conducting an insurance business. He returned here in the fall of 1866 and immediately went to Hartford, where for three years he was in the employ of the Hartford Fire Insurance Company as general agent. He returned to Potsdam and began a law practice. He was for eight years a magistrate of the town and refused a third term, giving his time to increasing his law business. He has occupied his present office since 1870. Mr.

Wadleigh is at present holding his third term as president of the Board of Trustees of Potsdam. He married in 1859 Hannah H., daughter of Captain R. W. Seeley, of Madrid, and they have two children: Millie A. and Ogden O., a student in his father's office, and a graduate of Normal School and Syracuse University, and now taking a year's law lectures at Ann Arbor, Mich.

John Gilbert McIntyre was born in Massena, December 1, 1839, a son of Angus Augustus McIntyre, a native of Scotland, who came to this country about 1825. His mother was a native of Vermont, who lived at Massena at the time of her marriage. The early life of our subject was spent in the town of his birth on a farm. He was educated in the district and select schools of Massena, and at the age of seventeen he entered St. Lawrence Academy at Potsdam, graduating from that institution in 1861, and then entered Middlebury College, from which he graduated with the degree of A.B. and A.M. He taught as the principal of the academy at Northfield, Vt., one year, and then came to Potsdam to teach in the old St. Lawrence Academy as professor of mathematics for a year and one term, studying law in the mean time in the office of Judge H. L. Knowles. He was admitted to the bar in 1867, and became a partner of the Hon. A. X. Parker. The firm of Parker & McIntyre existed until Mr. Parker went to Congress, since which time Mr. McIntyre has been alone. He has been president of the Board of Trustees of Potsdam, and is now trustee and secretary of the Local Board of the State Normal School. He married in 1869 Amelia M., daughter of the late L. H. Dunton, of Stockholm.

Norman H. Claffin was born in the town of Stockholm, April 20, 1858, a son of William, who was a native of Vermont, and settled in St. Lawrence county in 1823. He always followed farming, and died in Stockholm on his farm of 175 acres, December 10, 1871, aged sixty years. The mother of our subject, Julia A. Millington, was also a native of Vermont, who came to this State about 1830, and died November 28, 1867. They were married in 1851 and had two children: Hattie E., who married Fernando S. Wing, of Madrid, in March, 1879, and immediately moved to the west, where she died soon after. The boyhood of our subject was spent on the homestead farm. After his father's death he went to Lawrenceville, where he attended

the academy until 1875, then going to Fort Edward, where he finished his preparatory course, entering Madison University (now Colgate) in the fall of 1877. He was a teacher in Lawrenceville Academy from the fall of 1879 till the spring of the following year. He commenced the study of law in the fall of 1876, in the office of D. L. Bugbee at Lawrenceville, and while teaching in the academy prosecuted his law study in the same office, and in the fall of 1880 entered Albany Law School, being admitted to the bar January 28, 1881, as an attorney, and admitted as counsellor at Binghamton, May 9, 1884. He began his practice in Norwood, April 1881, and June 3, formed a co-partnership with W. J. Fletcher, which existed until June 12, 1887, since which time Mr. Claffin has been alone. He is a Republican, and in 1883 was elected member of the Board of Education of Norwood, which office he held two years and was again elected in 1892, and is president of the present board. He was appointed assistant district attorney January 1, 1888, a position he still holds, now serving his second term. He married August 11, 1881, Helen A., daughter of Barney Whitney, superintendent of schools of Ogdensburg, and they have one child, Harry B., now in his eleventh year.

Colonel Edward C. James, second son of Hon. A. B. and Lucia (Ripley) James, was born in Ogdensburg in May, 1841. He attended the public schools of that place till his eighteenth year, when he entered Walnut Hill School at Geneva, N. Y., to prepare for college. The breaking out of the war, however, interrupted his plans. He entered the field for his country in August, 1861, as adjutant of the Fiftieth N. Y. Volunteer Infantry, under Colonel Charles B. Stuart. He served with his regiment until the spring of 1862, when, on May 1, while participating in McClellan's campaign on the peninsula, he received his commission as major of the Sixtieth N. Y. Volunteer Infantry, then stationed at the Relay House, near Baltimore, Md. In July of the same year the Sixtieth became a part of the Twelfth Corps under General Banks, and took part in most of the operations of that corps during General Pope's campaign in Virginia. In August, 1862, after the battles of Manassas and Chantilly, Major James was commissioned lieutenant colonel of the One Hundred and Sixth N. Y. Volunteer Infantry, and joined his regiment at New Creek, W. Va. In September, 1862,

he was promoted to be colonel of that regiment. He commanded his regiment through all its operations in Virginia. Upon the advance of General Lee up the Shenandoah Valley, in June 1863, Colonel James was at Martinsburg, in the line of Lee's march. The Federal forces consisted of only two regiments of infantry, the One Hundred and Sixth New York and the One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Ohio, under Colonel Smith, with a West Virginia Battery and a squadron of the Ringgold Cavalry. Sunday morning, June 14, 1863, Lee's army, after its victory at Winchester, came suddenly upon Martinsburg. For the Federal forces to attempt to retire in daylight meant capture. To fight against such overwhelming odds meant, practically, annihilation. Colonel James hit upon a stratagem. He threw out all but two of his infantry companies into a skirmish line of extensive front. The enemy, believing they had come upon a large force, stopped to reconnoiter. By following up his stratagem with well-timed tactics, Colonel James succeeded in halting the advance of Lee's army for the entire day. At nightfall, under a furious cannonade from the Rebel batteries, the Federal forces escaped by the Antietam ford of the Potomac to Harper's Ferry, without loss. The surprise and chagrin of the Rebels was great when they discovered, too late, that they had been outwitted. The incident, however, was of greater moment than its mere recital would imply. This was a short time before the battle of Gettysburg. The delay of Lee's army a whole day at Martinsburg, probably made a difference in the positions of the armies, date, and possibly in the result at Gettysburg. After the Martinsburg incident Colonel James and his regiment was stationed on Maryland Heights. Upon the evacuation of Harper's Ferry, before the battle of Gettysburg, the brigade to which his regiment was attached was sent to Washington with the stores and munitions of war from Harper's Ferry and Maryland Heights, amounting to millions of dollars in value. These were conveyed safely to their destination. Colonel James then returned to the field and participated in all of the operations of the Army of the Potomac subsequent to Gettysburg. In August, 1863, he was honorably discharged through disability incurred in the service and returned to his home in Ogdensburg. In the same year he was admitted to the bar, and began the practice of law with

Stillman Foote, esq., then surrogate of St. Lawrence county, in January, 1864. This partnership continued until 1874. Colonel James remained in Ogdensburg seventeen years, and conducted a law business which extended over the whole State. He then removed to New York city, where he still continues to practice his profession, and has gained the reputation of being one of the most eminent advocates of that city. He is counsel for the Manhattan Railway Company and other corporations, and socially is a member of several of the leading clubs of New York city. Colonel James married Sarah W. Perkins, eldest daughter of Edward H. Perkins, of Athens, Pa., November 16, 1864. His wife died December 3, 1879, leaving two daughters: Lucia and Sarah Welles. The former married Dr. Grant C. Madill, of Ogdensburg, September 6, 1893.

George Morton was born in Mallorytown, Ont., June 23, 1859. His father moved to Canada from Rhode Island about 1839. After a residence of several years there the elder Morton returned to Ogdensburg, where he assumed charge of the old Tremont Hotel, which in 1886 was burned. After the fire he returned to Canada, settling in Belleville, Ontario. In 1870 he engaged in the wholesale and retail grocery trade. George Morton entered his father's establishment as clerk, where he remained until 1873, when he attended a full course in a commercial college. He then returned and took charge of his father's books for two years. His father then decided on having his son take a classical course and sent him to Albert University, but, unfortunately, the father shortly afterward met with business reverses which compelled George to employ part of his time in teaching to obtain the necessary funds to pay his tuition. By courage and marked ability he succeeded in both paying his way and carrying off first prize in classics, graduating with highest honors at the end of his term. In fact, so brilliant was his record that the faculty rewarded him by remitting at the end of his term a part of his tuition fees. Mr. Morton then entered the law office of J. J. B. Flint, and was admitted to practice in 1881, at Osgood Hall, Toronto. After practicing one year he removed to Ogdensburg and entered the law office of Daniel Magone, with whom he remained until that gentleman received the appointment of collector of the port of





C. A. Kellogg

New York, since which time Mr. Morton has been actively engaged in the practice of his profession.

C. A. Kellogg was born in Massena, St. Lawrence county, November 30, 1850. After receiving an academic education he commenced, in 1874, the study of law in the office of L. C. Lang, and later in that of L. E. Wadleigh, and was admitted to the bar in 1877. In 1878 he commenced practice in Russell, St. Lawrence county, and in the fall of 1881 moved to Ogdensburg, where he has since been actively engaged in the practice of his profession. In 1885 he was elected district attorney and re-elected in the fall of 1888. Mr. Kellogg married in 18— Flora Barnes, of Russell, and they have a son and a daughter. He is identified with all local social and benevolent institutions.

F. R. Moreland was born in Ogdensburg, January 25, 1853, of Irish-American parentage. He received an excellent education in the common schools and Ogdensburg Institute, read law with George Morris, of Ogdensburg, and was admitted to the bar in 1878. For some time Mr. Moreland was actively engaged in the practice of his profession, until 1885, when he became identified with agricultural legislation, drafting and being instrumental in having a number of the most important dairy bills passed through Congress. He was also engaged in delivering addresses upon these subjects in many of the States of the Union. In 1890 he again resumed the active practice of his profession in Ogdensburg. He is a life member of the New York State Dairymen's Association.

John C. Keeler, now of Canton, an attorney and counsellor at law, is a son of the late Carlos C. Keeler, of Malone, Franklin county, in this State. Mr. Keeler was educated at Franklin Academy in Malone and at Williams College in Massachusetts, being a member of the class of 1873. After leaving college he entered the law department of the St. Lawrence University at Canton, and pursued a course of study therein, until the discontinuance of that department a few months afterwards. He then studied law and was a law clerk in the office of Sawyer & Russell, in Canton, until midsummer of 1874, when he went to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, where he was admitted to the bar in September, 1874. For a short time he was in the office of Hon. James G. Jenkins,

now circuit judge of the United States Court in the present Milwaukee district, but in December, 1874, went to New York city and became an employee in the district attorney's office of that city, the Hon. Benjamin K. Phelps being at that time district attorney of New York. Mr. Keeler remained in the district attorney's office of New York until the summer of 1877, when he removed to Canton and formed a partnership in the practice of law with William C. Cooke, late of Canton, and Hon. Worth Chamberlain, the partnership continuing until the death of Mr. Cooke in 1879. In January, 1882, Mr. Keeler was appointed deputy attorney-general by Hon. Leslie W. Russell, and served the State in that capacity during Mr. Russell's term as attorney general, and had during that time charge of the receiverships of insolvent corporations, there being then forty of those trusts in progress of liquidation, many of which were finally closed out and final dividends paid during Mr. Russell's incumbency of that office. In January, 1884, at the solicitation of Hon. A. B. Hepburn, late comptroller of the currency, and now president of the Third National Bank of New York city, and who was then the receiver of the Continental Life Insurance Company, and also at the request of Hon. Charles H. Russell, of New York, who was the receiver of the Knickerbocker Life Insurance Company. Mr. Keeler went to New York as counsel for those receivers and assisted in winding up the affairs of those trusts. In the spring of 1885, Mr. Keeler and two of his friends went to Arizona, with the intention of organizing and conducting a cattle ranch in that territory, but found the country too hot for "tender-feet," and in the summer of 1885 resumed the practice of law at Canton, where he has since remained and practiced law, except that in the winters of 1891 and 1892 he represented the Second Assembly District of St. Lawrence county in the Assembly. Mr. Keeler is married and has two children.

George E. Van Kennen was born in Norfolk, September 11, 1861, of German parentage, his father having immigrated to this country in the year 1842. George received his rudimentary education in the public schools, after which he took a classical course in the Potsdam Normal School, and graduated from Hamilton College in 1886 with high honors. He then entered the law office of McNaughton & Waterman, where he remained some time. He then went into the

office of Magone & Spratt, and was admitted to the bar from this office in 1888. In 1890 Mr. Van Kennen married a daughter of R. H. Houston, and they have one son. Mr. Van Kennen has been four times elected upon the Democratic ticket to the office of recorder of the city of Ogdensburg. He is secretary of the Democratic County Committee, which position he has held for the past two years; is president of the Oswegatchie Club, a Mason and fellow of the Phi Beta Kappa of Hamilton College.

F. N. Cleaveland was born in the town of Russell, March 6, 1855, and received his education in the Canton Union School and the St. Lawrence University, from which he graduated with the degree of A. B. in 1877, and A. M. in 1882. He was admitted to the bar in 1879, and in 1883 was appointed deputy county clerk, which office he held until 1889. He is also one of the trustees of the St. Lawrence University. In 1889 Mr. Cleaveland married Abbie S. Kendall, daughter of Paul R. Kendall, and they have one child: Dorothy K. Mr. Cleaveland's father was Francis, and his mother Harriet (Ellsworth) Cleaveland.

G. W. Hurlbut was born in Depeyster, March 20, 1852. The family is of Revolutionary antecedents, having come from Connecticut. Thomas, great-grandfather of G. W. Hurlbut, a native of Roxbury, Conn., participated in the war of that period, and Philo Hurlbut, a son of Thomas, moved from Roxbury to St. Lawrence county and settled at Depeyster in 1805. Here Horace, father of G. W. Hurlbut and son of Philo, was born. He died in 1891. G. W. Hurlbut received his education in the Gouverneur Academy, Potsdam Normal School, and graduated in law from the Union University in the spring of 1879, immediately thereafter commencing the practice of his profession in Ogdensburg and Heuvelton. In the spring of 1891 he was elected supervisor upon the Republican ticket, re elected in 1892, and in 1893 was the unanimous candidate of both parties. He married in 1872 Mary J. Smithers, and they have two sons.

Willis J. Fletcher was born in the town of Stockholm, September 18, 1855, a son of William, who was a native of New Hampshire, born in Walpole in 1818. He immigrated to St. Lawrence county

when about twenty one years of age and took up a tract of land in Stockholm, where he reared a family of four sons and one daughter, and spent the balance of his days. He died July 11, 1877. The mother of our subject, Fidelia Grandy, he married in Stockholm, where she died April 11, 1880. The boyhood of our subject was spent on the homestead farm and he attended the common schools, Norwood High School, Lawrenceville Academy and Potsdam State Normal School, graduating in the class of 1877. After teaching a while he commenced the study of law in the office of L. C. Lang at Brasher Falls. He remained with him three years and was admitted to the bar May 6, 1881. He commenced practice in June, 1881, at Norwood, in company with N. M. Claffin. This partnership existed six years and since the dissolution of the firm, Mr. Fletcher has had a very successful practice alone. He has always been a Republican and has been active in every campaign since 1880. He was a member of the Board of Education of Norwood Free School for years, and is now a member of the Republican Town Committee and has been such member for the past six years. He married October 8, 1879, Esther A., daughter of O. H. Hale, supervisor of the town of Norfolk at the present time, and had two daughters: Grace Louise and Margaret Gage.

Fred J. Merriman was born in Somerville, St. Lawrence county, July 9, 1856, a son of Lyman Merriman, a farmer of Gouverneur. The boyhood of the subject was spent in the towns of Rossie and Gouverneur. His parents moved on the farm in the latter town when Fred was seven years of age. His first education was received in the common schools, and when he was seventeen years of age he was sent to the Wesleyan Seminary at Gouverneur. His first occupation was a teacher, which he began in his nineteenth year. The year he was twenty-one he went to Watertown, where he began the study of law in the office of McCartin & Williams. He was in the office as student and clerk about four and one half years, and was admitted to the bar January 9, 1880. He was in the office of H. M. Wilbur as clerk and practicing for himself about a year and a half, and with Henry Purcell, then city recorder, a year and a half. In 1884 he moved to the village of Madrid, where he opened an office and established a practice that has since occupied his attention. The winter of 1879 he was clerk to

the Committee on Printing and Committee on Militia in the Assembly chambers at Albany. September 1, 1890, Mr. Merriman was appointed by A. Von Landburg deputy collector of internal revenue for the third division of the Twenty-first District, consisting of the counties of Franklin, St. Lawrence, Jefferson and Lewis, an office he filled with satisfaction to his superiors and credit to himself. He is a retired member of the State militia, serving five years in the 39th Separate Company, and retired as corporal. He married September 2, 1886, Edith T., daughter of the late O. C. Robinson, of Madrid. They have one daughter, Jessie Viles.

Robert Emmet Waterman, was born in Ogdensburg in 1850. He received his education in the Ogdensburg Institute and at St. Lawrence University, Canton, from which institution he graduated in 1872. He then entered the law office of Mr. McNaughton, and was admitted to the bar in 1875. He entered into a law partnership with Mr. McNaughton in 1877 which continued until 1887, when Mr. McNaughton retired from active practice, since which period he has conducted his business separate. Mr. Waterman married Miss Blodgett, daughter of Dr. Blodgett. He is a member of the Civil Service Board, the Ogdensburg Club, the Oswegatchie Democratic Club, the State Bar Association and one of the executive committee of the Anglers' Association of the St. Lawrence River, and was for many years a member of the City Board of Health. He was city attorney in 1891, and is the nominee of the Democratic party for district delegate to the State Constitutional Convention. He never has held a public office to which any pay was attached.

David R. P. Parker was born in Greene, Androscoggin county, Maine, October 10, 1848, and was educated in Monmouth Academy, Monmouth, Maine, and in Nichols Latin School and Bates College, Lewiston, Maine. He came to Northern New York in 1873. He studied law one year with J. H. Moore, of Potsdam, and two years with L. M. and L. K. Soper of Ogdensburg, being admitted to the bar at Albany in 1879. He began practice in Hermon the same year. In 1880 he married Mary E., daughter of the late William Pickens, of Heuvelton, N. Y. The father of our subject was David R. Parker, and the family dates back to one John Parker, who came over in the *May-*

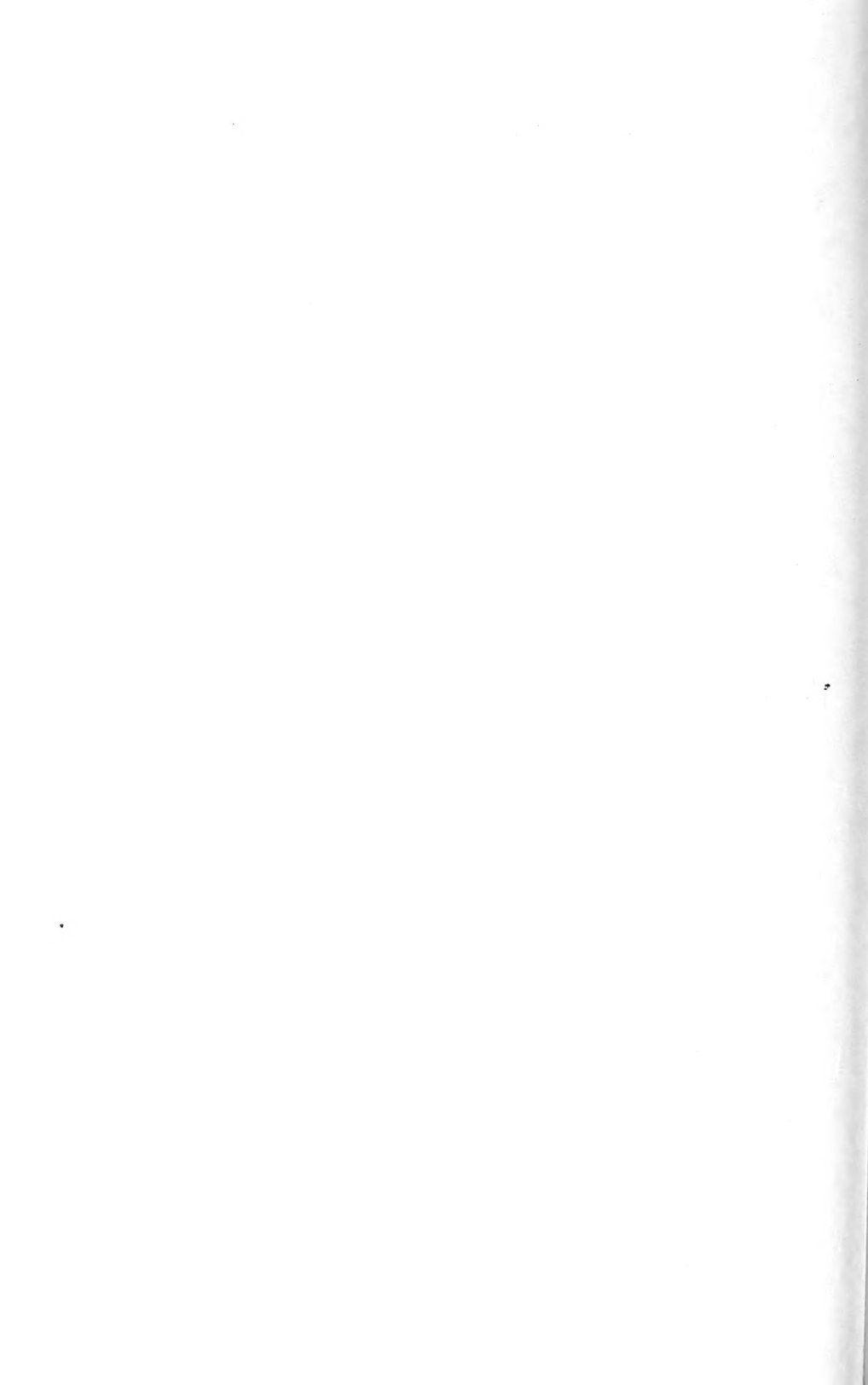
flower and early settled on the Kennebec River in the now town of Arrowsic, and of whom Mr Parker is a lineal descendant. By his mother, Jane Cummings, Mr. Parker is descended from the Scottish family Cummings, which was represented by three brothers, who settled in Massachusetts in the early history of New England.

Gustave S. Dorwin was born in Hammond, St. Lawrence county, June 26, 1862. He received his education in the Potsdam Normal School and Union College, after which he entered the law office of Magone & Spratt, and graduated from the Albany Law School in 1886. In 1888 he commenced the practice of his profession in Ogdensburg. In 1889 Mr. Dorwin married Mary L. Allen. Mr. Dorwin has served two terms as city recorder on the Republican ticket. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, one of the managers of the Ogdensburg Club, a fellow of the Delta Upsilon of Union College, and is a direct descendant of a New England family of Revolutionary ancestry.

Theodore H. Swift was born in Potsdam June 14, 1850, a son of Hiram Swift, also a native of the town. The mother of Mr. Swift was Aurilla, daughter of Shadrach Foster, a native of Vermont. At the time of her marriage she was a resident of Massena. Theodore H. was educated in the common schools and the old St. Lawrence Academy, and after leaving school in 1868, he went into the law office of Dart & Tappan. He graduated in June, 1871, from the law department of St. Lawrence University, Canton. He was employed in the office of Tappan & Erwin for two years, and in the fall of 1873 opened an office in Potsdam, where he conducted practice about two years and then formed a co-partnership with C. E. Sandford, which lasted about three years. He was engaged there until 1880, and in June of that year he removed to New York, where he conducted a very successful practice for eight years. In 1885 he was employed on the most remarkable case ever tried in the New York county Surrogate's Court, the Paine will case, where he was engaged as attorney and counsel for the administrators of the James H. Paine estate. The decision in this case was rendered in favor of the administrators, December 31, 1887, the last day of Daniel G. Rollins's term of surrogate of New York. He returned to Potsdam in May, 1888, and entered into practice with his old partner, C. E. Sandford, which existed until May, 1892. In Decem-



C. S. D. Corwin.



ber, 1892, he was joined by Frank L. Bell, who is still with him. Mr. Smith is a director of the People's National Bank. He has always taken an active interest in politics, and has acquired a reputation as an orator second to none in this section. He married in 1871, Mary A., daughter of John L. Perkins, of Parishville, and they have one son, Hiram H., who lives at home.

Geo. B. Shepard was born September 23, 1847. He received his rudimentary education in the public schools of Ogdensburg, and at private institutions here, and in 1862 he entered the law office of Foote & James, as a student. He was admitted to the bar at Ballston Spa, November 10, 1869; since which time he has never discontinued practice; though his other undertakings have interfered with active litigation.

From 1873 he served two terms as clerk of Surrogate's Court of St. Lawrence county, and December 17, 1879, was appointed United States deputy collector of Internal Revenue for St. Lawrence and Franklin counties, serving as such until the office was filled by Democratic administration; he having always been a staunch Republican.

Mr. Shepard's paternal grandfather, Bohan Shepard, then a merchant of St. Albans, Vt., in 1810 built the first saw-mill on the Raquette river in St. Lawrence county, N. Y., then in the midst of the wilderness; but since developed to an immense industry. In 1827 his son Charles (Mr. Shepard's father), after being engaged a few years in mercantile pursuits at New York and Albany, came to Ogdensburg and went into the business of general merchandising and manufacturing lumber; sending rafts of timber down the St. Lawrence River rapids, and lumber and produce by Durham boats to Montreal; and through Erie Canal to Albany and New York. On the return trip these would bring foreign and manufactured goods to supply the interior towns of St. Lawrence and Franklin counties, whose place of supply was then Ogdensburg, there being no railroads. For a number of years preceding the War of the Rebellion, and until the boats were sold, he was superintendent of the American Express line of steamers plying between Lewiston and Montreal; of which line the *New York* and *Northern* were sold to the United States government, and used as transport steamers during the war. He was a Republican from the

formation of that party, and after the election of Lincoln was appointed United States internal revenue assessor in this district, and afterwards to a position in the United States Customs, which he held at the time of his death. His son, Lieut. Chas. W. Shepard of Co. I, 106th Regiment New York Volunteers, was killed in the battle of Cold Harbor June 1, 1864.

Mr. Shepard's maternal grandfather, Capt. Christopher Riley, 37th Regiment United States Infantry, War of 1812, was born at Windham, Conn., and settled in Ogdensburg in 1828, as land agent for Thomas Denny of New York.

Mr. Geo. B. Shepard introduced the electric telephone in St. Lawrence county, established all the local exchanges and built the connecting county lines; which undertaking, after proving a business success, was consolidated with the Central New York Telephone Company of Utica. In 1878 he built the brick block facing Ford, Catherine and Water streets, in which his office is still located. He was one of the promoters of the Ogdensburg street railway, a charter member of the Ogdensburg Club, and is a stockholder in several local enterprises. He is a member of St. John's Episcopal Church here, and served as treasurer for that society a number of years. His business attention, at present, is mostly given to patent law and promotion of patents; though he has several estates under his charge and the business incidental to the care and rental of eleven stores in the city.

On June 16, 1874, he married Jane E. Krüger, granddaughter of Christian Krüger, a banker of Hamburg, Germany, and of Louis Hasbrouck, an attorney of Ogdensburg, N. Y.; and has four daughters, only children living.

Thomas Newton Murphy was born in the town of Stockholm, December 20, 1844, a son of John, who was a native of Ireland, emigrating to this country in 1828, when he was only eighteen years of age. He took up a tract of 200 acres in the town of Stockholm, where he reared a family of eight children and spent the balance of his days. He died December 18, 1855. The mother of our subject, Betsey Egerton, was also a native of Ireland, born in 1811 and is still living, now a resident of Hesperia, Mich. The boyhood of our subject was spent on the homestead farm. He was educated in the common

schools, old St. Lawrence Academy, Lawrenceville Academy, and Fort Edward Collegiate Institute. September 24, 1861, he enlisted in Company I, 6th Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and served with them until the war closed, at the expiration of the three year term re-enlisting December 24, 1863. He was in the great battles of Second Bull Run, Chancellorsville and Gettysburg, with the Army of the Potomac and Southwest, was at Lookout Mountain, Mission Ridge, Ringgold, Resaca, Dallas, New Hope Church, Kenesaw Mountain and Pine Knob. At the latter battle Mr. Murphy lost his left arm, but five months later, at the battle of Nashville, he was fighting with one arm. After his return home he finished his education in 1868, and commenced the study of law in the office of John R. Brinkerhoff at Norfolk, and in 1871 entered the Albany Law School, from which he graduated May 3, 1872. He began the practice of law at Plattsburg in company with Beckwith & Doby, which partnership existed but a short time, and November 1, 1872, Mr. Murphy moved to Norwood, where he formed a partnership with S. N. Judd. He was with him two years and since that time has had a very successful practice alone. He is a staunch Republican and is now one of the trustees of Norwood village, assessor and justice of the peace for the town of Potsdam. He is a member of Luther Priest Post, No. 167, G. A. R., past commander and now quartermaster. He married, May 6, 1873, Adellie, daughter of Wright Lansing of Plattsburg, and they have seven children: Charles F., Henry R., Jessie M., Daisy D., Gertrude, Thomas N. and Mable E.

Henry E. Seaver was born in Jamaica Plain, Mass., April 30, 1860. He was educated at Harvard College, from which he graduated in 1881. In 1884 he began the study of law in Canton, being admitted to the bar in Albany in 1886, in which year he opened his office in Canton. In 1891 Mr. Seaver married Charlotte E. Dezell, daughter of Robert Dezell of Waddington. Our subject has been town clerk one year and has served as police justice seven years. He has also been secretary of the county fair for five years.

D. B. Lucey was born in Boston, Mass., August 17, 1858, of Irish-American parentage. He received his elementary education in the schools of this county, and finished at Oswego and Potsdam Normal Schools. In 1883 he accepted the position of principal of the Ogdens-

burg Normal School, and after one year received the appointment to the class of natural and physical sciences in the academy. During this time he continued the study of law, and was admitted to the bar September 16, 1887. In the following June (1888) he retired from the academy and formed a law partnership with Judge Kellogg, which continued until 1890, when he retired from this firm to form a co-partnership with George R. Malby, who is the present speaker of the Assembly of this State. Mr. Lucey married, June 30, 1891, Mary A. Tuck, daughter of Andrew Tuck of Lisbon. Mr. Lucey is a member of the Board of Education, and has for several years past been second lieutenant in the 35th Separate Company New York National Guards.

Joseph George was born in Madrid, St. Lawrence county, in 1850, and was educated at Ogdensburg. He studied law with Judge Abbott and Judge Neary, was admitted to the bar in 1877, and began practice in Richville, where he is still located. His father was Henry George. In 1877 Mr. George married Cornelia A. Graves, daughter of William Graves, of Gouverneur. He is one of the leading members of the bar in St. Lawrence county.

E. P. Kingsbury was born in Westfield, N. Y., November 21, 1862. He was prepared for college by a private tutor, after which he attended Hamilton College for three years. After leaving college he commenced the study of law in the office of Harrison Hoyt, of Syracuse, with whom he remained one year, then with W. Chapman, of Binghamton. He was admitted to the bar in 1883, at the General Term in Buffalo, N. Y. He afterward entered the law office of Camp & Durnells, Lyons, N. Y., with whom he remained until 1885. In 1886 he entered the office of Magone & Spratt, of Ogdensburg. Mr. Kingsbury married Miss Josephine Fuller. They have no children. Mr. Kingsbury is a staunch Democrat.

Lawrence Russell was born in Malden, Mass., July 27, 1867. He was educated at Canton Union School till fourteen years of age, then attended St. John's School for one year, and later went to St. Paul's School, at Concord, N. H., for three years. He was then a year in the law office of his father, Judge Leslie W. Russell, in New York. Entering Williams College he withdrew to go to Columbia Law School, from

which he graduated in the spring of 1889 and was admitted to the bar in February, 1890. In October of that year he came to Canton and opened his present office, being the third generation of lawyers in the same place, his father and grandfather having preceded him. Mr. Russell married Mabel Bostwick, of New York, daughter of Col. C. B. Bostwick, in April, 1893. He was elected justice of the peace in 1892.

J. McNaughton was born in the town of Essex, Chittenden county, Vt., July 3, 1823. He received an academic education and commenced the study of law in 1846 with Ransom H. Gillett, continuing his studies later with Bishop Perkins, from whose office he was admitted to the bar in 1853. In 1869 Mr. McNaughton formed a copartnership with J. S. Grinnell, now of Chicago, which continued one year. Later he formed one with R. E. Waterman, which continued several years, after which he retired from actual practice. Mr. McNaughton has never accepted public office, although in his younger days he served as deputy collector of customs and deputy postmaster (about 1847). He is a staunch Democrat and a member of the Ogdensburg Club.

Charles Nathaniel Bixby was born in the town of Norfolk, February 14, 1836. The grandfather of our subject, Solomon, was a native of Vermont and immigrated to this country at a very early day, bringing his family consisting of wife and seven children. The family first settled in the town of Madrid, but remained there only a short time and moved to Parishville, where he was afterwards drowned in the St. Regis river. Nathaniel Healy Bixby, father of our subject, was born in Dudley, Mass., December 17, 1798. When six months old he moved with his parents to Underhill, Vt., thence in 1811 to Madrid, N. Y., where he settled in the Haskell neighborhood. About the year 1819 he bought land in Norfolk, and there established a home. In February, 1828, he married Marcia Haskell. Charles N. Bixby, esquire, a lawyer and register in bankruptcy, residing at Norwood, is his only son and child. His first wife died in May, 1847, and in 1849 he married Harriet Wilson of Canton, who survives him. He resided on his farm in Norfolk until the fall of 1870, when he sold it and purchased a house in the village of Morley, where he remained till the time of his death, July 11, 1881, aged eighty-two years, seven months and twenty-five days. He was a man of generous impulses, a kind husband, father and

neighbor, and honest in his dealings with all. His education was limited, but he possessed solid character, accumulated a competence of this world's goods, and exerted a benign and wide influence in the community in which he lived. The boyhood of our subject was spent on the homestead in Norfolk, and was educated in the common schools and old St. Lawrence Academy at Potsdam. He taught school for a number of winters. He commenced the study of law in the office of Brown & Spencer at Ogdensburg, in the spring of 1861, at the same time that Louis Hasbrouck was studying in the same office. In 1865 he entered Albany Law School, and completing his course was admitted to practice as attorney and counsellor in May, 1866. In the fall of 1867 he was admitted to practice in the United States Courts. He was for six months after admittance a clerk in the office of Knowles & Bicknell of Potsdam, and in April, 1867, opened an office in Norwood, where he has since been engaged in practice. In 1869 he was appointed register in bankruptcy for this congressional district, and still holds the office. He has been justice of the peace for ten years and a member of the Board of Education of Norwood Union School and Academy fifteen years, ten years of that time president of the board. He has served as a member of the Board of Village Trustees and has held many minor offices. He married, June 21, 1869, Mary Ann Lamphire, niece of Mrs. B. G. Baldwin, and they have one daughter, Mary Elizabeth, now a musical student of the State Normal School. Mrs. Bixby died October 29, 1884.

D. M. Robertson was born in Gouverneur, December 1, 1829. He was educated in the Gouverneur Wesleyan Seminary, and the Canton Law School. He was admitted to the bar in 1871, and opened his present office in the same year. In 1861 Mr. Robertson enlisted in Company A, 60th New York Infantry, and served nearly two years, enlisting as a private, and returning home a major. In 1872 he married Sarah Thatcher, and they have one daughter, Jessie Robertson. Major Robertson has been president of the St. Lawrence County Veterans' Association for two years; was formerly deputy county clerk of St. Lawrence county; was for several years superintendent of the St. Lawrence County Agricultural Society, and is now, and has been for three years, president of the Canton Savings and Loan Association.

William H. Andrews, one of nine children of Hugh and Clarisa Andrews, was born in Parishville, December 8, 1824. Hugh, the father, was born in Germany, and when a boy came to America with his father, James, locating at Alburg, Vt., and subsequently removing to St. Lawrence county, N. Y. The boyhood of William H. was spent among the hardships of chopping, logging, lumbering, and in the clearing of the farm. In 1843 he entered the Potsdam Academy, where he finished his studies in 1848, teaching school in the mean time. In 1849 he came to Gouverneur, as teacher of writing and the higher branches. He began the study of law in the office of Charles Anthony, esq., May 29, 1849, and was admitted attorney and counsellor to practice in the Supreme Court of the State of New York in 1851, and in 1856, was admitted to practice in the United States Courts, and for forty-two years, has practiced his profession in this village. While in the office with Charles Anthony, esq., in 1849, he formed the acquaintance of Dr. Franklin B. Hough, a historian of note and also an expert in mineralogy, and a love for that branch of science which has never left him, one of the results of which is a collection of minerals noted the world over. Regarding it, Prof. David T. Day says in the United States Geological Survey of 1885, on the Mineral Resources of the United States: "Mr. William H. Andrews, of Gouverneur, has a remarkable collection of 2,200 specimens of polished marbles, serpentines, jaspers, agates, and other ornamental stones, principally from St. Lawrence, Jefferson and adjoining counties. A variety of other minerals are also to be found in this collection, which, though the polishing is mainly done by Mr. Andrews himself, is one of the most complete series of the kind in the United States." The collection now numbers over 3,000 polished specimens, which have recently been labeled and catalogued. The entire collection contains some 14,000 to 15,000 specimens of crystals gathered from Europe, Asia, Africa and America. Mr. Andrews cuts and polishes all kinds of gems and does lapidary work equal to the skill of the best experts.

Henry E. Seaver was born in Jamacia Plain, Mass., April 30, 1869. He was educated at Harvard College, from which he graduated in 1881. In 1884 he began to study law in Canton, being admitted to the bar in 1886, in which year he opened his office in Canton. In 1891 Mr.

Seaver married Charlotte E. Dezell, daughter of Robert Dezell of Wad-dington. He has been town clerk one year and has served as police justice seven years. He has also been secretary of the County Fair for five years.

The reader of the few foregoing pages has learned that the Bar of St. Lawrence county has included many men of eminence in their profession, and many who have been called by their fellow citizens to high station in the councils of the county, the State and the nation. The lawyers of this county, as a class, have been characterized as unusually self-reliant and independent, their comparative isolation from other more central parts of the State, compelling them to rely mainly upon their own talents and energies for their success, instead of calling the ready aid of those whose reputation at least would have been of great benefit. At the present time it can be safely stated that the bar of the county is wholly able to cope with professional antagonists from any other interior locality, while in point of character they are far above the average.

The St. Lawrence Bar Association was organized in May, 1877, with its chief objects the proper and closer association of its members, aiding in obtaining proper legislation, maintaining a library, etc. In these respects it is auxiliary to the State association. Its meetings have been held in Canton. The first officers were: Hon. Charles O. Tappan, president; Edwin M. Holbrook, corresponding secretary; Delos McCurdy, secretary; V. P. Abbott, treasurer.

PRESENT ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY BAR.

FRASHER.	D. M. Robertson.	COLTON.
Calvin Hulburd.	John C. Keeler.	Charles Anstead.
Lewis C. Lang.	Lawrence Russell.	Clarence S. Ferris.
	A. Z. Squires.	DEKALB
CANTON.	John F. Bugbee.	E. O. Hurlbut.
Thomas V. Russell.	John T. Rutherford.	EDWARDS.
Chamberlain & Caldwell.	Carson E. Chamberlain.	Earl Bancroft.
} Worth Chamberlain.	Frank N. Cleaveland.	GOUVERNEUR.
} Everett Caldwell.	P. R. McMonagle	Charles Anthony.
Hale & Bowers.	A. B. Hepburn.	Parker & Parker.
} Ledyard P. Hale.	Henry E. Seaver.	} C. A. Parker.
} George H. Bowers.	Sawyer & Sawyer.	} C. Arthur Parker.
William A. Poste.	} Geo. C. Sawyer.	
Horace D. Ellsworth.	} Lawrence C. Sawyer.	
	Nelson L. Robinson.	

- Conger & Orvis.
 } G. S. Conger.
 } A. W. Orvis.
 Gleason & Johnson.
 } George M. Gleason.
 } Arthur T. Johnson.
- E. H. Neary.
 V. P. Abbott.
 Grace E. Robinson.
 William H. Andrews.
 J. B. Preston.
 Jesse T. Reynolds.
 Fred H. Norton.
 William Neary.
 Charles N. Reyno'lds.
 Herbert G. Aldrich.
 Archie F. McAllaster.
 Charles M. Hale.
- HERMON.
- D. R. P. Parker.
 H. W. Day.
- LAWRENCE.
- George B. Stacy.
 N. P. Hays.
- MADRID.
- F. J. Merriman.
- MASSENA.
- C. A. Boynton.
 L. S. Dominy.
- NORWOOD.
- Charles N. Bixby.
- Thomas N. Murphy.
 Norman M. Claflin.
 Willis J. Fletcher.
 Frederick R. Smith.
- OGDENSBURG.
- E. C. James.
 A. R. Herriman.
 J. M. Kellogg.
 J. Y. Chapin.
 Daniel Magone.
 Thomas Spratt.
 George B. Shepard.
 C. McC. Myers.
 Chas A. Kellogg.
 L. Hasbrouck.
 Charles G. Idler.
 F. K. Moreland.
 A. E. Smith.
 O. F. Partridge.
 M. C. Spratt.
 Nathan T. Lovejoy.
 George M. McGuire.
 Joseph McNaughton.
 R. E. Waterman.
 R. W. Judson.
 Charles G. Egert.
 Wells & Wells.
 } Nathaniel Wells.
 } Leslie I. Wells.
 Charles R. Westbrook.
 Edward L. Strong.
 Malby & Lucey.
 } G. R. Malby.
 } D. B. Lucey.
 Martin O'Brian.
- O. W. Dodge.
 George Morton.
 Gustave S. Dorwin.
 George E. Van Kernen.
 E. P. Kingsbury.
 James H. Martin.
 P. H. McCarthy.
- HEUVELTON.
- Dan S. Giffin.
 George W. Hurlbut.
- PARISHVILLE.
- Nathan W. Bartlett.
- POTSDAM.
- Charles O. Tappan.
 A. N. Parker.
 John G. McIntyre.
 George Z. Erwin.
 Luther E. Wadleigh.
 W. M. Hawkms.
 John A. Vance.
 Swift & Bell.
 } Theo. Swift.
 } Frank L. Bell.
 C. E. Sanford.
 E. A. Everett.
- RICHVILLE.
- Joseph George.
- WADDINGTON.
- A. B. Shepard.
 C. L. Montgomery.
 Sellar Leishman.

Biographies of Charles O. Tappan, William A. Dart, George Z. Erwin, Daniel Magone, Leslie W. Russell, H. L. Knowles, L. Hasbrouck, C. E. Sanford, Dan S. Giffin, and others will be found in a later department of this volume.

CHAPTER XX.

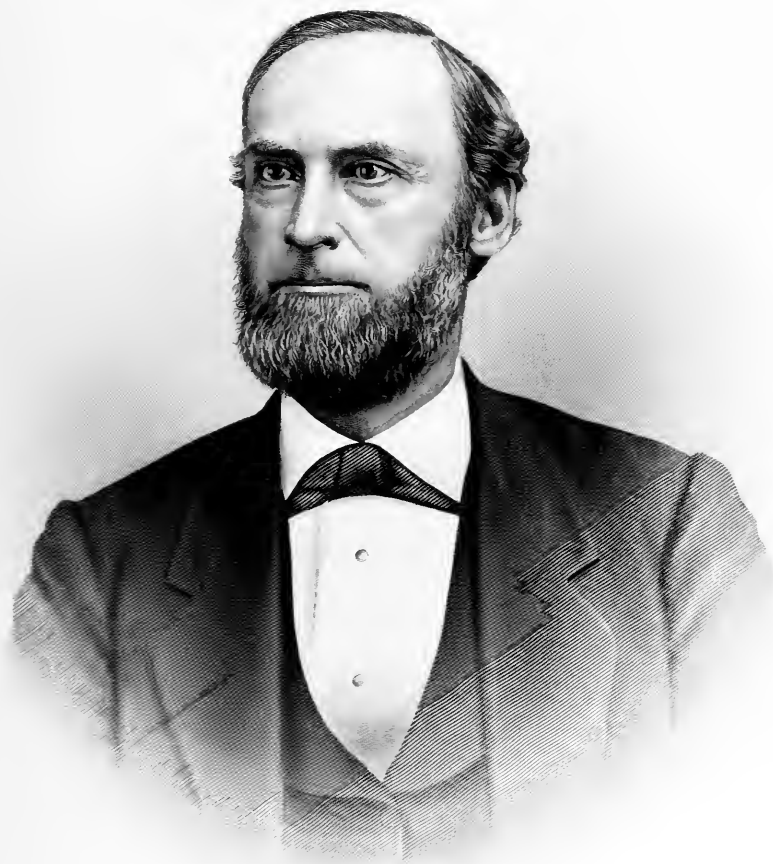
ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY MEDICAL PROFESSION.

Organization of the St. Lawrence County Medical Society--Reorganization of Same--List of Presidents of the Society--List of Resident and Non-Resident Members--St. Lawrence Homœopathic Medical Society--Medical Association of Northern New York--Biographies.

THE organization of the medical profession into societies was begun in the State of New York early in the century, under a law passed for that purpose in 1806. There were not at that time very many physicians in St. Lawrence county, but those who had become residents acted promptly under the law and organized the St. Lawrence County Medical Society on the 14th of October, 1807. At the first meeting the following officers were elected: President, Joseph W. Smith; vice-president, I. W. Pier; secretary, W. Noble; treasurer, B. Holmes; censors, John Seeley, Powell Davis and B. Holmes.

The records of the society down to 1856 are lost, but by diligent research Mr. Hough was able to collect considerable data relating to its membership. It is believed that regular annual meetings were usually held previous to the date named, and it is known that many able papers were read by members. Through the labors of Dr. Hough and Dr. Darius Clark, of Canton, who was secretary in 1856 a nearly or quite correct list of the members up to that year was collected, which has been supplemented by those who have joined since as appears in the records.

On the 19th of January, 1864, between which date and the year 1856 the society was in a state of suspension, several of the members of the old organization met and reorganized by electing M. S. Parker, president; S. L. Parmalee, vice-president; R. R. Sherman, secretary; Jessie Reynolds, treasurer; N. L. Buck, F. P. Sprague and H. A. Boland, censors.



Z. B. Bridges M.D.



The following physicians have held the office of president of the society since its first organization : Joseph W. Smith, Robert McChesney, Gideon Sprague, B. Holmes, E. Baker, S. H. McChesney, S. N. Sherman, J. A. Mott, S. Ford, W. S. Paddock, Francis Parker, M. S. Parker, Lewis Stowers, Z. B. Bridges, C. C. Bates, B. F. Sherman, S. L. Parmalee, Jesse Reynolds, Robert Morris, D. McFauls, A. R. Gregor, E. H. Bridges, H. A. Boland, L. E. Felton, C. C. Bartholomew, F. Geare, C. M. Wilson, F. R. Sherman, G. G. Munroe, F. H. Brewer, B. F. Drury, M. E. Smith, W. E. Whitford, W. B. Hanbridge, A. C. Drury, A. H. Allen, Wilbur H. Reynolds, W. Shanly Daly, and S. E. Brown, the present incumbent. The officers in 1893 are John Sherman, vice-president ; B. F. Drury, E. H. Bridges and Jesse Reynolds, censors.

The following lists of resident and non resident members of the society is as nearly full as it can be made under the circumstances :

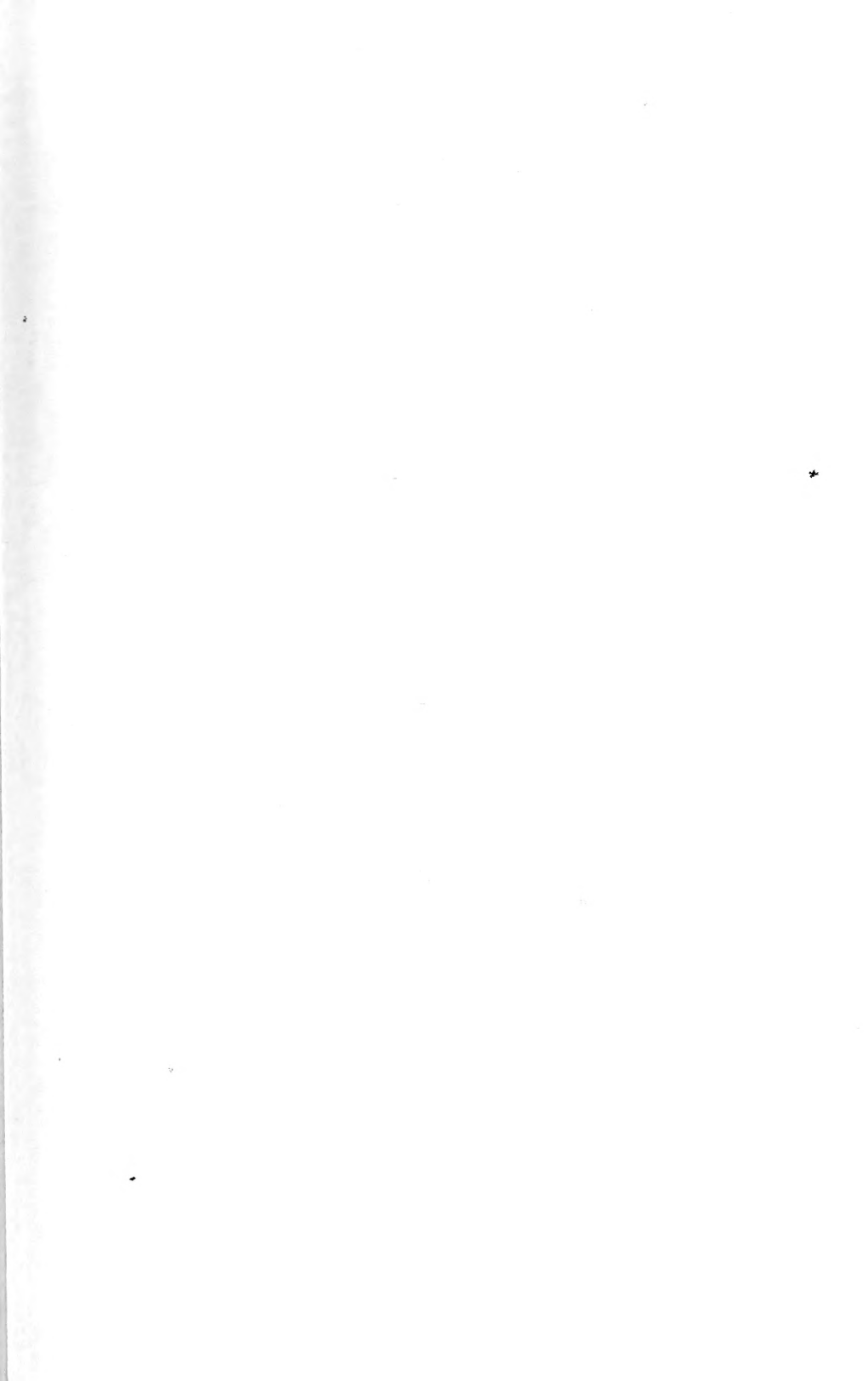
RESIDENT MEMBERS.

1888, Andrew H. Allen, Gouverneur ; 1877, F. A. Anderson, Massena ; 1876, Lucius B. Baker, Russell ; 1883, John N. Bassett, jr., Canton ; 1882, C. W. Bayley, Rensselaer Falls ; 1870, C. C. Bartholomew, Ogdensburg ; 1864, H. A. Boland, Lawrenceville ; Silas J. Bower, Waddington ; 1881, F. H. Brewer, Madrid ; 1860, Zina B. Bridges, Ogdensburg ; 1867, E. H. Bridges, Ogdensburg ; 1883, Silas E. Brown, Ogdensburg ; 1873, H. H. Carpenter, Lawrenceville ; 1885, S. W. Close, Gouverneur ; 1878, G. R. Cook, Louisville ; 1885, M. D. Cook, West Stockholm ; 1856, W. H. Cruickshank, Lisbon Centre ; 1885, W. Shanly Daly, Ogdensburg ; 1868, B. F. Drury, Gouverneur ; 1884, A. C. Drury, Canton ; 1881, H. E. Dunton, North Lawrence ; 1871, Lucius E. Felton, Potsdam ; 1882, James Q. Flood, Hopkinton ; 1855, James S. Gale, Canton ; 1874, James Garvin, Morristown ; 1875, A. B. Goodenough, Edwards ; 1864, A. R. Gregor, Hammond ; 1887, E. H. Hackett, North Lawrence ; 1876, H. T. Hammond, Chase's Mills ; 1884, W. B. Hanbridge, Ogdensburg ; 1880, T. R. Hossie, Gouverneur ; 1876, O. J. Hutchins, Canton ; 1881, A. M. Larkin, Norwood ; 1873, Orrell McFadden, Massena ; 1867, David McFalls, Gouverneur ; 1886, W. J. S. Millar, Depeyster ; 1879, Geo. G. Munroe, Crary's Mills ; 1866, Robert Morris, Ogdensburg ; 1874, John Morrison, Ogdensburg ; 1876, Albert L. Morgan, Lisbon Centre ; 1843, Martin S. Parker, Parishville ; 1869, Truman A. Pease, Norwood ; 1873, James A. Phillips, Morristown ; 1852, John C. Preston, Canton ; 1852, Jesse Reynolds, Potsdam ; 1867, G. W. Reynolds, Madrid ; 1881, Geo. M. Russell, Potsdam ; 1875, David M. Seelee, Morristown ; 1865, E. G. Seymour, Hermon ; 1842, B. F. Sherman, Ogdensburg ; 1879, Moses E. Smith, Heuvelton ; 1881, W. C. Smith, Brasher Falls ; 1888, Geo. B. Smith, Stockholm Depot ; 1886, H. A. Stearns, Waddington ; 1867, E. C. Walsh, Madrid ; 1883, Wm. E. Whitford, DeKalb Junction ; 1871, C. M. Wilson, Gouverneur ; 1889, David M. Foss,

Depeyster; 1889, Grant C. Ma'hill, Ogdensburg; 1889, Frank D. Allen, Richville; 1890, Sidney W. Dodge, Massena; 1891, John C. Sherman, Ogdensburg; 1891, Fred F. Drury, Gouverneur; 1891, J. M. Mosher, Ogdensburg; 1891, J. H. Brownlow, Ogdensburg; 1892, P. Monakey, Gouverneur; 1892, Thos. F. Connolly, Ogdensburg; 1892, H. S. Stilwell, Ogdensburg; 1892, John W. Benton, Ogdensburg; 1892, D. M. Taylor, Edwards; 1893, Geo. H. Dowsey, Brasher Falls; 1893, R. H. Hutchings, Ogdensburg; 1890, P. M. Wise, Ogdensburg.

NON-RESIDENT MEMBERS.

1882, S. O. Alguire, Cornwall, Ont., Can.; 1867, C. B. Barber, Bloomingdale; 1884, Blake Bigelow, Malone; 1882, M. D. Briggs, Chateaugay; 1864, N. S. Buck, Springfield, Mass.; 1864, Cornelius H. Buck, ———, Mass.; 1878, J. E. Colburn, Chicago, Ill.; 1846, R. L. Clark, ———; 1879, Henry M. Cox, 225 E. 118th street, New York; 1866, Stuart Crichton, ———, Cal.; 1866, F. A. Cutter, formerly at Hopkinton; 1866, Ira A. Darling, West Bangor, Franklin county; 1852, R. Davidson, ———; 1878, David F. Dayton, Anthony, Harper county, Kansas; 1870, Isaac Drake, formerly at Stockholm; 1842, J. H. Dnnton, ———; 1875, Sidney H. Foster, formerly at West Stockholm; 1874, D. R. Freeman, formerly at Parishville; 1878, A. P. Grinnell, Burlington Vt.; 1847, W. F. Galloway, ———; 1873, Frederic Geare, 158 West avenue, Rochester; 1878, L. M. Giffin, Boulder, Colorado; 1842, Geo. Green, ———; 1875, Charles B. Hawley, San Jose, Cal.; 1858, Charles N. Hewitt, Redwing, Minn.; 1866, Samuel A. Holman, North Parma, Munroe county; 1880, J. S. Howard, Oswego; 1866, Eugene A. Hutchins, Minneapolis, Minn.; 1852, J. H. Hyer, ———; 1844, C. F. Ide, ———; 1866, J. H. Jackson, Barre, Washington county, Vt.; 1864, J. A. Jackson, Manchester, N. H.; 1852, G. R. Lowe, ———; 1881, M. M. Lown, formerly at Hopkinton; 1844, W. J. Manley, ———; 1843, O. H. Mayhew, ———; 1836, H. Mazuzan, ———; 1876, C. S. Merrill, West Liberty, Iowa; 1886, Chas. N. Miller, formerly at Ogdensburg; 1835, Calvin S. Millington, ———; 1882, W. L. Moon, Fairhaven, Vt.; 1873, Richard S. O'Connell, formerly at Waddington; 1838, D. S. Olin, ———; 1836, Charles Orvis, ———; 1843, T. R. Pangburn, ———; 1852, O. F. Parker, ———; 1863, John, Pierce, Adams, Jefferson county; 1885, W. N. Rand, Syracuse; 1848, D. A. Raymond, ———; 1887, Wilbur H. Reynolds, Ava, Oneida county; 1832, R. M. Rigdon, ———; 1869, O. G. Ross, Dickinson Centre, Franklin county; 1840, M. G. Sherman, Michigan City, Indiana; 1843, Asaph B. Sherman, Morrisburg, Canada; 1832, Benjamin P. Smith, ———; 1878, L. T. Sprague, Peoria, Ill.; 1842, C. A. J. Sprague, ———; 1842, W. H. Sprague, formerly at Nicholville; 1852, F. P. Sprague, formerly at Hopkinton; 1852, G. S. Sutherland, ———; 1860, A. C. Taylor, Malone, Franklin county; 1879, A. Dixon Wagner, Dickinson's Landing, Ont.; 1864, John Willson, ———; 1842, Wm. Witherell, ———; 1833, ——— Wood, ———; 1870, W. C. Wood, Lockport, H. A. Boland, dead; F. R. Brewer, moved to Utica; Zina B. Bridges, dead; W. H. Cruickshank, dead; Lucius E. Felton, moved to Hanford, Cal.; A. R. Gregor, dead; David McFalls, dead; Geo. G. Munroe, moved to Chicago, Ill.; Albert L. Morgan, dead; David M. Seelee, dead; E. G. Seymour, dead; W. C. Smith, moved west; Geo. B. Smith, moved west; C. M. Wilson, moved to Park City, Utah.





J. J. Williams.

The following physicians who were non-resident members have moved back into the county :

1875, Chas. B. Hawley, to Gouverneur; 1885, N. Rand. to Rossie.

The St. Lawrence Homœopathic Medical Society.—This society was organized October 4, 1871, with the following officers: D. E. Southwick, president; Ezra Parmalee, vice president; H. D. Brown, secretary; N. N. Child, treasurer; E. R. Belding, Sanford Hoag and J. M. Dow, censors. The society embraces in its jurisdiction both St. Lawrence and Franklin counties. Physicians in this school had practiced in Northern New York many years previous to the date of organization of this society, and when Dr. Southwick made his annual address in 1872, he sketched the early history of homœopathy in this section. He noted the fact that Dr. Edward Parmalee, of Morley, was the first homœopathist in St. Lawrence county. He had practiced in the old school until 1856, when he was converted to the new school. In 1857 Dr. ——— Austin began practice in Canton, and Dr. Southwick in Ogdensburg. In 1890 Dr. ——— Johnson changed his faith from the old to the new school in Depeyster, and afterward removed to Illinois. About the same time Dr. Swan began in Richville, and Dr. Willard at Potsdam. The latter was succeeded by Dr. H. D. Brown. E. R. Belding was a student with Dr. Willard and settled in Malone, Franklin county. In 1864 Dr. George Dart settled in Depeyster, succeeding Dr. Johnson, and removed to California in 1870. Dr. N. N. Child located in Ogdensburg in 1863. The membership of this society has always been small, and for a period of ten years, between 1880 and June, 1890, no meetings were held at which business was transacted. On the last named date, several physicians, among whom were a few from Franklin county, held a meeting, and they have been regularly kept up since. The name of the society now stands as the St. Lawrence and Franklin Homœopathic Society, and has for 1893 the following officers: Dexter R. Belding, of Franklin county, president; Edson C. Austin, of Norwood, secretary; H. D. Brown, vice-president; Willard N. Bell, treasurer; N. N. Childs, F. F. Williams and W. J. Flint, censors.

The Medical Association of Northern New York is composed of physicians of the old school practicing in that portion of the State, as

indicated by the title of the society; but members are admitted from any part of the State, provided they are at the time of application members of the county organization where they reside. Physicians of the Dominion of Canada may also become members on presentation of a diploma of some regularly incorporated and organized medical school.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

Through the loss of the records of the medical society from its organization down to about 1850, we are deprived of a source from which we might have drawn personal notes of many of the early physicians of this county. As it is, there were a large number, some of whom attained considerable local fame, of whom very little is now known, except that they faithfully and unselfishly performed their mission in healing and comforting the sick.

Dr. Pierce Shepard settled in the town of Potsdam as early as 1808, when he joined the medical society. Previous to his arrival the sick had been cared for in that town by Dr. Elijah Baker, of Canton. Dr. Shepard died in Potsdam.

Dr. W. Noble was the first physician in Canton, where he settled either in 1805 or 1806. He had a large practice for many years and died in Canton in 1871.

Darius Clark.—This distinguished early physician of Canton was born in Weybridge, Vt., April 7, 1798, and settled for a time in Malone, Franklin county, some time before 1822, where he began to study medicine with Dr. Waterhouse. In 1824 he was admitted to practice and removed to Canton. He was admitted to the St. Lawrence Medical Society the same year, and was several years its secretary. He was prominent not alone in his profession, but in public affairs and politics, as a Democrat, and held several offices, among them inspector of State prisons, serving six years. He married, February 5, 1826, Clarissa Maria, daughter of Elijah Baker, of Canton, and they had three children. Dr. Clark died in Canton, January 23, 1871.

Henry Hewitt.—Dr. Hewitt was born in New London, Conn., October 8, 1797, studied medicine in Yale College and began practice in Vergennes, Vt., and removed to Coventry in the same State, where he

remained until 1840, when he removed to Potsdam. He was a progressive, self-reliant man, and while he continued in active practice, was among the foremost. But his restless energy soon took him into other pursuits, and he was conspicuous in the project of improving the channel of the Raquette River, as related in the history of the town of Potsdam. He founded what became known as the town of Hewittville, where he built and carried on a large mill. He died at Potsdam, July 2, 1869.

Robert McChesney.—Dr. McChesney was a native of Troy, N. Y., and studied his profession in Cherry Valley and Springfield, N. Y. In 1810 he removed to Madrid and in the following year to Potsdam. He continued in a large and successful practice until his death, which occurred in 1824.

Dr. Joseph W. Smith was probably the first physician to settle in St. Lawrence county, at a time when the duties of the profession were of the most arduous character, and the financial returns were comparatively insignificant. He was born in Cheshire, Mass., February 22, 1781, studied in Vergennes, Vt., in 1799 and finished in Middlebury in 1802. In the following year he removed to Lisbon and began practice, which soon called him to attend the sick in several surrounding towns. It is said that he was known to travel on foot in the night, carrying a torch, to Canton, a distance of eighteen miles, to minister to a patient. In 1807 he removed to Ogdensburg, and became the first settled physician in that place. He was the first president of the County Medical Society, and filled the office much of the time until his death. He also held the office of loan commissioner. It has been written of him: "Perhaps no physician ever had the universal confidence both of his professional brethren and of his patients, more than Dr. Smith. To the poor and distressed he was the good Samaritan, and in the various relations of life, professional and private, he was ever found exemplary." He died in Ogdensburg July 4, 1835.

Richard Townsend.—Dr. Townsend was born in Hebron, N. Y., about 1798. He studied medicine in his early life, but did not practice much until 1813, when a prevailing epidemic drew him perforce into his profession, having settled in Gouverneur soon after 1804. He gave

most of his time and energy to farming, and was much esteemed in the community. Later in his life he became a Quaker and died in that faith near Gouverneur village about 1826.

Charles Carroll Benton, born August 20, 1818; studied medicine in Watertown about three years, and was with Prof. William E. Horner of Philadelphia three years, and later with Professor Gibson of the same city four years. He graduated in 1850, left Philadelphia in 1854 and made a long tour of Europe, visiting the hospitals of Paris, London and Edinburgh. He settled at Oxbow, St. Lawrence county, in 1854, and practiced there until 1875, when he removed to Ogdensburg and continued in practice until near his death.

Dr. Geo. W. Barber was born in Wardsboro, Vt., January 1, 1793. He studied medicine with Dr. Ranney of Townshead, Vt., after which he attended the medical department at Dartmouth College, N. H., from which he graduated and received his diploma in 1818. He returned to Townshead and practiced his profession four years. In the mean time he married Miss Susana, daughter of Rev. Samuel Kingsbury, of the same place, on May 24, 1820. She was born there on January 19, 1801. In 1824 Dr. Barber moved with his wife to Depeyster, N. Y., where he practiced his profession the remainder of his days, thirty-four years. By his untiring energy and devotion to the sick, he soon became the family physician and confidential friend of the pioneers of that early day. He was honored with the various offices in the town, and he held the office of justice of the peace for a number of terms, and did the principal part of the business in town, drafting wills, deeds and contracts. They had a family of nine children, three of whom died in infancy. Mr. Barber died March 23, 1858, and his wife survived him several years and died September 4, 1867, in Brooklin, Vt.

The Sherman family trace their origin to Henry Sherman, who was born in Devon, England, in 1516, and died in 1590. He had two sons, Henry and Edward. Edward had a son John, whose son (also John), born in 1613, came to New England and died in 1691. Dr. B. F. Sherman descended from him. The doctor's father's name was Asaph. His grandfather was of the same name. Benjamin Franklin Sherman, a brother of Socrates N. Sherman, was born at Barre, Vt., May 24,

1817, being the youngest of five brothers, all of whom were physicians. He, like most lads brought up in the Green Mountain State, spent his boyhood days on the farm, and was taught frugality, industry and honest economy. He pursued his professional studies at the Albany Medical College, and graduated February, 1841. Mr. Sherman commenced shortly after to practice medicine at Hammond, N. Y., where he remained some two years, then moved to Potsdam and practiced there about two years. In 1845 he came to Ogdensburg and opened an office, where he has continued to follow his profession ever since, being now the oldest practicing physician in the city and county. In 1847 he married Miss Charlotte Chipman of Waddington, N. Y. They have raised a family of five children, three sons and two daughters. Mr. Sherman, though a Republican, is not a politician, but has strong and clear convictions on general topics of the day. He does not possess a monkish spirit of seclusion from the world or the shrinking of any of the social or political responsibilities that bind one to the neighborhood, city or state. He has always taken great interest in our city schools and was for a number of years a member of the school board. Mr. Sherman was also appointed by Abraham Lincoln in 1862, a member of the Board of Examining Surgeons to recommend pensions in this district, and was chairman of that body for a number of years. He still continues to follow his profession, being one of the leading physicians of the city, is hale and hearty as ever at the advanced age of seventy-six years. He has practiced fifty-three years, has been president of the New York State Medical Society, organized the Northern New York Medical Association, has been president of the St. Lawrence County Medical Society, vice-president of the New York State Medical Society, and has been president of the Ogdensburg Medical Association for twenty-five years.

Socrates N. Sherman, brother of B. F., was born in Barre, Vt., July 22, 1801. At the age of twenty he left the farm and entered the office of Dr. Van Sicklin, in his native town, as a student of medicine. He graduated and received his diploma at Castleton Medical College in 1824. In the spring of 1825 he located at Heuvelton, and after practicing medicine a few months, he removed to Ogdensburg and entered into partnership with Dr. J. W. Smith, the foremost physician in the county.

Dr. Sherman applied himself devotedly to the study and practice of his profession, gaining the love, respect and confidence of his patients, as well as of the public, during his practice, which extended over this and the surrounding towns, and he soon became eminent in his profession.

In February, 1828, he married Miss Lois Low, formerly from Vermont. In politics he first acted with the Anti-Masonic organization. At the collapse of that party, he united with the Whigs and became a leader. On the formation of the Republican party, he heartily joined in the movement, and in 1860 was elected a representative in Congress. His congressional career, which opened favorably, was arrested by the War of the Rebellion, in which he volunteered as surgeon of the 37th New York Volunteers. He was on the Peninsula in 1862, and was there taken very sick. He was ordered to Washington to save his life, but afterwards joined the regiment. Subsequently was appointed United States surgeon and had charge of a large hospital in West Virginia.

Dr. Sherman was instrumental in the erection of our extended system of free and graded schools, under a board of education in Ogdensburg. In the matter of religion he was in sympathy with the Universalist, and was a liberal supporter of that denomination.

His wife, while on a visit with him in the South, died suddenly, June 14, 1864. Dr. Sherman contracted disease while in the service of his country which finally terminated his life. He died at his home February 1, 1873.

A. B. Sherman settled in Ogdensburg about 1830, and was a clerk in the drug store of Dr. S. N. Sherman, his brother. He bought his brother's interest in 1835 and two years later closed out the business. Graduated as a physician in Pittsfield, Mass., in 1838, and practiced in Ogdensburg with his brothers until 1840. He removed to Rossie, and about two years later to Waddington, where he remained to about 1848, when he removed to Morrisburg, Canada.

Frank R. Sherman, son of Dr. B. F. Sherman, studied with his father and graduated in the scientific department of Cornell University and in Bellevue Hospital in February, 1875. He practiced a year in Ogdensburg, removed to Michigan City, Ind., returned and died in Hammond, July 29, 1881, at the age of thirty years.

J. Chipman Sherman, son of Dr. B. F. Sherman, is associated in practice with his father. He was born July 28, 1849, studied in Ogdensburg High School and graduated in medicine from the University of New York. He is president of the St. Lawrence County Medical Society.

Robert Morris was born in Glasgow, Scotland, January 28, 1810; settled in Hammond in 1819 and studied medicine in Albany and attended two terms in the Albany Medical College, graduating in January, 1846. He practiced four years in Hammond and in 1850 settled in Ogdensburg. He served through the war as surgeon of the Ninety-first N. Y. Infantry.

J. H. Benton was born in Antwerp, Jefferson county, February 8, 1823, and studied medicine in Watertown; attended lectures at Willoughby College in 1848, graduating from the University of Pennsylvania in 1848. He practiced two years in West Philadelphia and settled in Ogdensburg in 1851. He died in Ogdensburg, August 31, 1885.

Dr. David E. Southwick was born in Keesville, Clinton county, N. Y., September 29, 1831, and received his rudimentary education in the common schools and by private tuition. At eighteen years of age he entered the Keesville Academy and after a three years' course in that institution began the study of medicine with Dr. Blanchard, of his native place. The following year he entered the office of Dr. Ward, also of Keesville, and attended a course of medical lectures in Albany. He then entered the Homœopathic Medical College at Philadelphia, the first homœopathic college established in this country. From this institution he graduated with honors in 1857. In this year he came to Ogdensburg and began the practice of his profession, in which he attained eminence. He was the pioneer of the principles of homœopathy in this city and his success from the first has been a fine vindication of the principles of this school and also a practical encomium on his own splendid abilities and professional skill. An epidemic which broke out among the children in the winter of 1858 gave the doctor an admirable opportunity to illustrate the efficacy of his medical theory and his treatment of patients was so singularly successful that his repu-

tation and practice were at once permanently established. In 1864 Dr. Southwick associated Dr. N. N. Child with him and the partnership continued till 1871. Dr. Southwick is highly popular both with the members of the medical profession, who respect and admire him for his knowledge, skill and courtesy, and by the people at large who hold him in high esteem for his social qualities, his sterling principles and the fact that while enjoying a large and oftentimes taxing practice, he is always ready to give his best services to the poorest as well as the richest patient. Dr. Southwick has never gone into politics, but professionally is a member of the American Medical Institute, the State Medical Society and the St. Lawrence County Medical Society, of which he has been president. He is a man of broad and liberal views, enterprising and patriotic, locally as well as nationally. His character is strong, yet unobtrusive, and all his intercourse with his fellowmen is marked by the culture of a gentleman and the wisdom of knowledge. In 1871 he married Sarah Frances Vilas, daughter of Alden and Ellen Vilas, of Ogdensburg. Mr. Vilas was a New Englander by birth, and one of the pioneers in the town of Oswegatchie. He was a son of Peter Vilas, an Englishman, born in 1804. Mrs. Vilas was a daughter of Thomas and Sarah Chandler of Reading, Vt. Dr. Southwick's father was Paul Southwick, who was born in Salem, Mass., May 15, 1797. His ancestors were of English birth and were among the early New England settlers. Mrs. Southwick, the doctor's mother, was born September 14, 1800. She died while he was quite young. His father died at the age of sixty-three.

Dr. Caleb Pierce.—This physician was a son of Bestor Pierce, who has been noticed in the history of Potsdam. He was born at Royalton, Vt., August 6, 1800, and was six years old when his father removed to Potsdam. When he was nineteen he went to Lebanon, N. H., and studied medicine with two professors of Dartmouth College, attending lectures at the same time, and received his diploma in 1822. In 1823 he settled in the village of Madrid. He was honored with the offices of president and vice president of the County Medical Society, held an honorary diploma from the Medical College at Castleton, and the degree of M. D. from Dartmouth College. He was prominent in the affairs

of the town and much respected in the community. He died in Madrid June 14, 1887.

Charles C. Bartholomew was born in Waddington, May 16, 1846. He studied with Dr. J. H. Bartholomew, in Lansing, Mich., attended one term at Ann Arbor and graduated from Bellevue Hospital in 1870. He settled in Ogdensburg and soon gained an excellent reputation and large practice. He has held the office of president of the County Medical Society.

Dr. Louis Sanburn studied his profession in Barre, Vt., attended two courses of lectures at Castleton and graduated from the Burlington University in 1825. In 1826 he settled in Heuvelton, where he was for many years a prominent physician. He became a member of the County Medical Society in 1828, and was several times a delegate to the State Society. He removed to Montana and died there at the age of eighty-three.

William Floyd.—Dr. Floyd was born in New Haven, Vt., October 16, 1800, and settled in Norfolk, St. Lawrence county, in 1829. There is little known of the particulars of his life, excepting that he was a Free Mason of good standing, a staunch Republican in politics, and widely respected in his profession. He died in Norfolk, but the date of his death is not known.

The first physician in the town of Rossie was a Dr. Slade, of whom little is known. He settled there at an early day and continued in practice until 1851, when he removed to Florida and died.

One of the earliest, if not the very first, physicians in the town of Hopkinton was Dr. Stephen Langworthy. He was succeeded in that town by Dr. Gideon Sprague, who came from Addison county, Vermont, in 1811, and joined the Medical Society in 1814. He continued in practice until his death in 1859, and was succeeded by his son, F. P. Sprague.

Francis Parker.—Dr. Parker was a native of Clarendon, Vt., where he was born July 14, 1790. He studied medicine in Cornwall, Vt., and received a diploma from the Vermont State Medical Society in 1815. He was present as a surgeon at the battle of Plattsburg, in the war of

1812. He lived in Clinton county a few years and then settled in the town of Parish, where he practiced until his death. He was president of the County Medical Society in 1840. He died May 13, 1858.

Robert Campbell.—Dr. Campbell was the first physician in the town of De Kalb, being one of the party of first settlers who located there in 1803. Nothing is known of his after life.

Dr. John Seeley succeeded Dr. Campbell in the town and was for many years a successful physician. It is related of him that he successfully performed the operation of trepanning on a man who was injured at the raising of a building in 1804, using no other instrument than a steel thimble, which he made into an annular saw. Dr. Seeley died at Cooper's Falls on the 24th of May, 1829.

G. Dart.—Dr. Dart was a homœopathic physician of the town of Depeyster. He first attended lectures in the Rush Medical College of Chicago and practiced in Depeyster village until 1875, then he attended lectures and graduated at the Detroit Homœopathic College. He returned to Depeyster and continued practice there a few years and moved to California where he continued to practice his profession.

Joseph Boynton.—Dr. Boynton was one of the early physicians and the first to settle in Morristown. He was from Massachusetts. He continued in practice until about the year 1834.

Dr. Solomon P. Sherwood was also an early physician in Morristown and became a member of the County Medical Society in 1820. He removed to Jefferson county, but returned and practiced there until 1850, when he removed to Illinois.

Dr. J. S. Morgan, a graduate of the Albany Medical College, in 1825, settled in Morristown in 1826. In 1828 he became a member of the County Medical Society, and continued in practice more than fifty years. He died in 1878.

Dr. Robert Burns, a graduate of a medical collége at Glasgow, Scotland, located at Brier Hill at an early day and practiced there with good success until a short time before his death. He joined the County Medical Society in 1848 and died in Morristown in 1862.

John Bean was the first practicing physician in the town of Hammond, where he settled as early as 1820. He continued in practice there until about 1856, when he removed to Richville and died a few years later. With him was associated as a partner for a time a Dr. Blackman.

A. R. Gregor, a graduate of the Geneva Medical College in 1846, having previously attended lectures in the Albany Medical College, settled in the village of Hammond and joined the County Medical Society in 1864, and later was made an honorary member. He was superintendent of schools in 1847 and was coroner from 1867 to 1875.

William S. Paddock.—Dr. Paddock was one of the earliest physicians in the town of Massena, and located there not very long after first settlement of the town. Through his long life he continued in practice, and gained the respect of the community. He joined the County Medical Society in 1816 and held the office of president in 1839. His death took place in Massena May 6, 1859, at the age of seventy-two years.

Joseph H. Ripley, another early physician of Massena, joined the County Society in 1834, and practiced in the town more than forty years. He died in the town February 28, 1880, at the age of eighty-five years.

Dr. E. Whitney settled early in Massena, became a member of the County Medical Society in 1834, and died in the town May 20, 1884.

Henry D. Laughlin.—Dr. Laughlin was born in Hopkinton September 17, 1806, and studied medicine with Dr. Sprague in his native town and Dr. Allen, of Middlebury, Vt. He practiced seven years in Hopkinton and removed to Ogdensburg, where he continued his business more than thirty-five years, and ranked among the foremost physicians of the county. He died in Ogdensburg June 20, 1865, aged fifty-eight years.

P. M. Wise, M.D., was born in Erie county, N. Y., March 7, 1851, and received his literary education in the district schools and Parker Classical Institute. He studied medicine in the University of Buffalo, and was graduated from that institution in 1872. He then took a

position in the St. Louis City Hospital, where he remained a year. It was during this year that the city was visited with an epidemic of small-pox. Dr. Wise was appointed quarantine physician, and his admirable work won for him the commendation of the officials and the people of the city.

In 1873 Dr. Wise accepted a position on the medical staff of the Willard Asylum for the Insane, a State institution located on Seneca Lake, New York, and was connected with that institution for eighteen years, during the last six of which he was superintendent.

In 1886 he was one of the commissioners appointed by Governor Hill to locate a site for an asylum in Northern New York, and along with Commissioner Latchworth made a minority report in favor of Ogdensburg, which, notwithstanding the report of the majority, was subsequently acted upon.

In 1890 Dr. Wise accepted his present position of superintendent of the St. Lawrence State Hospital, and his three years of incumbency has established his eminent qualifications for the position. Not only has his superior mind been stored with all the learning of his profession, but a practical experience of twenty years in his special work and the information gained by travel and the inspection of the best asylums of Europe, have contributed to make him one of the ablest experts in this country on mental diseases. But Dr. Wise possesses attributes of heart commensurate with his intellectual attainments, and his kindly sympathy for human suffering, combined with his medical knowledge and fine executive abilities, renders him the one man absolutely fitted for the responsible position he occupies.

The St. Lawrence State Hospital, when completed, will be the largest institution of its kind in the world. Commenting on the institution and its superintendent, the *Daily News* says: "So with this kindly man at its head, and the great power and resources of the State at its back, the St. Lawrence State Hospital is performing a mighty work for the amelioration of the pain and ills which afflict society's most unfortunate people."

N. N. Child, M.D., was born in the town of Compton, Quebec, January 31, 1837. He received an academic education, and also took a classical course. At the age of twenty-three years he entered the office

of Dr. H. A. Houghton, of Keesville, Clinton county, N. Y., and began the study of medicine. He remained under Dr. Houghton's tutorship for three years, attending lectures at intervals in the medical department of the University of Vermont; later on he attended a preliminary and regular course of lectures at the Berkshire Medical College at Pittsfield, Mass., and in November, '62, entered the Homœopathic Medical College of Philadelphia, and graduated from that institution in March, 1863. The same spring he came to Ogdensburg and commenced the practice of his profession. He was for eight years (from 1863 to 1871), associated with Dr. D. E. Southwick in the practice of his profession, and since that time has been actively engaged in caring for his large and influential practice in the country and city. Dr. Child was married December 7, 1860, to Miss Phoebe Southwick, of Keeseville, N. Y., a descendant of a Revolutionary family. They have one daughter married, Mrs. G. W. Huntley; son, Frank S., died at twelve. Dr. Child is a direct descendant of Thomas Child, who came over in the *Mayflower*, and settled in Massachusetts. His father was Walter Child, a native of West Boylston, Mass., and his mother was Laura B. Bonnell, a daughter of Seth and Rebecca Bonnell. Dr. Child is eminently a successful practitioner, and enjoys a well earned competency, the result of his untiring energy. He is held in the highest esteem for his uprightness of character, his quiet and unassuming deportment, as well as for his scientific qualifications and great success in the field of medicine; being recognized as the leading exponent of homœopathy in St. Lawrence county. In politics Dr. Child is a Democrat, and is identified with leading local and State institutions, both political and professional.

He was appointed examining surgeon upon the Pension Board a few years ago, and has recently been appointed to the same position a second term, and has been a member of the Board of Health for some time, and is now a member of the Board of Public Works of the city. Dr. Child is a gentleman of large and robust frame, combined with a courteous and affable manner, which makes him much respected and esteemed, as a family physician, a public officer and a citizen.

James B. Carpenter, M.D., was born June 9, 1819, at Johnstown, N. Y. He was one of ten children of Jonathan and Lucy (Johnson) Car-

penter. The grandfather, Jonathan Carpenter, was born in Connecticut, coming to Montgomery county near Johnstown and settling early in life. James B. was educated at Gouverneur Academy, studied medicine with Doctors Davison and Brewster, of Theresa, and at Castleton Medical College, where he graduated in 1847. He was engaged in the practice of his profession in Theresa for twenty years, when he removed to Gouverneur in March, 1867, where he now lives. He served in the army as surgeon for about two years with the 35th New York Volunteers; was at the battles of Gettysburg, Fredericksburg, the Wilderness and many others. He married, August 3, 1848, Roxaline Celia Flower, daughter of Nathan M., and sister of Gov. Roswell P. Flower. She died July 9, 1887, leaving one daughter, Francis Amelia, (now Mrs. Andrew Irving of Baltimore).

Jesse Reynolds, M. D., was born in Chazy, Clinton county, December 10, 1823, a son of Assemblyman Guy Reynolds, a prominent farmer of that town. The tradition of the ancestry is that some time in the eighteenth century seven brothers of this name came to this country from Ireland and located in Rhode Island. The first of the family in Vermont was Grindle Reynolds, father of Guy. The latter married Elizabeth Hyde a native of Vermont. The boyhood of Jesse was spent on Grand Island, Vt. He was educated in the common schools and at twenty-one went into the office of Hardy H. Reynolds, M. D., in Alburgh, Vt., where he spent three years, attending lectures at old Vermont Medical College at Woodstock, and graduating June 14, 1847. His first practice was at South Canton, St. Lawrence county, where he spent twelve years. In February, 1860, he located at Potsdam, where he has ever since practiced. Dr. Reynolds was the chairman of the Board of Health in 1890-91, was a member of the first local board of the Potsdam Normal School, and the only one of that board living in Potsdam that is still a trustee. Dr. Reynolds married in September, 1852, Louisa Montgomery, of Canton, who died in March, 1871. His second wife was Lucy A. Leonard, of Canton, who died in November, 1882. The present Mrs. Reynolds was Elizabeth Hargrave of Madrid. Dr. Reynolds has seven children.

B. F. Drury, M. D., was born in Canton, January 6, 1837. His father, Isaac R., and mother, Elizabeth (Van Allen) Drury, were natives of

Vermont, as was also the grandfather, Ebenezer. He studied medicine with Dr. Hastings at De Kalb, at Castleton, and Burlington, Vt., graduating from the medical department of the University of Vermont in 1859. He practiced in Edwards and De Kalb until the fall of 1876, when he came to Gouverneur and engaged in the practice of his profession, where he has since remained. He was married in August, 1859, to Mary A., daughter of Thomas and Mary (Hudson) Ritchie, of De Kalb. The father of Mrs. Drury, a native of Scotland, came to this country in early life, is a civil engineer, and has been a resident of De Kalb for many years. The mother's ancestry were of English descent. They have three children: Juliet L., Frederick F., and Albert N. Frederick F., a physician and surgeon, received his education at Burlington, Vt., and at Bellevue Medical College, New York, graduating from Bellevue in April, 1891, since which time he has been engaged in the practice of his profession in partnership with his father, in Gouverneur.

Hervey Dexter Thatcher, M. D., was born in Newport, N. H., December 28, 1835, the second son of Calvin, a native of that town. He attended the academies at Newport, New London and Washington, N. H., and Potsdam and Ogdensburg, N. Y. Spending one and a half years as a student in medicine he went to New York where he made a year's engagement with Ewen McIntyre, president of the New York College of Pharmacy to fill a position in the Broadway Drug Store. Later he turned his attention to the study of medicine, graduating at the Eclectic College of Cincinnati, O., in the spring of 1859. During his student life he taught school many terms to procure funds with which to pursue his studies. His first venture in a professional way was in the little town of Walton, Ky., where he had previously taught select school; his stay here was very short as an opening offered in Canton, N. Y., to connect himself with a drug store at that point and at the same time follow the practice of medicine. He remained here but one year or until the great fire of 1860 destroyed half the business part of the town, when he removed to Potsdam, N. Y., where for more than a third of a century he has conducted the drug store of which he is still the proprietor. In 1860 he formulated Thatcher's Orange Butter Color and later established a trade for it in every State and in the Canadas.

In 1886, in connection with Mr. Barnhart, he originated the famous milk jar now so widely distributed, and which was later, with the butter color, transferred to the Barnhart Bros. In 1889 he formulated the Sugar of Milk Baking Powder, taking out letters patent on the same in 1890, the exhibition of which at the World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago made such a favorable impression on the people. The brick structures for many years used by him for store and residence were both planned and built by him. In 1865 he married Miss O. Adelaide Barnhart, of Barnhart's Island, N. Y. While the Thatcher ancestry traces back with unbroken lineage hundreds of years through many generations, taking the first pastor of old South Church, Boston, Mass., the rector of St. George's Church, Salsbury, England, who died in 1640, yet the subject of our sketch builds nowhere but on the untiring energy and perseverance of that personality that pertains to self alone. One's own work is the only standard by which we can measure success.

S. W. Close, M. D., was born in Toronto, Canada, May 2, 1857, but came to Stockholm when quite young. He studied medicine at the medical department of the University of the City of New York and graduated in 1885, and in April of that year began the practice of medicine in Potsdam. June 16, 1886, he married Miss Clara A. Smith, of Gouverneur, and in the following December he removed to the latter town. Dr. Close is secretary of the St. Lawrence County Medical Society, a member of the Northern New York Medical Association and of the New York State Medical Society. He is also an elder in the Presbyterian Church.

Erasmus D. Brooks was born in Shoreham, Vt., March 6, 1818, a son of Hosea Brooks, a native of Massachusetts, born in Colerain in 1781, and was but a boy when he moved into Vermont. He served in the war of 1812 as assistant surgeon. After the war he resumed the practice of his profession in Vermont, and in 1819 removed to this county and located at Hopkinton, where he remained five years and then moved into the town of Stockholm. Here he spent three and one-half years and then went to Parishville, where he died in 1853. His wife was Phoebe Post, a native of Vermont, where she died in 1864. Our subject had the advantage of a good education, and was a student

of Middlebury College. He first went into business as a clerk in the store of his father at Parishville when he was about sixteen. He remained there until 1838, when he settled up the business of the firm, and the next year engaged in business on his own account in the same village. In 1858 he removed to Potsdam, and in 1866 engaged in the dry goods business, where for three years he was a partner with H. M. Story. In 1870 Mr. Brooks erected a fine brick block on the west side of Market street, where he opened a dry goods store alone in the fall of 1870. Here he remained until December 1, 1891, selling the business to Glover & Orne, who now conduct it. In connection with his mercantile business Mr. Brooks has always taken an active interest in public affairs, and has held many offices of honor and trust. He was elected in 1848 supervisor of Parishville, an office he held three or four years. In 1857 he was elected assemblyman of the Third District of St. Lawrence county in the Legislature. In 1862 he was appointed by President Lincoln to the position of internal revenue collector for the Nineteenth Congressional District, an office he held over thirteen years, resigning to take effect January 1, 1876. Mr. Brooks was for seven or eight years supervisor of the town of Potsdam, and was chairman of the board part of the time. He has been a trustee of the village, and was one of the building committee of the Normal School. Mr. Brooks married in 1841 Permelia, daughter of Col. Jonah Sandford, of Hopkinton, and they have had six children, but one of whom, Mrs. W. A. Landers, widow, is now living. Mrs. Brooks died October 16, 1886.

C. B. Hawley, M. D., was born in Millroche, Canada, while the family were temporarily living there, they being St. Lawrence county people. Jesse B., the father, was born in Kings county, but spent most of his life in the town of Madrid, St. Lawrence county. He died at Richville, aged eighty-nine years. His wife, Rebecca L. (Hitchcock) Hawley, was born in Franklin county. Dr. Hawley was educated at the St. Lawrence University and the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery, where he graduated in 1871, since which time he has been engaged in the practice of his profession in the towns of Russell, Richville and Gouverneur, coming to the latter place in 1888. In the fall of 1890 he was appointed coroner. He is also one

of the Board of United States Examining Surgeons at Ogdensburg. He married December 27, 1871, Lucy, daughter of Darius and Almira (Hoard) Chapin, of Russell. They have two sons, Henry Bartlett, student at St. Lawrence University, and Jessie B. They have also an adopted daughter, Louise Chapin Hawley, daughter of Thomas Sparks, of England.

Andrew H. Allen, one of nine children of Lorenzo D. and Mary (Cummings) Allen, was born at Antwerp, Jefferson county. The ancestry on the father's side were Herkimer county people, the Cummings family having been originally natives of Massachusetts. Andrew H. studied at Ives Seminary, Antwerp, where he graduated in 1877, teaching school for several seasons. He entered Long Island College, where he graduated in 1879. He began the practice of his profession in Spragueville, where he remained two years, when he came to Gouverneur and located where he has since remained, engaged in practice. He married, in August, 1880, Libbie A., daughter of Charles and Ada (Hungerford) Cheney, of Antwerp. They have four daughters, E. Blanche, Grace M., Maud B. and Bell Allen.

H. S. Stillwell, M.D., was born in Oswegatchie, June 23, 1859. He received a liberal education in the St. Lawrence county schools, including the Potsdam Academy, after which he entered upon the study of medicine, and graduated from the medical department of the University of New York City in 1887, immediately thereafter commencing the practice of his profession in Ogdensburg, where he has since acquired a large and influential patronage. Dr. Stillwell married, shortly after receiving his degree, Florence E. Witerhead, of Lowell, Mass. He is a member of the County Medical Society, Masons, Odd Fellows and A. O. U. W., of which latter organization he is examining physician. Dr. Stillwell is also health officer for the town of Oswegatchie, and a member of the Presbyterian Church of this city.

S. Dandurand, M.D., was born in Macon, France, May 5, 1862. He studied at Juliette College, and graduated from Victoria Medical College, Montreal, in 1888. He first began practice at St. Regis Falls, but came to Gouverneur in July, 1891, where he now enjoys a large practice and owns a leading drug store. Previous to studying medicine

Dr. Dandurand was for seven years engaged in the drug business. In 1885 he married Elizabeth Rancourt, and they have four children.

S. E. Brown, M. D., was born in Lisbon, February 24, 1856. He received his education in the schools of that vicinity and the Potsdam Normal School, eventually graduating in medicine from the University Medical College, New York City, after which in the spring of 1883 he located in Ogdensburg, and commenced the practice of his profession, in the prosecution of which he has taken a leading position among the representative physicians of this State. He was appointed by the general government, marine surgeon and United States medical health officer, and for the past five years has been coroner of this county. He is also medical examiner for the Mutual Life Insurance Company. Dr. Brown is also president of the St. Lawrence County Medical Society, a member of Ogdensburg Club, and identified with the numerous other local and State institutions. Dr. Brown married in 1885, Mary C. Bacon, of Brooklyn, a daughter of Lieutenant Commander Bacon of the United States Navy, and they have two daughters.

Dr. Moses E. Smith was born in Morgan, Vt., August 27, 1846, a son of Russell W., of Lyman, N. H., born March 29, 1819, whose father, Nathan, was born June 8, 1793 and died August 25, 1834. His wife was Dorcas S. Parker, who was born June 9, 1800. Their children were: Russell W., born March 29, 1819; Chilson P., born July 6, 1820, died 1829; Ira B., born October 5, 1821, died 1822; Nathan W., born August 18, 1823; Zilpha, born November 22, 1825; Ethan, born August 28, 1829, died 1830; and Samuel C. P., born January 25, 1831. Dorcas S. Smith married second time, Samuel Titus, 1843, and had one child Candice, born February 5, 1841, and died April 24, 1844. Russell W. Smith, father of our subject, went at the age of sixteen to work in the lumber woods in New Hampshire, and later to Vermont. In 1843 he married Susan Chase, a native of Strafford, N. H., born July 19, 1821, a daughter of John Chase, a native of West Newbury, Mass., born July 3, 1790 and died January 8, 1866. Russell W. Smith and wife resided in Vermont from 1843 to 1853, then came to St. Lawrence county and settled in Hopkinton, where Russell died, December 10, 1880, and his widow resides with her son, M. E. Smith. Their children were as follows: Wilbur, born May 22, 1844;

Moses E., born August 27, 1846; Zorah, born June 26, 1848; Willard R., born June 13, 1850; Ryley, born April 10, 1852, died May 11, 1863; Dorcas A., born June 7, 1855, died April 3, 1856; Celon, born January 24, 1858, died September 17, 1861. Moses E. Smith was seven years of age when his parents came to Hopkinton, and at twelve he started in life working on a farm. He received a common school education and in 1875 commenced the study of medicine with Dr. Cook, of Stockholm, graduating from the medical department of the Burlington University in 1868. In the same year he came to Colton, and except five years in Heuvelton, has since had a successful practice in that village. March 5, 1879, Dr. Smith married Lorene J. Perkins, daughter of Amos Perkins, of Stockholm. They have had the following children: Myrtle A., born September 24, 1881; Harold M., born October 1, 1888. Dr. Smith is a Republican and has been health commissioner seven years, and is a member of the St. Lawrence Medical Association, having been president and vice-president of the society, and delegate to the State society. He is also a member of the Northern New York Medical Society.

J. A. Hamelin, was born in Canada, December 4, 1861. He received his preliminary education at Three Rivers, and graduated in medicine from the Victoria College, Montreal in the class of '89. After graduating he came to this county and practiced his profession for a time at Spencer, Mass., but finding a better opening at Ogdensburg he located there, where he has since most successfully practiced. Dr. Hamelin married in 1891, and has one child. He is a member of St. John the Baptist Society, of which he is the physician, and also is prominent in social and benevolent institutions.

T. R. Hossie, M. D., was born at Perth, Canada, December 14, 1859, one of five children of George and Margaret (Brice) Hossie. He was educated at Kingston, Canada, Queen's University, where he graduated in April, 1878. He settled in Gouverneur during the same year, where he has since been engaged in the practice of his profession. He is one of the stirring men of the town, warmly interested in politics since 1884, and for two years master of Gouverneur Lodge of Masons.

Grant Madill, M. D., was born in Stockton, Cal, July 6, 1864. He received his education in the Ogdensburg Academy and in New York,

and graduated in medicine from the Bellevue Hospital College in 1886. After serving two years in the Presbyterian Hospital in New York, he in 1888 commenced the practice of medicine in Ogdensburg. Dr. Madill is considered one of the leading surgeons of the State. His ancestors were of Revolutionary stock, and are among the earliest settlers of this county.

John W. Benton, M. D., son of Dr. Charles C. Benton, was born in Ox Bow, November 15, 1864. He was educated in the schools of Ogdensburg, after which he graduated in medicine from the University of Pennsylvania class of '86, and immediately thereafter commenced the practice of his profession in Ogdensburg. Dr. Benton is a Mason of high degree, a member of the Democratic and Ogdensburg Clubs, health officer of the city, and an influential member of our leading social and benevolent circles. His father, Charles Carroll Benton, M. D., was also a native of Ox Bow where he practices medicine.

Abram N. Thompson, M.D. (deceased), was born at St. Armond, Canada, February 5, 1828. His father was Abram Thompson, M.D., a native of Edinburg, Scotland, where he was reared and educated graduating from the Medical University of that place in 1812. He came to St. Armond, Canada, when a young man and engaged in the practice of his profession, where he resided a number of years, and here spent his last days. His wife was Nancy Hubbard, a native of Vermont, by whom he had three sons and one daughter. Dr. Thompson died in 1860, and his wife in 1866. Abram N. Thompson was reared in the village of St. Armond, Canada, and educated in St. Armond and Bakersfield Academy of Vermont, graduating from the Vermont Medical College at Woodstock in 1851. He then went to Phillipsburg, Canada, and practiced his profession three years. He married, June 4, 1855, Harriet E. Maynard, a native of St. Albans, Vt., daughter of Samuel and Maria (Baker) Maynard, of Bakersfield, Vt. Dr. Thompson and wife have had two children, Lizzie C., who died at the age of sixteen years, and Jessie M., who was educated at Compton and Dunham Colleges. She married, January 20, 1888, John C. O'Brien, a native of Norfolk, who was born July 9, 1856. He is a son of T. H. O'Brien and Sallie (Adams) O'Brien, of Norfolk. John C. O'Brien was reared on a farm and educated in the common schools. Mr.

O'Brien is a farmer and produce dealer. Mr. O'Brien is an ardent politician, and has always been a Democrat. He is a member of the Norfolk Grange. Mr. O'Brien and wife have had two children: Harold T. and Howard A. In 1855 Dr. Thompson and wife came to Norwood where he remained about six months and then came to Norfolk, where he had a very extensive and successful practice until his death. He was elected a member of the New York State Medical Society in 1873, and also a member of the American Medical Association. In politics he was a Democrat. Mrs. Thompson is a member of the Episcopal Church, which her husband always attended and supported. Dr. Thompson died November 18, 1882, and Mrs. Thompson still resides in Norfolk.

Edwin C. Walch, M.D., C.M., was born in Lowe, Canada, October 20, 1842, a son of Capt. Robert Thomas Walch, a native of Ireland, who came to this country in 1817. Our subject was educated in the common schools, and at fifteen years of age he entered Huntington Academy, and at twenty years of age entered McGill University at Montreal, where for three years he was in the art faculty. In 1863 he began the study of medicine in the above university and graduated May 6, 1867. He remained in Montreal about six months, and September 12 of the same year located in the town of Madrid, where within five years he had built up a lucrative practice. Dr. Walch is a member of the St. Lawrence County Medical Association, and is a director of the Madrid Woolen Mills, in which he has been interested since 1882, having been for ten years the manager. He is a member of the Congregational Church, of which he is one of the trustees. Dr. Walch married, January 7, 1874, Maggie, daughter of William Wears, of Massena, and they have one daughter, Bessie Verena.

E. W. Setree, M. D., was born in England, April 7, 1847. He was liberally educated in the institutions of the old country, and graduated in medicine from McGill University, Montreal, in the class of 1878. He immediately thereafter commenced the practice of his profession in Heuvelton, where he has since been located, enjoying the leading patronage of the locality. He married, in 1879, Lucy Maclaren, and they have three children. Dr. Setree is a skillful, learned and honorable

practitioner, and enjoys the confidence and esteem of the medical fraternity as well also of the general public.

Jesse Reynolds, M.D., was born in Chazy, Clinton county, December 10, 1823, a son of Guy Reynolds, a prominent farmer of that town. The tradition ancestry is that sometime in the eighteenth century seven brothers of this name came to this country from Ireland and located in Rhode Island. The first of the family in Vermont was Grindle Reynolds, father of Guy. The latter married Elizabeth Hyde, a native of Vermont. The boyhood of Jesse was spent at Grand Island, Vt. He was educated in the common schools, and at twenty-one years of age he went into the office of Hardy H. Reynolds, M.D., in Alburgh, Vt., where he spent three years, attending lectures at old Vermont Medical College at Woodstock, and graduating June 14, 1847. His first practice was at South Canton, St. Lawrence county, where he spent twelve years. In February, 1860, he located in Potsdam, where he has ever since practiced. Dr. Reynolds was the chairman of the Board of Health in 1890-91, was a member of the first Local Board of the Potsdam State Normal School, and the only one of that first board now living in Potsdam, that is still a trustee. Dr. Reynolds married, in September, 1852, Lorena Montgomery, of Canton, who died in March, 1871. His second wife was Lucy A. Leonard, of Canton, who died in November, 1882. The present Mrs. Reynolds was Elizabeth Hargrave, of Madrid. Dr. Reynolds has seven children.

Freeman A. Pease, M. D., was born in the town of Brasher, November 27, 1842. The earliest ancestor we find of this family in the country is Captain John Pease, who was a native of England and immigrated to this country about 1620, and settled in Massachusetts. Ebenezer Pease, the great-grandfather of our subject, was a native of Massachusetts and was a soldier in the war of the Revolution. The grandfather, Abel Pease, was born in Vermont and was the first of the family to come to St. Lawrence county, and located in the town of Lawrence about 1828. He built the first farm house in the village of North Lawrence, and it was there he reared his family and spent the balance of his days. He died in 1868, aged eighty-seven years. He was the father of twelve children, of which Abel, father of our subject, is the fourth son. He was born in Vermont, April 5, 1818. He has always followed

mechanical pursuits and the last fifteen or twenty years has been a resident of Norwood. The mother of our subject, Sally Clark, was a native of Grand Isle county, Vt., a daughter of Freeman Clark, a prominent figure in the Legislature of the State a number of years. Dr. Pease was one of a family of six children, three of whom are now living: Lucius L., of Norwood; William H., a farmer of Canton; and Freeman A. The early life of our subject was spent in the town of Lawrence, where he received his education in Lawrenceville Academy. He commenced the study of medicine while teaching in Lawrenceville Academy in the office of Dr. Joseph A. Jackson. In 1846, after one year's study of medicine he enlisted in Company K, 193d regiment, N. Y. Volunteer Infantry, and was appointed hospital steward, which position he filled at the Post Hospital, Cumberland City, Md., until the close of the war. Returning at the close of the war he entered the University of Vermont at Burlington, graduating with the degree of M. D., June 15, 1867. He commenced practice in Norwood July 13, 1867, and has ever since been here. He is a member of St. Lawrence County Medical Society and also of the Northern N. Y. Medical Association. He has been a member of Norwood lodge I. O. O. F. and is now a member of Luther Priest Post G. A. R., No. 167, and has held the office of surgeon. He is a member of the Congregational church of Norwood, and has filled the office of health officer of Norwood village. Dr. Pease married, June 10, 1868, Helen M. Lester, of Parishville, and they had two sons, one died at seven years of age; and Leslie Allan is practicing law at Dunkirk, N. Y. Mrs. Pease died August 30, 1884, and he married second, October 6, 1886, Ella A., daughter of John Walker, of Sherbrook, Quebec.

James Garvin, M. D., was born in Kings county, Ireland, in 1828, and came to America in 1848. He studied medicine with Dr. William Robinson of Antwerp, and was graduated in 1853. In that year he came to Black Lake and has resided forty years in Morristown, twenty-five of which has been spent in this place. He was postmaster under Cleveland's first administration. In 1858 Dr. Garvin married Mary, daughter of John Brewer, and they have a family of two sons and five daughters: John B., James W., Mary, Carrie, Ellen, Laura and Grace. Dr. Garvin takes a lively interest in educational matters, and has been a

member of the Morristown Board of Education from its formation to the present time. He has also held other local offices.

James M. Marsh, M. D., was born in Stockholm, June 27, 1862, a son of Morgan Marsh, a farmer of that town. Dr. Marsh was educated at the common schools and graduated from the Potsdam State Normal School in February, 1887. He studied medicine first in the office of Dr. J. E. Britton of Potsdam, and in October, 1887, entered New York Homœopathic College of Medicine, from which he graduated April 17, 1890. He was for a year in the Williamsburg Dispensary, and then spent eighteen months in Colton, St. Lawrence county. December 1, 1892, he bought out the practice of Dr. J. E. Britton in Potsdam, where he has since been engaged in practice, which acquired considerable proportion, holding the best part Dr. Britton had and acquiring considerable new. He married in 1887, Nora Crossman of Antwerp, and they have one daughter, Emma L.

Dr. Hiram D. Brown was born in Canada, September 21, 1833, the son of Amos Brown, a mechanic and speculator, born in Vermont. The mother of our subject was Olive Bartlett, also a native of Vermont. The early life of our subject was spent in Canada. He was educated in Derby and Brownington Academies in Vermont. He was sixteen years of age when he took up the study of medicine; the first year in the office of Dr. S. A. Skinner and afterwards in the office of Dr. H. H. Carpenter. In 1856 he entered Berkshire Medical College, at Pittsfield, graduating two years later, the winter of 1858. He began practice in Rochester, Vt., in company with Dr. C. B. Currier, now dean of San Francisco, Cal., Medical College. He practiced in Rochester for a year and then in Moretown three years. December 12, 1862, he moved to Potsdam where he has ever since practiced. While with Dr. Currier he took up the study of homœopathy and February 11, 1878, he was made a member of the Homœopathic Medical Society of the State of New York. He was a member of old St. Lawrence County Medical Society, and its first secretary.

P. Monackey, M. D., was born in Canada, April 18, 1857. He received his elementary education in St. Mary's College, Montreal, and studied medicine in Victoria College in that town, graduating in 1885.

In December of that year he came to Gouverneur and established himself in the practice of medicine. In 1883 he married Aldegronde Jodoin, and they have two children. Dr. Monackey is a member of the St. Lawrence County Medical Society, and is an active Democrat. He is an able speaker and took the stump successfully for his party in the presidential campaign of 1892.

Aaron M. Larkin, M.D., was born in Beekmantown, Clinton county, N. Y., April 5, 1842, a son of Lorenzo D. Larkin, also a native of Clinton county, a farmer and speculator. The mother of our subject, Agnes Mason, was also from Clinton county. They were married in 1841, and had three children. A daughter, Adeliza M., died in Winona, Minn., in 1866, at twenty-three years of age. Another sister, Martha C., is the wife of Edwin D. McBanker, of Beekmantown. Mrs. Larkin died December 10, 1848. The early life of our subject was spent on the homestead farm, and in attending the common schools. His education was finished at the old Plattsburg Academy, and he began the study of medicine with Dr. L. F. Bidwell, and after his death studied with Dr. T. B. Nichols, of Plattsburg. In 1866 he entered Vermont University at Burlington, and completed his course in medical study June 18, 1868. Being of poor health he did not commence the practice of medicine until 1870. His first location was at West Chazy, Clinton county, where he practiced eight years, and in 1878 moved to Norwood and took the place of Dr. John A. Wilbur, and has ever since been located here. He has built up an extensive and lucrative practice, and enjoys the distinction of being one of the foremost physicians in this town. He has been a member of the Board of Education of Norwood Academy for the last six years, a Mason ten years, pastmaster of What Cheer Lodge No. 689, a member of St. Lawrence Chapter No. 24, and St. Lawrence Commandery No. 28. He has been a member of Norwood Lodge No. 486, I. O. O. F., twelve years, Ogdensburg Encampment No. 32, and Canton Amaranth No. 12. Dr. Larkin married, May 26, 1869, Gertrude E. Atwood, of West Chazy, N. Y., and they have two children: Lorenzo D., a student in pharmacy with M. W. Collins & Son, Norwood, and William A., a student of the academy.

Alfred Drury, M.D., was born in Canton, May 15, 1849, and was educated at Potsdam Normal School. He taught school, while study-

ing medicine, for about five years, and studied with Dr. A. G. Goss, of South Canton, also in the University of Vermont, graduating in 1876. Then, after practicing five years, he took a course in the University of New York, from which he graduated in 1882, and the next year came to Canton. Dr. Drury is a member of the St. Lawrence County Medical Society, of which he has also been president. He took a post graduate course at Harvard College, and is considered a medical authority. In 1878 Dr. Drury married Frances A. Parmelee, and they have two children, Grace and Charles.

B. C. Cheesman, M.D., was born in Jefferson county, December 19, 1856. He studied at Adams Collegiate Institute, and at the Baltimore College of Physicians and Surgeons, and graduated in 1880. In that year he began practice in Jefferson county. He has been in Gouverneur two years. Dr. Cheesman is a member of the Jefferson County Medical Society, is a Master Mason, and was formerly a Forester. His father was Clifford Cheesman, a native of the Mohawk Valley, and his mother Angeline Wheeler.

John N. Bassett, jr., M.D., was born in Canton, August 11, 1850. He was educated at the Canton Union School and the St. Lawrence University, and studied medicine with Dr. Seymour at Hermon, and in the University of New York, graduating in March, 1882; he then opened his present office in Canton, where he has ever since been actively engaged in practice. In 1882 Dr. Bassett married Lillian A. Wright, and they have one son living, Harry Wright Bassett. Dr. Bassett has been a member of the Board of Education for eleven years, and was president of the board for two years. He also served as coroner for three years. He is a member of the St. Lawrence County Medical Society.

Dr. Silas J. Bower, was born in Kalptville, Canada, March 17, 1843. His father, Joseph Bower, was a son of William Bower, a native of Scotland. The latter was a graduate of Oxford University. He studied medicine and about 1800 came to America, where he was a surgeon in the British Army, but resigned his commission, took up land in Canada, and for some time was engaged in teaching. He died at South Gore, at the age of fifty-four. Joseph Bower was born in Williamsburg, Canada, in

1813, and in early life was engaged in building canals. He finally entered the general mercantile business, which he followed for some time. He was coroner of Williamsburg, and was a member of the militia during the Patriot War, having been at the Battle of the Windmill. He married, in Kalptville, Canada, Mary A. Huntington, daughter of Silas Huntington, of Kalptville, and they had seven sons and four daughters, of whom ten grew to maturity. Mr. Bower died in Kalptville, September 7, 1870, where his wife now resides at the age of seventy-five years. Our subject, while receiving his education, assisted his father in the mercantile business. He took a medical course in the McGill University, graduating in May, 1865. He then came to Waddington and engaged in the practice of his profession, and after a year returned to Kalptville, where he remained one year and a half. Later he came again to Waddington, where he has since had a very successful practice. June 8, 1869, Dr. Bower married Frances M. Clark, daughter of William Clark, a native of New Hampshire, who came to Waddington when a young man. He was a carriage maker, and for over fifty years he was proprietor of the Clark House in Waddington. He died some years ago. Dr. Bower and wife have had four children: William J., a graduate of St. Lawrence University, is in an abstract office in Youngstown, Ohio; Edith C. resides at home; Charles P. is deceased; and Henry H. resides at home. In politics Dr. Bower is a Republican. He has been a member of the School Board, and is a member of the Waddington Lodge No. 393, F. & A. M., in which he has served as master. He attends and supports the Episcopal Church.

Ira J. Fuller, M.D., was born in West Parishville, November 13, 1857. He was the son of J. Chauncey and Chloe Fuller. He took a course of study in the Potsdam Normal School, but did not wait to graduate before entering college. He received his diploma from the University of Vermont, and in 1888 he took the degree of M.D. from the same institution. Dr. Fuller taught school six years. He was principal of the Heuvelton Union Free School two years, and also of the Rensselaerville Academy. Shortly after receiving his degree he commenced practice in Spragueville. In the same year he married Mary, daughter of P. H. Wheater, of Heuvelton. In politics Dr. Fuller is an active Re-

publican, and at present is a member of the Republican County Committee, and also one of its executive committee.

De Witt Clinton Douglass was born in Chateaugay, Franklin county, November 8, 1826. His father, George W., was a native of this State, and served at the battle of Plattsburg in the War of 1812. He conducted the mills of Chazy and Chateaugay. The mother of our subject, Patty M. Manning, was a native of Canada. De Witt C. was next to the youngest of eight children. He was educated at Malone Academy, and in 1847 entered Castleton (Vt.) Medical College, from which he graduated with the degree of M.D. in 1849. He followed the practice of his profession a short time in Northern Vermont, then returning to his home to assist his father in his increasing business. He remained in Chateaugay until 1857, and then moved to Brasher, where he owned and conducted a grist mill until 1863. During the time he and his brother, George M. Douglas, bought the Norfolk mill, and in 1863, they together bought the Horton mills and property in this village. They conducted the flour and saw-mill until 1872, when he sold the former to his brother and invested in real estate in Florida. He transferred a wilderness into an orange grove, which he has divided, and, after selling two groves, now owns about thirty acres. He devotes his time to orange culture in winter and the manufacture of lumber in Madrid in summer. In politics Mr. Douglass has always been a staunch Republican, but has never been an aspirant to public office, devoting his whole time to business. He is a member of the Methodist Church, and has twice barely escaped with his life from the edifice, once when he fell with a staging, and again at the time of the fire. Mr Douglass married, in 1853, Alma J., daughter of John B. Jackson, a native of New Hampshire, and many years a resident of Chateaugay, Malone and Canton. He was for fourteen years wood and lumber agent for the O. & L. C. Railroad.

C. B. Hawley, M.D., was born in Millroche, Canada, while the family were temporarily living there, they being St. Lawrence county people. Jesse B., the father, was born in Kings county, but spent most of his life in the town of Madrid, St. Lawrence county. He died in Richville, aged eighty-nine years. His wife, Rebecca L. (Hitchcock) Hawley, was born in Franklin county. The grandfather, John Hawley, also

spent nearly all his life in Madrid. Subject was educated at the St. Lawrence University, medical department Michigan State University, and the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery, where he graduated in 1871, since which time he has been engaged in the practice of his profession in the towns of Russell, Richville and Gouverneur, coming to the latter place in 1888. In the fall of 1890 he was elected coroner. He was appointed one of the Board of United States Examining Surgeons at Ogdensburg, May, 1891, and resigned March 4, 1893. He married, December 27, 1871, Lucy, daughter of Darius and Almira (Hoard) Chapin, of Russell. They have two sons, Henry Bartlett, student at St. Lawrence University, and Jesse B. They have also an adopted daughter, Louise Chapin Hawley.

H. K. Kerr, M.D., was born in Dundas county, Ontario, January 27, 1857. He received his literary education at the Kemptville High School and the Kingston Collegiate Institute. He studied medicine at Trinity Medical College, Toronto, and graduated in 1891 in that institution, also in the University of Trinity College and the University of Toronto. He then came to Hammond and began the practice of medicine, in which he has been very successful. In 1886 Mr. Kerr married Miss Anna Eugenia Franklin. He is a member of the Independent Order of Foresters.

Daniel W. Finnimore, M.D., was born in Morley, December 24, 1854, a son of Joshua W. Finnimore, a native of England, born in Bristol, April 8, 1823, who came with his parents to this country. In 1832 they located at Lisbon, where William P., father of Joshua, worked at blacksmithing. The family moved to Morley in 1835, where William P. built a shop and established a trade. In 1845 he made a venture in real estate, and kept increasing his possessions until at his death, December 24, 1891, he owned over 1,000 acres in this county. He married, in 1847, Margaret S. Glass, of Lisbon, and they had six children, four now living. Daniel W., the only son, has always made his home in this county. He was educated at Canton Academy and taught for two years, then entered the office of Drs. J. H. & C. C. Benton, at Ogdensburg, where he read medicine for two years. During this time he attended a course of lectures at the University of Michigan in 1880-81, and his diploma and degree were received from the Fort Wayne (Ind.)

College of Medicine, March 1, 1883. In 1884 he was elected professor of materia medica and therapeutics in the college from which he graduated, and at the end of the year he resigned and commenced the practice of medicine and surgery in this village. After practicing some time he took a post-graduate course at the New York Post-Graduate School, and then began practice in Potsdam, where he has ever since remained. Dr. Finimore, in addition to his professional duties, conducts a large farm of over 200 acres, in which is also located a plant for the manufacture of brick, tile and flower pots, where he employs about thirty hands. He has also there a large fruit and vegetable supply garden. He is also a partner in the clothing firm of C. E. Solle & Co. He married, in 1891, Ella C., daughter of Luther Everett, of Lawrence.

R. G. Feek was born in England, September 28, 1856. He received his preliminary education in the public and high schools of Kingston, Ontario, after which he attended Queen's College, Kingston, and graduated with the degree B.A. from Trinity Medical College, Toronto, Ont., in 1891. Prior to graduating in medicine he was a member of the Methodist Conference, and preached for a time, but preferring medicine, soon continued his studies until he graduated, since which time he has actively followed his profession. Dr. Feek married, in 1891, Naomi Plows, of Toronto. He is an active member of the Masonic fraternity, Good Templars, and Foresters, and is one of the most popular young physicians in St. Lawrence county.

Patrick Henry Shea, M.D., was born in Kenmare, ten miles from the beautiful lakes of Killarney, County Kerry, Ireland, October 10, 1847. Being deprived in childhood, by death, of a mother's care, he, with his father and younger brother, came to this country when only nine years of age.

His father soon married again, and his stepmother not entertaining the most ardent affection, he at the tender age of ten years, determined to make his own way in life. He labored on the farm summers, attended the common schools winters, and thus continued until January 4, 1864, when he enlisted at Watertown, N. Y., at the age of sixteen years, in the 14th Regiment New York Volunteer Heavy Artillery, being soon transferred with the rest of his company to the 13th New York Volunteer Heavy Artillery.

He served in that regiment, in Company H, until the close of the war, after which he was attached to Company M, 6th New York Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and honorably discharged from the service at Washington, D. C., August 24, 1865.

Returning immediately to Watertown, he then, at the age of eighteen years, determined to obtain a good education, and for that purpose, entered at once the Ogdensburg Educational Institute, subsequently Canton Academy and finally Falley Seminary, at Fulton, N. Y., receiving at these then noted schools a most excellent academic education. His worth and ability as a student may be appreciated when President Richmond Fiske, D.D., offered him a complimentary free scholarship in St. Lawrence University. John P. Griffin, A.M., principal of Falley Seminary, said of him, when a student in that far famed institution of learning, "I am more than pleased with him. He is one of the most faithful, diligent and well behaved students I ever knew."

He taught in the public schools for five years under a first grade certificate. He began the study of medicine in 1873 with Dr. J. C. Preston, of Canton, and graduated from the medical department of the University of Vermont in 1876. He attended a post-graduate course in the following year and began the practice of medicine in Morley, in this town in 1878, and removed to Canton village in 1881, where he has been in practice ever since. He has been the county physician all the time of his practice in Canton village, except one year, and he now holds that appointment. He is one of the chartered members of the Grand Army Post at Canton, and is surgeon of the same. He married Miss Alice A. Graham, and they have one son, John Augustine Shea.

Dr. James S. McKay was born July 12, 1859, in Ottawa, Canada, of Scotch Irish descent. His father was in the lumber business over forty years in Canada. Dr. McKay was educated in the common and high schools of Ottawa. His medical education was obtained at McGill College, Montreal, and Rush College, Chicago. In 1885 he settled in Potsdam, where he has built up a very lucrative practice and made many friends. He has been connected with the Health Board work of this village and has made a special study of sanitary science.

John B. Brooker, M. D., was born in England, June 26, 1848. He was early apprenticed to a chemist, druggist and dentist, and subsequently took up the study of medicine at Winchester College, from which he graduated in 1869. In the fall of the same year he came to America, and after practicing eleven years in Jefferson county, came to Hammond in 1881. In 1870 he married Sarah Mitchell, who died July 26, 1878. Of her children only one is living, Mary Maggie Louise. In 1879 Dr. Brooker married his present wife, Mary (Harvey) Brooker. His father was John Brooker and his mother Annie Brooker, who died while he was yet an infant.

Don Melville Hooks, physician and surgeon was born in Constantia, Oswego county, March 29, 1868. His parents moved to Central Square when he was two years old, and there he received his education in Central Square Academy. He taught school two years and followed various other employments until the fall of 1890, when he entered the medical department of the University of the City of New York, graduating April 4, 1893. May 22, 1893, he took the place of Dr. Brower in Madrid, where he is rapidly building up a practice that promises to be one of the best of the local profession. He is a member of the Masonic Fraternity, connected with Central Square Lodge, No. 622.

W. B. Finnegan, M. D., was born in Louisville, and received his early education at Massena Academy. He studied medicine at Ann Harbor, Mich., and graduated in 1882. He began practice in Michigan but returned to his native county in 1884, locating in Edwardsville, where he has built up a large practice. His parents were Irish by birth, and settled in Canada, subsequently moving to Edwardsville, St. Lawrence county.

Morris Beckstead, M. D., was born in Dundee county, Ontario, May 27, 1854. He received his preliminary education in the schools of that vicinity and Morrisburg, after which he attended the Kingston Medical School, and graduated from McGill University, Montreal, in 1878, immediately thereafter commencing the practice of his profession at Crysler, Ontario, and one year later moved to Lisbon Centre, where he has since continued in active and successful practice. Dr. Beckstead is of German and English descent. His parents were New England

loyalists, who settled in Ontario about 1812. In 1882 the doctor married Alma Lytle, of this county, and they have two children. He is identified with the Masonic brotherhood, County Medical Association, etc., and is a very popular physician.

Cornelius A. Barnett, M. D., was born in Waddington, May 1, 1862, a son of Jeremiah, a farmer of that town, who soon after moved into the town of Potsdam with his family. Dr. Barnett was educated in the common schools and in 1883 graduated from the Potsdam State Normal School. From 1883 to 1885 he taught in the city schools of Ogdensburg, and the following two years was principal of the public schools of Tuckahoe, Westchester county. During these last two years he studied medicine with Dr. Nordquist of that place, and in 1887 he entered the University of Michigan at Ann Harbor. After two years there he went to Bellevue Hospital Medical College, graduating March 10, 1890. He opened practice in Potsdam the same year, where he has built up a very lucrative practice and made many friends. He married in 1887 Blanche, daughter of Robert Lowry, esq., of Ogdensburg. She died two years later, leaving a daughter, Blanche. Dr. Barnett married again in 1892 Maud, daughter of Jacob P. Lobdell, a farmer of this town, formerly a merchant of Madrid. During his student days and since, the doctor has given a great deal of attention to the causation of disease and has done much original work along these lines. July 1, 1893, he was appointed chief divisional inspector for the State Board of Health, by Gov. Flower, which position he now fills.

CHAPTER XXI.

THE TOWN OF LISBON—ORGANIZED IN 1801.

THE town of Lisbon lies on the St. Lawrence River, northwest of the center of the county. Its soil is fertile and well adapted to the growth of the various grains and fruits raised in this latitude, but more especially for grass. The surface is usually level, slightly undulating in places, and is watered by the ten miles of river front, and in the rear by numerous brooks, springs and creeks. The Grass River crosses the southeast corner and has numerous tributaries rising in the town. The islands in the St. Lawrence opposite the town near the American shore, such as Isle aux Galloup, the historic Chimney Island, Tick and Lalone's Islands, are parts of the town of Lisbon, which increases the acreage over several of the other towns of the county.

The organization of the town of Lisbon differs somewhat from that of the other towns of the county. Previous to its organization the ten townships were attached to the counties of Montgomery, Oneida and Herkimer, to which places the settlers were obliged to go to transact legal business. With a view of overcoming this difficulty and in expectation of securing the county seat for the new county to be soon erected, twenty-three of the settlers presented a petition to the Legislature February 9, 1801, praying that the ten townships be erected into a town named Lisbon, to be attached to Clinton county. An act conforming to this petition was passed March 6, 1801, and the new town was attached to Clinton county. The first town meeting was held at the house of Alexander J. Turner, and the following officers elected: Alexander J. Turner, supervisor; John Tibbets, town clerk; John Tibbets, jr., Benjamin Stewart, Joseph Edsall, Seth Raney, William Shaw, assessors; Calvin Hubbard, Jacob Redington, Benjamin Stewart, Wesson Briggs, Jacob Pohlman, commissioners of highways; Peter Sharp, Joseph Furman, John Thurber, constables; Peter Sharp,

collector; Uri Barber, Benjamin Bartlett, John Lyon, poor masters; Samuel Allen, Benjamin Galloway, William Shaw, Benjamin A. Stewart, Joseph Edsall, Reuben Fields, Adam Milyer, Joseph Thurber, pathmasters; Uri Barber, George Hilman, John Tibbets, jr., Asa Furman, John Sharp, fence viewers; John Tibbets, jr., Benjamin A. Stewart, trustees of glebe.

It will be seen that there were not sufficient men in the ten townships qualified to hold office, as some held from one to three offices and were scattered over the entire territory. The settlers in the various townships had to go to Lisbon (Gallouville) to vote at the fall election, and the poll list shows that the firm of Ogden & Ford was considered freeholders of the value of one hundred pounds or upwards, and the remaining settlers of the ten townships numbered just twenty-one and were assessed as renting real estate worth at least forty shillings per annum.

John Tibbets, of Troy, had purchased of Alexander Macomb, February 22, 1789, a tract of 9,600 acres of land lying on the St. Lawrence and near the western border above the Galloup Islands, in Lisbon, for the sum of £860 New York currency. He mortgaged the same for part payment, with the condition that no interest should be charged if kept out of the peaceable possession thereof by Indians, or by reason of any claims which the Indians might have. The records show that no interest was paid from 1791 to 1796 inclusive, for this reason.

Samuel Allen was the first to commence a settlement on the banks of the St. Lawrence river in Lisbon. He with his family and others came from Vermont. Allen settled just below the Galloup rapids, in February, 1797, but sold out in 1802 and went to Madrid.

Andrew O'Neill came from Canada, but originally from Ireland; he crossed the St. Lawrence in October, 1799, and settled on a farm now owned by his son Andrew, about two miles below the village of Gallouville. The following summer Mrs. O'Neill was about to be confined, and as there were no neighbors near the place, she crossed over to Canada and stopped with her friends until her troubles were over. The town was then being surveyed for the proprietors by Reuben Sherwood. Tibbets's tract was principally surveyed by Daniel Church. Mr. O'Neill employed men from Canada to build him a log house near

the river side. He afterwards erected a large frame dwelling which served him during his lifetime, and which his son in after years used as a granary; this he has carefully preserved in memory of his boyhood days.

The first birth of a white child was that of a daughter in the family of John Tibbets, September 14, 1800, and was named Dorcas. She eventually became the wife of Amos Bacon, a business man for many years in Ogdensburg. Mr. Tibbets was a descendant of the old Puritan stock, his ancestors having emigrated from England at a very early period.

Early in February, 1800, Alexander J. Turner, of Salem, Washington county, came into the town by way of Lake Champlain and located half a mile above the Galloup Falls, on the first three river lots joining Tibbets's tract. Mr. Turner came here as agent for the land proprietors and continued in that capacity until 1805, when Louis Hasbrouck succeeded him. Mr. Turner died in the following year. He was a judge of the Court of Common Pleas, and formed one of the bench at the first organization of the court. Peter Sharp and Peter Hinton, from Schoharie, came in 1800, took up farms and erected houses near the Galloup Falls. John Tibbets, of Troy, the land owner, came in and settled on his tract in the spring of 1800. The following year Reuben Turner, a Revolutionary soldier, William Shaw, Lemuel Hoskins, William Lyttle, James Aikins, and Matthew Steward, of Becket, Mass., Wesson Briggs and Hezekiah Pierce also came into the town and settled on farms. The three latter were connected by marriage with the family of Tibbets. John Tibbets and wife, John Tibbets, jr., and wife, and Wesson Briggs and wife, started from Schenectady up the Mohawk in an open boat, with their effects, for Tibbets's tract in Lisbon. After a voyage of thirty-five days, by way of Indian creek, Oswego River, Lake Ontario, and the St. Lawrence, they arrived safely about the 1st of June, 1800, at a point about five miles below Ogdensburg. The party at once erected a rude log cabin on lands recently owned by Deacon William Briggs, where the three families lived until better accommodations could be provided. The entire country was then an unbroken wilderness, inhabited with Indians and infested with wild beasts. They, with other families, shared the hardships and privations

incident to the pioneer's life. Had it not been for the kind neighbors they found in the Tory families, who settled on the opposite shore in Canada during the Revolution, and who aided them in every possible way, their sufferings would have been far greater. In 1802 the sons of William Lyttle, John, Samuel, William and James; also Richard and John Flack, Mr. Crosset, Isaac and Elihu Grey, John McCrea and sons, John, jr., Samuel and Alexander, and several others arrived in town during the following two or three years. Among them was Robert Livingston, who held the office of county judge from 1810 to 1829. He also held the office of justice of the peace for twenty years, and was several times elected supervisor of the town. He was one of the principal supporters of the Presbyterian Church in Lisbon. He was grandfather of that famous orator and sceptic, Robert L. Ingersoll, who passed his boyhood on the banks of the St. Lawrence.

John Lyttle, son of William Lyttle, was a captain of a rifle company in the War of 1812, and is mentioned in the chapter on that war and the defence of Ogdensburg. He was also a justice of the peace more than twenty years, and a resident of Lisbon nearly forty years. He died June 28, 1843.

In 1803 Dr. J. W. Smith came from Chester, Mass., and located at Galloupsville, where he first practiced medicine, and soon extended his business into surrounding towns. He removed to Ogdensburg in 1807. Dr. W. Carpenter also settled in Lisbon at an early day, and was succeeded by Dr. William A. Campfield, who came from Ogdensburg. The latter had a long and successful practice.

During the War of 1812 Mrs. James Flack felt unsafe so near the scene of active hostilities, and mounted a horse, took her four months old child and rode to Plattsburg, and thence to Hebron, Washington county. Mr. Flack, father of Garret, became an extensive lumberman in St. Lawrence county.

Mrs. Truman Reynolds, of Lisbon, with her two children, was in the barracks at Ogdensburg, with her soldier husband, when the British captured the fort in February, 1814. She, with others, was allowed to hastily pass out on the ice, whence she witnessed the burning of the shelter she had so suddenly left. The following summer she rode on horseback to Sackett's Harbor to visit her husband, who was stationed

there. William H. Reynolds, a deacon in the Congregational Church, and a life resident of Lisbon, who died a few years ago, was one of the children with the mother in the barracks just before it was burned; the other, a little girl, eventually became the wife of James North.

Stephen Van Rensselaer, having become the owner of a tract of land, March 3, 1795, running from the Galloup Rapids back into the town of Canton, began improvements in that fall by building mills thereon. D. W. Church was employed to erect the mills, and in the summer of 1804 a wing dam was run out from the shore sufficient to form a head of three or four feet. A frame building, fifty by seventy feet and three stories high was put up, in which was a saw mill and two run of rock stone; this was the first mill in the town. The mill was driven by two flutters, or undershot wheels, twenty odd feet long. The building was painted red, and long bore the name of "The Red Mills," which name soon superseded the name of "Galloupville." Shortly afterward the son, Henry Van Rensselaer, came into possession of the property, and in September, 1836, he rebuilt the mill in stone, with a view of erecting a stone dam from the main shore to the island, a distance of 1,200 feet. The estimated cost was \$50,000, and a fall of six to eight feet would thus give sufficient power to drive mills and factories of all kinds required. He obtained an act, passed April 6, 1850, authorizing him, his heirs and assigns, to erect the dam for hydraulic purposes. He also obtained a permit from the Canadian authorities to dam the water to flow around the island into the Canadian channel. The dam was not built, as the mills were burned soon afterward, the ice destroyed the wing dam a few years later, and the project was abandoned as it was found impracticable to build a stone dam for the sum estimated by the engineer.

As the settlement increased the necessity for a mill to grind provender was more apparent, and Samuel and Joseph Smithers obtained a lease of a strip of land along the shore on Livingston's Point and the Lalone Island, in the year 1874, for ninety-nine years. They built a wing dam about half way to the island and secured about five feet head, and erected a saw-mill and grist mill, with a shingle mill. George Sparrowhawk and Hugh Lalone had an interest in the saw-mill at one time. After a few years the mills were destroyed by fire and were not rebuilt.

At one time Galloupville, or "The Red Mills," was quite a business place, and contained the only post office in the town; besides a hotel, stores, blacksmith and other shops, doctors, lawyers, mechanics and laborers. After the mills went down the village was soon abandoned.

Flackville took its rise at the building of the turnpike from Ogdensburg to Parishville in 1818. Thomas Craig built a small hotel there, and John P. Flack built an ashery, a store and a carriage shop. James Flack purchased the hotel and rebuilt it on a larger scale, greatly improving the place, and from him it took its name. A post-office was established there, two churches were soon erected—Methodist and Presbyterian—and the place soon became the business center for that part of the town.

Lisbon Centre.—Previous to the laying out and working of the Ogdensburg and Lake Champlain Railroad in 1848, which railroad crosses the town of Lisbon diagonally, there was only a farm house on the Flackville road near where the railroad crossed it. This house with a small farm was owned by James Rowen, who permitted the building of a blacksmith shop near the railroad for the repair of the laborers' tools; the shop was conducted by Robert Armstrong. Samuel Wells built a small boarding house or hotel for the accommodation of the working men on the road and shortly afterward built a larger one of stone. A Mr. Dix, of Ogdensburg, built a store. The railroad company built the present depot, and Joseph E. Robinson was placed in charge of the station. Mr. Robinson was born in New Hampshire, September 6, 1814. At his majority he went to Cumberland, Md., and was connected with the B. & O. railroad several years, after which he became a contractor on the public works at Cumberland. He married a Miss Collins in the spring of 1846. A few years later he returned to his eastern home and engaged in the construction department of railroad building. A few years later he was employed on the O. & L. C. road during its construction from 1848 to 1850, thereby acquiring the title of "Boss Robinson." He lived in one end of the depot, keeping grocery store with the assistance of his son for more than fifteen years. During this time he purchased a farm near by on which he spent his remaining days; he died February 15, 1888. The place being located near the center of the town gave it the name of Lisbon Centre. As busi-

ness increased, more stores, shops and houses were built, and at the present time (1893) there is a population of about two hundred, four stores that keep a general stock, a millinery shop, a cabinet shop, a shoe shop, a carriage shop, three blacksmith shops, a hotel, post-office, a physician, a splendid town hall in place of the former one, and three fine churches. A steam saw mill was built just south of the village and operated a few years by G. W. Flack and his brother about 1865; they also saved shingles and ground provender. The mill was burned and in 1873 John Kent built a saw and grist mill in the village, which was driven by a thirty-five horse power engine. The mill did a fair business a few years when it was burned.

E. Dilling built a steam saw and grist mill at his place near the river in 1878, which was sold a few years later to James North, who removed the machinery to his place near the Centre, where it has since been successfully operated.

During the epidemic which pervaded the country in 1813, great numbers died and Lisbon is said to have suffered more severely than any other town in the county. The unusual cold summers of 1816-17 caused great suffering in consequence of short crops and want of provisions. Corn sold for \$2.50 per bushel, potatoes, \$1.00 and wheat in the same proportion. The wild game about here and the fish caught in the St. Lawrence constituted a large part of the food used.

The Indians located on Indian Point, previously mentioned, were very lawless and troublesome, and the inhabitants of Lisbon gladly united with those of Oswegatchie in a petition to the Legislature to have them removed, which was accomplished in 1807. During the war of 1812-15 there was very little hostile demonstration in the town of Lisbon; yet threats and rumors of raids kept the people in constant fear. During the fall of 1813 a company of about sixty dragoons were established at the house of Peter Wells, four or five miles back from the river on the Canton road. About a dozen of these rode out to Galloupsville, stopped at Scott's hotel and placed several sentries around the house. During the night a party of 200 men from Canada landed on Tibbets's Point, came down and surprised the sentinels and surrounded the house. It is said that the dragoons made a very gallant resistance, but were overpowered by the unequal numbers. During the melee several escaped

to the woods. One named Smith was shot and another named Mercer was wounded and brutally stabbed with bayonets several times after resistance ceased, and he was left for dead, but subsequently recovered; it was found impossible for the British to take Smith and Mercer alive. Two dragoons, Scott, the landlord, and his son, and all the horses that that could be found were taken to Canada.

During the cholera epidemic in 1832 a board of health was formed, with Dr. Wooster Carpenter as health officer. The river opposite the house of Obadiah Platt, and not less than three hundred yards from the shore, was assigned as quarantine ground for craft from Canada.

On the 11th of March, 1828, a circulating library was incorporated in Lisbon, with Wm. Marshal, Andrew O'Neil, Albert Tyler, John Glass, Joshua G. Pike, James Douglass and James Moncrief, trustees.

In the early days the usual bounty of \$5.00 for destroying wolves, bear and panthers, was offered by the town authorities. In the war times of 1812-15 no special town meetings were called to offer bounties to induce the people to enlist, yet this town nobly responded to the calls of the nation. During the war of the Rebellion several meetings were called as follows: At a special town meeting held August 30, 1862, a bounty of \$50.00 was voted to each volunteer from the town, who should enlist on or after the 22d day of the same month. On the 24th of December, 1863, a bounty of \$400.00 was voted to each volunteer from the town, and certificates of indebtedness were issued to those who enlisted on or after the date of the meeting to fill the quota of the town on the call of the president, dated October 17, 1863. At a special meeting August 13, 1864, subsequent to the president's of July 18, 1864, for 500,000 men, bounties of \$300 each were voted to volunteers from Lisbon who had enlisted or re-enlisted between July 13, 1863 and January 1, 1864. At a special meeting held February 28, 1865, a bounty of \$100 each was voted to "volunteers, recruits and substitutes," to fill the quota of the town of Lisbon on the call of December 19, 1864. All meetings and their proceedings in regard to bounties, other than the above mentioned, were rendered by these acts null and void.¹

¹It may be said here in this first town history of the volume that the action of Lisbon regarding the payment of bounties to volunteers was substantially repeated in the other towns of the county and at approximate dates.

A town hall was erected in Lisbon Centre a number of years ago, which in course of time became inadequate for its purposes, and hence in 1889 a new one of more modern style and commodious size was erected at a cost of \$4000.

The New York State Hospital, which is in process of building in the northwest corner of the town, is described in an earlier chapter of this work.

Following is a list of the supervisors of the town so far as can be ascertained, a portion of the early records of the town having been lost. Alexander J. Turner, the first supervisor elected in 1801, was re-elected several years thereafter, when Robert Livingston is supposed to have been elected and served a few terms; then followed: 1814-15, George C. Conant; 1816-17, James Thompson; 1818, Bishop Perkins; 1819-20, Robert Livingston; 1821-28, Wesson Briggs; 1829, John Thompson; 1830-35, George C. Conant; 1836, Joseph Chambers; 1837, G. C. Conant; 1838-39, David C. Gray; 1840-41, Charles Norway; 1842, William H. Reynolds; 1843, D. C. Gray; 1844, G. C. Conant; 1845-49, Wm. Briggs; 1850-51, Aaron Rolf; 1852-53, David G. Lyttle; 1854-56, Wm. Briggs; 1857-61, Ira Wallace; 1862-69, Alexander A. Martin; 1870, Samuel Wells; 1871, Alex. A. Martin; 1872-76, Andrew Tuck; 1877, Samuel Wells; 1878-83, James W. Bailie; 1884-93, Myron T. Stocking.

Religious Belief and Organizations.—In all ages and from the records of whatever country we may seek information, among the numerous tribes and nations of the earth, and even among the relics of extinct races, we shall find some external evidence of their belief and adoration of a Supreme Being. Priests, sacrificial altars, religious ceremonies, and temples or palaces consecrated to religious worship, all bear conclusive testimony that men are naturally religious beings. Long before Jehovah had made special manifestations to his chosen people, the Jews, and while the minds of men were more or less obscured by dense moral ignorance, unable to penetrate the future, we find them consulting divinity by oracles and seeking to propitiate his anger or merit his protection by prayers, vows and offerings. Neither the prejudice of passions, the false reasoning of philosophy, nor the example of men in power have been able to destroy or weaken this tend-

ency of the human mind to reverence and worship an omnipotent, omniscient deity.

Such inclination can proceed only from first principles, which form a part of the nature of man; from tendencies implanted in the heart of man, and had he persisted in the purity and simplicity of these first principles, his moral progress would most certainly have hastened the dawn of the millenium. But the errors of his mind and the vices of his heart—sad effects of the corruption of humanity—have strangely disfigured the original beauty of his primitive nature. After men had relapsed into idolatry and wickedness, as evidenced by the impious attempt to build a tower of Babel, God called Abram, a man of faith, out of the land of the Chaldees, to be the ancestor of a race chosen for an exalted destiny, the father of a multitude in whom “all families of the earth should be blessed.” The last words involve the crowning blessings of the Old Covenant, the Promise of the Messiah. Agreeably to this call, Abram accompanied by his wife Sarai, his nephew Lot and their servants, crossed the Rivers Euphrates and Jordan and reached the valley of Shechem, where he built the first altar to the Lord. Here he received the second promise: that his seed should possess the land. These promises in the course of time were fulfilled, and through that faith and obedience to the Lord which were so exemplified by Abram, the Jewish people established a church which, in its spiritual and external splendor, wielded an influence among the nations worthy of imitation.

But through the influence of the usurpers, the Herodian families, and the introduction of foreign customs, the temporal dominion of the Herods opened the way to the destruction of the Jewish nationality. Following close on this state of affairs came the cry from the wilderness, “Prepare ye the way, for the kingdom of heaven is at hand,” and God, through his son Jesus Christ, was made manifest in the flesh.

After Christ’s public ministry in teaching the covenant, his death and ascension, the Christian church became established by his disciples, which church has been continued by the followers of the Master, under the names of the various denominations, down to the present time.

It always has been and no doubt will be true for all time to come, that man will worship a Supreme Being in some way (expressed in

creeds) peculiar to their understanding ; therefore it is proper for them to enter into covenant relations with each other for mutual benefit and protection.

In presenting the following sketches of church history in Lisbon, and in those of other towns in later pages, especial care has been taken to represent the facts without color or prejudice, as gleaned from the records and from such other sources as were deemed reliable. Each society seems to have been organized at a time when most needed to assist and direct those of a certain class to a higher and better standard of religious truth. Contemplating the good that has been done by the various denominations, we may truly say that the guiding hand of Providence has led his people through these many years (since the reign of the red man of the forest), and has thus raised the standard of his kingdom among us, which we trust will be continued with the same liberality and unity of spirit to the end of time.

The foregoing may be applied to each church organization, brief sketches of which will be given in the history of the several towns in the order of their organization.

* * * * *

Presbyterian, or what may be termed close communion, psalm singing united Presbyterians, was the character of the first religious organization in this county, and it was effected through the efforts of Rev. Alexander Proudfit, who was up from Salem, N. Y., visiting old neighbors at Galloupville. They having no religious meetings in the place, he conducted services for them several Sabbaths, and succeeded in organizing a church November 15, 1802. The following named persons were some of the congregation, and also trustees of the society: A. J. Turner, John Tibbits, jr., John Farewell, William Shaw, Benjamin Stewart, and Reuben Turner. Rev. Mr. Sheriff, a Scotchman, became their first pastor in 1804. A frame church was built by Mr. Thompson, where the society continued to meet for a number of years. After most of the people had moved away or back into the interior of the town the church members became scattered and were soon disorganized. A place called Wells's Hill, about half a mile north of what is now Lisbon Centre, was quite a point for business, and the few members living there made an effort to revive the church and succeeded in

reorganizing it on February 28, 1827, with George C. Conant, John Thompson and Joseph Martin as trustees.

This was in the days of cheap whisky, fifteen to twenty cents per gallon, and it was considered necessary for even a poor man not having a farrow cow, to keep the "extract" on hand to assist in welcoming his friends. It was said to Dr. Hough by one of the church members, that the church edifice, including all the work of raising funds and the labor of building, cost a barrel of whisky.¹ The second church, like the first one, was a good structure, but much larger and more substantially built. A gallery was constructed on both sides and across the end of the church, where seats were rented by the year. A portion of the pews below were sold out and were transferable. The pulpit was raised about eight feet from the floor, so the speaker could have an eye on all the congregation, both above and below. The style of the pews, like those in all churches of that day in the country, was box-shape and so high that youngsters could not look over the sides, and which came up to the ears of the older ones.

The pews had solid doors which were opened only to allow passing in or out, and some had locks to prevent lawless persons from using them. It was a rule of the church that dogs, which persisted in going to meeting, were to be shut in the pews during service.

The society continued its work in this place with good results until a majority of the members found it necessary to build a new edifice and change its location. The society built their present frame church at Lisbon Centre in a more modern style in 1856; it will seat 250 persons. The Rev. Andrew Henry is their present pastor and the membership is 175.

The First Methodist Episcopal Church.—The Methodists held meetings occasionally in private houses as early as 1805, but a church proper was not organized until April 25, 1822, with Daniel Akin, Asa Baldwin, David Wells, Robert Briggs, and Luke McCracken, trustees. It was reorganized April 3, 1847, with George Fulton, Joseph Langtree, David Akin, Stephen Mackley, and Isaac Stocking, trustees.

¹ It is not to be understood that this particular church was an exception to the general rule in those early days. The free use of whisky was considered essential to good health, or to ward off the prevailing disease, "fever and ague," caused no doubt by the decaying wood stumps and vegetable matter then so abundant in the settlements.

Meetings were held principally on the river road in school houses down to 1862, when a church was built at Gallouville. It is a wooden structure capable of seating 200 persons and cost about \$650. Rev. Aaron Thompson is the present pastor and the membership is forty-four.

The Second M. E. Church was organized at Flackville January 9, 1850, with Dwight Spencer, Joseph H. Langtree, Isaac Stocking, Lyman N. Sackett, and Henry Soper, trustees. A frame church was erected in 1851, which has since been repaired and furnished. The present membership is ninety-five, and Rev. Aaron Thompson is pastor of this church also.

St. Luke's Church (Episcopal).—Episcopal missionaries labored in Lisbon as early as 1816, but a church was not organized until October 13, 1837. The first rector is said to have been Rev. Mr. Bryton; the first wardens were Obadiah Platt and Samuel Patterson. The first vestrymen were Hugh Leach, Robert Leach, Henry Hunt, Simeon Dillingham, John Clark, William Spears, and Wooster Carpenter. The present neat stone church at Gallouville, on the lot formerly occupied by the First Presbyterian church, was built in 1856, at a cost of \$3,000, a part of the money having been raised in New York by Mrs. Gen. Thomas Davies. Rev. J. D. Morrison, of Ogdensburg, officiated nearly every Sabbath afternoon for a number of years. At present Rev. A. McDonald, of Waddington, is officiating there; the present membership is about twenty.

First Reform, or Covenant, Presbyterian Church.—This church was first started by a few people who met in private houses for prayer and conference about 1825, in the Craig neighborhood. William Craig is said to have been the originator of the movement. In 1830 Rev. J. W. Stewart, of Argyle, N. Y., visited Lisbon and remained six months. During his stay he organized a church with fifty members. William Glass and John Smith were ordained ruling elders. In 1831 William Craig and Robert Gray were added to the session, and in the mean time a frame house of worship was erected at Craig's Corners. In 1833 a division occurred in the General Synod to which they belonged, over the right of franchise. The question was taken up by the members of this church, a portion contending that it was not right to vote

for officers of the government, if God was not acknowledged in the constitution. The other portion held that it was not only right, but was the duty of an American citizen to vote. On this question the church divided, when the former portion, designated the "old light covenanters," withdrew and built a frame church at Glass's Corners, about three-quarters of a mile west of the old church. Here they have continued to labor to the present day, prospering fairly under the leadership of Rev. W. J. McFarland. Their peculiar views have had a tendency to weaken their membership, as those who desire to exercise the right of franchise, stimulated by the heated political discussions of a political campaign, withdraw from the church from time to time, while others for similar reasons are slow to join them.

The New Light, or Reformed, Covenanter Presbyterians, comprising the remaining members, reorganized, elected officers and continued to worship in the old house at Craig's Corners, though greatly weakened by the division and feud, which was not readily healed. In 1841 their church was mysteriously burned, ending in a law suit which nearly disorganized the society. In 1851 a few of the members who had kept the society from disbanding, extended a call to Rev. Henry Gordon, at a salary of \$350 a year. The new pastor so stimulated the members that during the following year they built the present frame church at Flackville, at a cost of \$1,200, and greatly increased in membership. Rev. H. J. McClave is the present pastor.

Second New Light, or Reformed Covenanter Church.—The success of the New Lights, under Rev. H. Gordon's preaching, extended to other neighborhoods, where a society was formed shortly after that of Flackville, and a small frame house of worship was built in the extreme eastern part of the town, near the line of Waddington, about 1855. Their present membership is about forty, and they are supplied by Rev. Archibald Thompson, of Madrid.

The First Congregational Church.—This church was the outgrowth of a revival, conducted by Rev. Lewis A. Weeks, in the summer of 1842. On November 26 following, a church was organized with fifty two members. The society was incorporated March 3, 1843, William Briggs, John Dings, James Martin, Thomas McCarter, James Norway and William H. Reynolds, trustees. In 1844-5 they built a neat



A. Gabriels
Bp. of Lydenburg.

wooden church at a cost of \$1,200, on Lot No. 5, situated about a mile southwest of the Centre. The society has a parsonage on a lot containing eleven acres of land. The church has been enlarged and is now undergoing extensive repairs, including circular seats and other modern improvements. The Rev. Morgan L. Eastman served this church more than twenty-one years. Rev. R. C. Day is the present pastor.

The First Wesleyan Methodist Church was formed February 14, 1843, with a membership of 100. The first trustees were Joseph Platt, David Akin, Isaac Storms, Thomas Martin and John Martin. Its first pastor was Rev. Lyndon King. They erected a frame church in 1843 at a cost of \$800, located on lot 3, range 2, of mile square lots, or about two miles east from Lisbon Centre. In 1890 the society decided to change the location of the church to Lisbon Centre. A lot was secured and during the following year a beautiful frame house of worship was erected at a cost of \$3,000. On the completion of this church the members in the vicinity of the old one decided to continue services there. Rev. J. R. Wylie is the pastor, and preaches in the old church Sabbath mornings and in the new one in the evenings. The membership of the body is fifty-five.

CHAPTER XXII.

THE TOWN OF OSWEGATCHIE—ORGANIZED IN 1802.

THIS town was one of three, incorporated with the county March 3, 1802, and was taken from Lisbon's jurisdiction. It comprises the original township No. 8, fronting ten miles on the St. Lawrence River, and covering the mouth of the Oswegatchie, from which river its name was taken. The town included the military station, Fort Oswegatchie, so named by the British, which place was used by N. Ford for the first few years as a base of operations in the settlement of the county. The first settlement made at this point has been given in the county portion of this work, wherein it is fully described. The first settlers, apart from the Ford party, was Captain Joseph Thurber and

his two sons, Kelsey and John R., and Mrs. Thurber. The family moved from New Hampshire to Plattsburg, and shortly after removed to Augusta, Canada. From here they moved to the American side and settled on the west side of Black Lake, some four miles above Ogdensburg, in the summer of 1797, where some of his descendants now reside.¹

Mr. Jacob Pohlman, formerly from Germany, a millwright, whom Mr. Ford met at Albany, and employed in 1797, to work on his grist mill at Oswegatchie, shortly after settled on lands near the Narrows, where he spent the remainder of his life. A few years later David Rose, David Judson, Thomas J. Davis, and several other families moved into the neighborhood and settled on farms.

The Settlement, on the river road towards Morristown, began about the same time, Mr. Thomas Lee being the pioneer settler. Capt. David Griffin, Adam Mills and Elijah Carley also located on this road, and several other families moved into the neighborhood soon after. Settlements were made on the central road or midway between the lake and river.

Francis Bromaghim, in 1798, settled on a tract of land a mile square, about five miles above Ogdensburg, and one and a half miles back from the St. Lawrence. Within a few years, Harvey Lyon, Uriah Van Waters, James Roberts, and several other families moved into the neighborhood, which has since been known as the Bromaghim Settlement. It was several years before roads were laid out and worked to this place. In the mean time, the people were guided through the woods, to and from, by blazed trees. Wolves were very plentiful at this time, which is shown by the following incident. In the spring of 1799, two of Bromaghim's boys, Peter and William, the oldest about seventeen years of age, went to Ogdensburg to fish for suckers below the dam. Each, having caught a fine string of fish, started for home, but darkness overtook them before they got a quarter of the way back. While groping their way along the foot-path, they heard the snarl of wolves, and could just discern their gaunt forms moving about in the fading twilight. As they hastened on, a howl now and again went up from

¹ Mr. Clark F. Nichols and wife came to the settlement from Vermont in the summer of 1798, with a yoke of oxen. Mrs. Nichols rode most of the way on the back of one of the oxen, with a few goods carried on the back of the other ox, saddles having been fitted for the occasion.

the wolves, apparently calling others to the place, as other howls were heard in answer at different points in the distance. Shortly after their number and boldness increased to such an extent that they were afraid of being attacked, when one of the boys taking a fish from his string, threw it as far as possible behind him. The wolves made a fierce scramble for the fish, and while fighting over and devouring it, the boys made good time on the home stretch. Yet it was not long before the wolves renewed the eager chase, when the process of throwing fish was repeated until the two strings were exhausted. Being still a mile from home, it seemed only a matter of a few moments ere they would fall a prey to the ravenous beasts, which fate was only prevented by the timely arrival of their father, bearing a large torch and accompanied by two fierce dogs. By this time a large pack of wolves had gathered about them and were only held at bay by the torch and the dogs; yet they often ventured so near that their eyes could be seen glistening in the dark. The wolves followed them home and kept up a continuous howl about the place until daylight.

The Bromaghim home was always open to strangers. At the siege of Ogdensburg in 1812-14, about thirty of the soldiers stopped there a few days on their retreat. Several of the wounded soldiers remained until they recovered, which was in the spring following. The father of Henry Lovejoy, who came over from Canada when a boy twelve years of age, was working for Mr. Bromaghim at the time, and helped to dress the wounds of the soldiers. He subsequently married one of the Bromaghim daughters and settled on a farm near by, where he lived until his death. The place is now occupied by his son Henry.

The first death among the American settlers was that of Mrs. John Lyon, who came in with the Ford party. The first marriage among the settlers was that of James Chambers to Elizabeth Thurber, of Black Lake, in the fall of 1797. As there was no clergyman or magistrate on the American side, nearer than Fort Stanwix, the party crossed over to Canada in a canoe, where they were legally married.

When Mr. Ford took possession of the property at Fort Oswegatchie there were several French families living there, who tilled small patches of the land cleared by Father Piquet. But the English made no use of the clearings, which had become mostly grown over with bushes,

making a lurking place for wild animals. The following incident is said to have happened shortly after Ford's arrival, and was some time after described in the *Palladium*, the first paper printed in the place. The occupants of the settlement procured water for domestic purposes at the "Cold Spring," about a quarter of a mile above the barracks, near the west bank of the Oswegatchie River, or just above the site of the present upper iron bridge. On a summer afternoon two French women, one having a babe wrapped up in Indian style, started out for water and to pick berries for supper. On arriving at the spring, the child was carefully laid in a comfortable place in the shade of the bush, where it soon fell asleep, while the women entered upon their task. They diligently moved about from one cluster of bushes to another, and had nearly filled their baskets, when a sudden screech from the child alarmed the women. They hastened to the spot, and when the mother caught a glimpse of her babe in the mouth of a panther that was trotting leisurely along an Indian path leading to Black Lake, she gave such a scream as only a mother can when seeing her child in peril, threw up her "capine," and cried out "A mon dieu, mon enfant." The two women followed in hot pursuit of the animal, screaming at the top of their voices; yet the panther held on to the child, and hastened on toward the swamp. A man from the barracks, with dog and gun, was on the hill above them in search of a deer for his evening meal. Hearing the cries of the women, he at once hastened to their relief. The dog being in advance, overtook the panther on the brow of the hill overlooking the swamp below. The panther, now hard pressed by the dog and women, leaped upon the leaning trunk of a low-branched elm, and walked out on a projecting limb about fifteen feet from the ground. When the man came up the panther was holding the child by its clothes, with its head downward, watching the dog. The mother was standing by, wringing her hands in agony of mind, as she listened to the pitiful moaning of her babe. The man, taking in the situation at a glance, brought his rifle to bear on the panther and fired. At the crack of the gun the child dropped on the limb and rolled from one branch to another to the ground, when the panther leaped to the earth and started for the swamp. The mother, seeing her babe drop and the panther leap from the tree and run away, cried out "Mon enfant tue," and fell insensible on

the ground. Her companion hastened to the babe and found that, except a few scratches made by the panther's teeth, and dust in its eyes, it was all right. She then turned to assist the mother, who was soon restored to consciousness, and was overjoyed to find her child once more safe in her arms.

The panther made a few leaps down the bank and was overhauled by the dog, but the unerring bullet of the hunter had done its work.

The rapid increase of the settlements on either side of Ogdensburg soon cut off the runways of wild beasts, and drove them further back into the larger body of woods.

The settlement at Heuvelton was commenced several years later than the Black Lake and River road settlements, principally on account of the impassable roads leading to the place. In the fall of 1802 Mr. Ford wrote Mr. Ogden, informing him that he had got all the worst places cross-wayed from Ogdensburg by the way of Heuvelton to the Mohawk River, and he had finished the bridge over the east branch (now Heuvelton) and had three settlers out upon the road fifteen miles from Ogdensburg, and several more were intending to go soon. Mr. Ford was very anxious to have the place, then called "East Branch," (where the State road crossed the Oswegatchie River), settled. He had a village plat surveyed by Judge Edsall, of Madrid, before it had an inhabitant, and he named the place *Fordsburgh*. He succeeded in getting Truman Bristol, with other families named Havens, Jones, and Osburne to move in and they made some improvements in 1805. In the fall of 1806 Jairus Remington, formerly a Presbyterian minister, a native of Massachusetts, but then from Putney, Vt., moved in by way of the Black River country, with his family, and began keeping a public house on the site where the Pickens dwelling house now stands. The first bridge crossed the river at that point. Mr. Remington had been on several times before, and had made an arrangement with Judge Ford to establish an inn at this place, where it was very much needed for the accommodation of the travelers who were coming into the country by the State road, then lately opened.

In 1808 Judge Pinney and family and a Mr. Redfield and family came in and settled. In 1811 David Burroughs, from Shaftsbury, Vt., arrived. Later on several families, mostly from Vermont, took up

their residence there as follows: William Thurston, George Seemon, Grove T. Howard, Alpheus Wright, Amos H. Hulett, Robert Fifield, Dexter B. Edgel,¹ and others. Jacob A. Vanden Heuvel (whose name was subsequently changed to Van Heuvel) settled in the place in 1820. He purchased the unsold village plat and an extension tract of land adjoining, erected a grist mill, built a church and made numerous other improvements. A dam and saw mill had previously been erected by Mr. Remington, which he purchased. The name of the village was changed in 1832 to Heuvel in compliment to the new proprietor, and later it was again changed to Heuvelton.

The first bridge built in this place in 1802, was carried away by the spring flood, and a second one was built in 1805, and a third one in 1832. This one was built on the present site; the other two were located several rods above. The fourth, a covered bridge, was built in 1847, and was carried away by a flood in the spring of 1862, and a fifth bridge (covered) was built that summer, which was also carried off by a freshet in the spring of 1874, when the present iron arch bridge was built that summer.

A wooden bridge was built across the Oswegatchie at the eel-weir about 1840. A covered bridge was built on its site about 1858. In 1887 \$1000 was laid out in repairs on the bridge. The bridge was condemned in 1889, and November 2d following a vote of the town naming and authorizing a committee of five (approved by the board of Supervisors), to issue town bonds, not to exceed \$10,000, and to build an iron bridge at the eel-weir. In the meantime the town commissioner of Highways, J. E. Wagoner, bargained with the Berlin Bridge Company for an iron bridge to cost \$9,200, without the knowledge or consent of the town committee, who commenced to carry out the contract. The town committee served an injunction on them, and purchased a King bridge for \$6,000, and commenced its erection, when the Berlin Company served an injunction on them. A series of law suits followed, which ended in establishing the right of the town committee to build the bridge, which was completed in the spring of 1892.

In the winter of 1878 several owners of lands located in the town of Depeyster, united and built a bridge, supported on piles driven into the

¹ Mr. Edgel was killed by lightning while sitting in McNally's grocery store in Ogdensburg in the summer of 1853.

mud, across Black Lake, near the Wall farm. In 1879 the town of Oswegatchie voted to pay the parties \$350, in consideration that the public may use it.

The first school taught in this settlement was a small one by Mr. Dyer Badger in the winter of 1808. After the State road was made passable it became the principal highway for strangers or emigrants from the east to reach this part of the country. Heuvelton was for a number of years at first one of the noted stopping places on the route. The so-called taverns of that day were provided with large bar-rooms, where the noted characters of the settlements (who claimed to have their eye teeth cut) passed most of their evenings and stormy days, especially in the winter season. Here, before the strangers and a few back-woodsmen, the "smart" Alecs had an opportunity to display their knowledge of the country, as well as to get free drinks with friends. They also amused them still further by badgering each other in billingsgate style, which vocabulary of blackguardism emanating from the Erie Canal scum was frequently indulged in by the graduates of that school. Heuvelton was not the only place where such ribaldry was practiced. This custom in the earlier days of the settlements was general and largely indulged in by many who passed for good people. Even opposing lawyers would indulge in abusive language to each other before commencing to try a case, in order to sharpen their wits. They thought it was smart and witty, and was looked upon as such by the masses of the people who considered it only an innocent pastime. But the custom passed away with that generation.

The place, soon after Van Heuvel came, increased quite rapidly, as he freely spent the large fortune he brought with him. Being brought up in the city of New York, his business experience there did not fit him to compete successfully with the affairs of a new country. He was a man of considerable literary ability, but was ignorant or stupid in the common things of every-day life. For example, it was said that when visiting one of his tenants in the sugar making season, and seeing the sap freely flowing from some of the maple trees, he asked the man why he did not tap all the trees, pointing to a clump of basswood, beech and hemlocks. After receiving a satisfactory reply, and learning that the man had earned over two dollars per day making sugar, but was

about to stop making, he said to him: "At that rate you could soon pay for your land. Why don't you keep on making sugar the year round?" At another time while on a visit to a field where the man was plowing among the stumps, Mr. Van Heuvel for amusement kicked over some of the small rotten ones and said to the man, "This is only fun to clear land." He then came to a good sized pine stump and made two or three ineffectual kicks, when he stepped back a few paces and rushed forward with a determination to level the stump; but instead of it giving away as he expected, he went over backward to the ground. Picking himself up he rubbed his leg and with a disappointed look left the field. After Mr. Van Heuvel had spent his fortune in trying to build up the place he passed the remainder of his declining years with a friend near New York.

John Pickens, a successful merchant and general trader, built a fine brick dwelling and a stone block of stores about 1858. N. Giffin carried on a tannery for a number of years, and about 1860 he erected a stone grist mill at the southerly end of the bridge, which was driven by steam. He abandoned the enterprise after a few years and the building has since been used for a cheese factory. Just below this building, on the river bank, J. Palmer built a steam saw mill which has since been abandoned. A steam grist or provender mill is now operated in the Giffin tannery at the northerly end of the bridge by Anderson & McFadden. The water saw mill and sash shop is now run by Thomas Clarkson. The old grist mill, equipped with rollers, is now owned and run by J. C. Colon. There are at present four blacksmith shops, seven grocers, two dry goods stores, two hardware stores, two shoe shops, one harness shop, one jeweler shop, one meat market, one drug store, one millener and dressmaker, one justice of the peace and two lawyers. The population of the village is about 500.

The details of the settlement at Fort Oswegatchie by Nathan Ford, down to the completion of the grist mill and saw mills, has been given in another part of this work. Mr. Ford would not sell farms very near the barracks, as he wished to keep it for his dominion, and those seeking farming land were directed to the settlements outside already begun; yet, a few desired to remain in the place. Therefore, in the third year from his arrival, in 1799, he had a village plat surveyed on



Dan & Griffin.



the east side of the Oswegatchie, as shown in the cut on page 145, extending from the river northerly to Paterson street, and easterly from the St. Lawrence to Jersey avenue. He named the village Ogdensburg, in honor of the land proprietor, Samuel Ogden, of New York. That portion of the road laid out from the bridge site down the St. Lawrence was named "Ford" street, and the one crossing it running from the St. Lawrence towards Heuvelton was called "Euphemia" street; this name was changed in 1824 to "State" street, as it was the starting point of the "State road." For the names of the other streets and avenues, the reader is referred to the present city map, as many of them were then named after the daughters or friends of the Ford families. A burial place was selected on the elevated ground about half a mile north of the Oswegatchie, now called Hamilton Park, the bodies some years since having been removed to the present cemetery. In 1800 the village was fairly commenced, a few lots having been taken up and small buildings erected. A fulling mill was put in operation and an ashery erected; and in the following summer a road was surveyed through to Black River, and one from Heuvelton to Louisville.

One of the happy events that took place in the fall of 1801, during a salt famine, was the arrival of a vessel from Oswego with 120 barrels of salt, which proved a great boon to the settlers. In the following year (1802) Mr. Ford erected a tannery and commenced to tan hides, both of cattle and of wild animals, for the settlers. He also built a still of 150 gallons capacity and rectifier of 50 gallons, which size he thought would be sufficient to supply the demands of the people for a few years.

In the summer of 1803 several of Mr. Ogden's friends from New York visited the new settlement, and stopped with Mr. Ford. Among them was the noted American author, Washington Irving, then a young man. While here he signed several deeds, as a witness, given by Mr. Ford to the settlers. Mr. Irving was ever on the alert for a fit subject to write about, and he considered it a good opportunity, while in the Northern wilderness, to study the character and habits of the Indian. Taking a guide one day they rowed up the St. Lawrence, about a mile above the barracks, to an Indian camp on the shore of the river. He noticed in front of one of the wigwams, a comely young squaw cooking

a leg of venison in a kettle, which was suspended on a tram over a fire, supported by branches stuck in the ground. Her Indian was lounging in front of the door of the wigwam smoking his pipe. Mr. Irving approached the squaw and endeavored to enter into conversation with her, but she was silent, and gave her whole attention to recruiting the fire. He then turned and spoke to the Indian, who excitedly answered in a gruff and incoherent manner. At this moment the squaw, through her nervousness in turning the venison, loosened the prop that supported the tram, which tipped the contents of the kettle into the fire. Mr. Irving, in true politeness, hastened to assist her in readjusting the tram. This act enraged the Indian, who stepped behind Mr. Irving and dealt him a blow on the head with a club, felling him to the ground. The Indian then grabbed his squaw, threw her into the wigwam, and started off on a lope into the woods. The guide assisted Mr. Irving to his feet, conducted him to the boat and rowed back to the barracks. Mr. Irving concluded that he had studied Indian character sufficiently for one day.

Indian stories were very common with the early settlers. One of a romantic kind, which terminated near the mouth of the Oswegatchie, soon after the close of the Revolutionary war, was given from memory by one who read the story some years ago, in a printed pamphlet. A party from Albany, early in summer held a picnic on an island in the Hudson river, above the town. On leaving for home, about dark, a girl of sixteen, named Isabella Wilton, having left her shawl on the opposite side of the island, returned alone for it. An Indian had taken the shawl, and when the girl came up he threw it over her head, thrust her in his canoe and paddled away. Her not returning in due time created a suspicion that she had been captured. Her brother and a friend, well armed and provisioned, started out to search for her. It was many weeks before they struck the trail, which lead them by way of Cranberry and Black Lakes to the mouth of the Oswegatchie River. Just as they came up to the shore of the Oswegatchie, above the barracks, they discovered an Indian with the girl in a canoe landing on the opposite side about where the Morgan store now stands. As the girl stepped ashore they made a motion which was recognized for her to stand one side. The Indian not observing the move, attempted to draw

his canoe on the land, when he was shot dead by the friend of the girl across the river. They crossed over, buried the Indian on the bank near by, and from the girl learned the circumstances of her capture. She had been kept a number of weeks at his wigwam near a spring by a pine tree, up a creek that emptied into the St. Lawrence, about where the elevator now stands, or at a point between Knox and Green streets. The girl was taken home and eventually became the wife of the friend who assisted in rescuing her. In the summer of 1845 or 1846, this girl, now a gray-haired matron, came with a party of excursionists, on the steamer *Lady of the Lake* from Lewistown to Ogdensburg, and to them she related the story of her capture. The place having changed from a wilderness to a thriving village, she found it difficult to locate the spot where the Indian was buried; but after taking observations from Light-house Point and the ruined walls of the old French barracks, she stated that the place could not be far from where a man was at work digging a hole for a hitching post. Some of the party stepped forward to the spot just as the man threw out some human bones, which were said to be those of the Indian in question, proving to the satisfaction of those present the truthfulness of the lady's statements. Many will no doubt remember the article appearing at the time in the *Frontier Sentinel*, which gave the substance of this story, and the finding of the Indian's bones.

The reckless manner in which the Indians sometimes conducted themselves, when camping near the settlements, caused the early settlers to be prepared for any emergency that might suddenly arise. Therefore every family kept fire-arms and plenty of ammunition on hand, and never ventured far from home without having an axe and their trusty gun along to protect themselves, and more especially to procure game, which was so plentiful near the settlements.

The following incident is one of many that came to light in after years, when the Indians had been far removed so that their revenge could not be inflicted upon the settlers or their friends. The pioneers did not claim to be professional hunters, and never boasted of their exploits, as do the hunters and fishermen of the present day. The facts were sufficient, but through the necessity of procuring food, which consisted largely of fresh and dried venison, the men, as well as the women,

became experts in that line. Two men were out one summer day about 1806, prospecting in the vicinity of Plover Hill. They had shot a fine deer and taken the hide from the fore quarters, which part was seldom used, hanging it, with the saddles, or hind quarters, on a limb of a tree beyond the reach of wild beasts, after which they amused themselves picking berries. One of them, who had recently come from the Eastern States, and was not fully conversant with pioneer life, leaned his rifle against a tree and began to feast himself with the tempting fruit, and before he was aware of the fact he had wandered quite a distance from his gun towards the site of what has since been called Camp Wheeler.

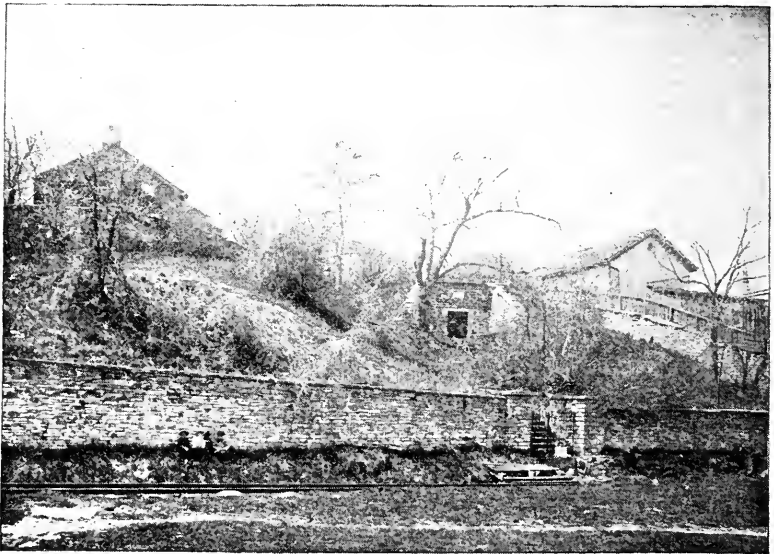
The settlers had frequently been warned by the Indians not to intrude on what they claimed as their hunting grounds, and threatened with vengeance if they continued to do so. The report of the gun in shooting the deer had attracted an Indian to the spot, who stealthily watched the movements of the two settlers. When a favorable opportunity arrived, the Indian with a war whoop started, with tomahawk in one hand and long knife in the other, in hot pursuit of the man who had left his gun leaning against a tree. The surprised man ran in the direction of his comrade, who, taking in the situation, cocked his gun and drew a bead on his companion. The Indian was fast gaining on the latter, keeping in range directly behind him, and it seemed only a matter of a few moments when he would be able to strike his victim down. Thus was the chase becoming more and more exciting, when the fleeing man suddenly jumped one side, bringing the range of the rifle to bear on the Indian. Quick as thought the rifle cracked and down dropped the big brave at the feet of his would-be victim. Now came the dilemma. Life had been taken, and though in self-defense, that plea would not be acceptable to the Indian's friends, and the only way to escape retaliation was to keep the knowledge of the act within their own breasts. They then made a detour and satisfied themselves that there was no one in sight. The next move was to conceal the body from the searching eye of the Indians. Near by they discovered a large tree that had recently blown down, the roots having taken up a large quantity of earth and left a deep hole. Into this cavity they deposited the dead Indian with his tomahawk and knife; then chopped

the trunk off near the roots, when the stump fell back into its original bed, covering the body from sight. After strewing leaves around the stump, they returned to the settlement, taking their venison with them. A few days later, the friends of the dead Indian made diligent search through the woods and along the river banks, watched the movements and asked the inhabitants as to their knowledge of their missing friend, but no tidings were obtained and the matter was soon forgotten.

The Ford mansion was begun in the summer of 1805, and completed the next year. Mr. Ford had been too busy the preceding eight years, in laying out new roads and opening up new settlements, to look after his own comforts. As he stated, the county seat had been settled, the village was growing, the settlements were increasing and every thing looked prosperous and was moving with far less friction than before. He did not wish to locate his house in the village, where it would soon be surrounded by strangers, but rather sought seclusion, so that he could entertain his friends from New York and Montreal in quietness. He therefore located his mansion on the elevated grounds just back and a little west of the old barracks, in which he had previously lived. At this point he could have a fine view of the village, the mills and the beautiful St. Lawrence. The mansion property contained what now comprises the Second Ward of the city. The house was built of stone, one and a half stories high, with two wings facing the St. Lawrence, and was considered the best house of its day in this part of the country. This mansion served himself and his brother David for a residence about thirty years. It was afterwards used as a hotel, during which time the late ex-President U. S. Grant was its guest for a short time when stationed at Sackett's Harbor. The house with the block on which it stands was sold to the French Catholic Society in 1858.

The acts of Nathan Ford were prominent in the town and county affairs, as indicated in these pages up to the time of his last illness. He had spent the best part of his life in planting a little colony on the shore of the St. Lawrence, which had grown to a populous town, thus transforming a howling wilderness, traversed only by savages and wild beasts into cultivated farms with comfortable dwellings, the homes of an intelligent, happy and prosperous people. For several years before

his death his constitution had been yielding to the insidious approaches of consumption; yet the vigor of his mind remained unimpaired. From the first he had taken a deep interest in the first Christian (non sectarian) organization, in 1805. He enjoined upon all of his friends to cultivate peace among themselves, and not allow jealousies or dissensions to creep in among them; that each should try to surpass in giving up his own individual or sectarian wishes for the good of the whole. A short time before his death he said: "I am drawing near the close of life; I look forward to the salvation purchased by Christ, as abundantly sufficient to save all who will put their trust in him."



THE FORD VAULT.

Mr. Ford was born in Morristown, N. J., December 8, 1763. He died March 29, 1829. Thus passed away the founder of Ogdensburg. His whole life was spent for the good of others. He was odd, or quaint, in some of his expressions, yet honest, benevolent and generous to a fault, and firm in his convictions of what he deemed to be right and just.

Mr. Ford had a provision in his will, that within two years after his demise, a vault should be built on the brow of the west bank of the



W. H. Daniels.



Oswegatchie River, above the mill dam, near the private burial plot where several of the Ford family were by that time interred; also that the bodies be taken up, including his own, and be deposited therein. The provisions of the will were carried out in the fall of 1829. Several members of the Ford families, who have died since, have been placed in the vault. The plot contains about a quarter of an acre of land, in shape an irregular triangle, and is inclosed with a substantial stone wall with an iron gate. The place is suitably ornamented with trees and shrubbery. The vault now contains nineteen caskets, four of which are small ones. The one containing the remains of Nathan Ford rests on a stone slab in the center at the rear end of the vault, and beside this rest those of his brother David, and an uncle. The remaining caskets rest on stone shelves two tiers high on each side. The caskets are of wood, and under the corroding influence of time, are crumbling in pieces.

Up to a certain date, as before stated, the communication between the east and the west side of the Oswegatchie was either by boat or on the ice. In the summer of 1808 Mr. Aldrich was engaged to build a wooden bridge across the river on the site first laid out, for the sum of \$1,500, part of which was paid by subscription, under a warrantee that the structure would stand good for five years. The abutments were built of logs, filled in with stones and earth; three piers were sunk at equidistance between, built of logs notched together and filled in with stone. On these supports the timber structure was built. These piers below the water served for the second bridge, which was built in the summer of 1829, and also for a third one, built in 1847 by legislative provisions. In the fall of 1866 the present iron bridge was built. The contract price of this iron bridge, apart from the pier and abutments, was \$22,000. The expense of planking and repairs has averaged about \$500 per year. The old piers were removed and a new one built in the center of the river, the bottom being built of a log crib, with stone center, and solid masonry laid on the crib.

The bridge above the dam was first build of wood, principally of hemlock, in 1867, which lasted a short time only, and was replaced by the present iron bridge in the fall of 1874.

In the fall of 1808 David Parish purchased the unsold portion of the village plat, and immediately took measures to create, at this point, a commercial interest that should compete with any other port on the river or lakes. The same fall the firm of Rosseel & Co. was formed, sustained by the capital of Mr. Parish. The company brought on \$40,000 worth of goods for mercantile operations, which were displayed in a temporary store until a permanent building could be built. That same fall Mr. Parish sent men on from New York, and began to build two schooners, one of which was launched on the 4th of July, 1809; the ceremony formed a part of the exercises of the celebration of the day. A Mr. Ogden, a lawyer from New Jersey, delivered the oration at the court house, and a dinner was prepared in the beautiful walnut grove, which was standing directly opposite the site of the present Allen hardware block.

Early in the spring of 1809 Mr. Rosseel proceeded to Montreal, where he engaged forty Canadians to work by the month, and brought them up to Ogdensburg in two bateaux, with blankets, and peas for soup. The stone building, which has been known as the Parish Stone Store, was commenced, May 7, 1809, under the direction of D. W. Church, and the Parish brick house, on the corner of State and Washington streets, was commenced in June following. The bricks for this house were made on the northeast corner lot of Washington and Isabella streets. This house was the northern home of the Parishes for a number of years. It was surrounded by a high stone wall in part, and an equally high board fence. At the corner of State and Washington streets, above the wall, was an arbor which commanded an unobstructed view of the St. Lawrence. A small door or gate in the high stone wall on State street, opened into the grounds, which were studded with trees, giving it the appearance of a small park. The paved court and kitchen garden were on Washington street, while the gardener's house and the fine stables were on Caroline street. All had an old baronial air, and one could easily imagine the entire place brought bodily from some foreign country and set down in the midst of this quiet town. George Parish occupied the house for a number of years, while attending to his business affairs in several of the towns of the county. Mr. Parish occasionally made excursions into the interior of the State, and on one

of them he brought back to his mansion Madam Vespucci, where, in retreat from the world, she lived several years. She came to this country in 1839 on a mission which caused a great sensation at the time. She was called "the beautiful Italiano," "the Tuscan beauty" and "the fair Florentine." She figured largely among the élite of Washington society, where she was courted, feted and honored by all for a time. She was a direct descendant of Amerigo Vespucci, after whom this country was named. After Mr. Parish received his title, Baron Von Seftonberg, of Germany, he removed to that country, and died some years later. Madam Vespucci retained possession of the mansion a few years, when she returned to Europe, and died in Paris. The grounds of the old red villa, as it was some times called, were cut up into lots and sold, with other property belonging to Parish, soon after she left.

Joseph York was one of the early settlers, who came here from Clarendon, Mass., in 1805. He was deputy sheriff three years, and for four more years was sheriff of the county. He resided at the old court house when the British took Ogdensburg. (See chapter on War of 1812-15).

Hon. Henry Van Rensselaer was also one of the active men in the town and county. He was the fourth son of Stephen Van Rensselaer, who purchased a large tract of land in Lisbon and Canton in 1795. After returning from a campaign in the Black Hawk war, Henry came to Ogdensburg in 1832, to look after his father's land estate. He succeeded to the ownership and opened an office in the old county clerk's building for the sale of lands. He purchased the Washington Ford's property, and built additional wings, stables, gardens, etc., which were burned in 1846; his house, in 1854, was struck by lightning and consumed. He sold his property and returned to New York shortly after. In 1861 he entered the United States service, was attached to General Scott's staff, and died at Cincinnati in 1864.

The village of Ogdensburg was incorporated April 5, 1817, and was divided October 27, 1837, into four wards, as follows: *First Ward* constituted that part of the village lying north of State street and northerly of Ford street. *Second Ward*—that part lying easterly of Ford and westerly of State streets, on the bank of the Oswegatchie. *Third Ward*

—that part lying easterly of State street and southerly of Ford street. *Fourth Ward*—that part lying easterly of State street and northerly of Ford street—all being on the east side of the Oswegatchie. The village charter was amended April 29, 1839, and again June 2, 1851. By this act the boundary of the the village plat was extended easterly to the Tibbets tract in Lisbon, and westerly across the Oswegatchie to the lands of Henry Van Rensselaer, and about one mile back from the St. Lawrence. It was divided into three wards, as follows: *First Ward* included all the territory between the Oswegatchie River and Gertrude street (which name was changed to Franklin, May 27, 1824). *Second Ward* included all west of the Oswegatchie. *Third Ward* included all the territory below Franklin street. The officers of the village consisted of a president, one trustee and an assessor from each ward, a police justice, a collector, and one or more constables; a chief engineer and two assistants, and one or more street commissioners; all to be elected annually on the first Tuesday in April. A fire department was organized in 1820, and a company formed in July, 1827. In 1853 the village owned three hand fire engines; a fourth was owned by private individuals and a fifth later on by the O and L C. Railroad Company.

In the summer of 1838 a market house was built on leased grounds, known as Diamond Square, on Catharine street, size 24 by 80 feet. The stalls were sold from \$9.00 to \$15.50 each per year. The year previous to the erection of the market the board fixed the price of bread as follows: One pound loaf, $6\frac{1}{4}$ cents; two pound loaf, $12\frac{1}{2}$ cents; and a four pound loaf, 25 cents.

A town clock was placed in the steeple of the Presbyterian church, December 3, 1841, at a cost of \$375, exclusive of freight and putting up.

The village charter was amended December 27, 1843, and at the following annual meeting (April 12) the village was reported to be out of debt, with a surplus of \$41.93.

In the summer of 1847 an engine house was built on a lot near the academy, 22 by 40 feet, at a cost of \$220, and a new fire engine was purchased at \$300. At the first election under the new charter, held June 20, 1851, three trustees were elected in place of only one previously, and a police justice at a salary of \$200 per year, which was subsequently raised to \$300, and later to \$400. The street commis-

sioners' pay was to be \$1.25 per day for actual services rendered. January 25, 1853, a by-law was passed, making it unlawful to erect wooden buildings in certain places, and two ferries to Prescott were established. July 10, 1854, permission was given to the gas company to erect gas works and lay pipes in the streets; also \$200 were raised to light the streets one year, and thirty-eight places were designated for lamp posts. There were at the charter election of that year, 841 votes cast in the First Ward, 868 in the Second, and 855 in the Third.

September 12, 1854, Robert Willson, the notorious firebug, presented a bill for damages done his property at a fire set by himself, for \$4.50, which was allowed.

April 13, 1855, the present cemetery lot on State road was purchased of John Goodrich at \$1,300. At the same time the old burying ground was transferred to the village, and in 1861 it was transformed into a park. The Mansion Square park was established in August, 1851. In May, 1857, Ford street was ordered to be macadamized and \$4,000 were raised for the purpose. Also \$3,000 raised to purchase a steam fire engine.

April 19, 1859, the hay and wood market was established on Isabella street.

Previous to the opening of the Oswego canal the communication between Ogdensburg, Montreal and Quebec by boats and rafts was large, which in 1832 spread the Asiatic cholera in the summer rapidly. The first case of cholera occurred in Quebec June 8; at Montreal on the 14th, and in Ogdensburg on the 17th. The first fatal case occurred on the 21st of June, a Frenchman of dissipated habits. Cases followed in quick succession; first here, to-morrow at a point half a mile distant, and next day in a new quarter equally remote. Quarantine grounds were established, at first at the mouth of the Oswegatchie, and afterwards at Mile Point, the site of the present O. & L. C. depot, where craft from Canada were to be detained fifteen days. The precise data of the mortality of the cholera at Ogdensburg were not preserved by the physicians and the records of the board of health were lost. The number of cases reported was about 160, and of deaths forty-nine. In 1834 the cholera reappeared, but only about a dozen cases were reported, of whom seven died. The only visitation of Asiatic cholera

since then was in 1854, when it was very severe. It was introduced in Ogdensburg by emigrants from Europe on board of vessels passing up the St. Lawrence River. The report of the health officers was 105 deaths in the village, mostly among the railroad laborers and others of a similar class. The mortality was fully fifty per cent. of those attacked.

A most destructive fire occurred at Ogdensburg on the night of the 16th of April, 1839, by which a large portion of the business places in the village was burned. The loss was nearly \$100,000. The irritation caused by the Patriot war along the frontier led to the suspicion that the fire was the work of an incendiary. On the morning of the 1st of September, 1852, another fire occurred, consuming a large amount of property on Ford and Isabella streets, extending from the store of G. N. Seymour nearly to Washington street. Shortly after this two other fires occurred which burned a large amount of property on Ford street, including the *St. Lawrence Herald* and the *Republican* printing offices, and the entire premises belonging to the Hasbrouck estate with the historic house and barn shown on page 134. The people became satisfied that a fire bug was at work, and a watch was instituted which soon resulted in E. W. Benedict detecting a man setting fire to a building about 2 o'clock in the morning. The criminal proved to be Robert Willson, whose wife was also engaged with him in stealing and secreting goods. The two were convicted of arson and sent to State prison, where both of them died. Mrs. Willson was sent for five years, and died in the fourth year; Mr. Willson was sent to prison for life. Mr. Benedict was rewarded by the grateful citizens of Ogdensburg with a gold watch and various sums of money for his persistent efforts in searching out and detecting the culprit.

Capital Crimes or Executions.—The people of Ogdensburg and vicinity, unlike some frontier towns having a mixed population, have always been noted as law-abiding citizens. This may be accounted for from the fact that the pioneers were men of culture, and had a healthy influence on the community; therefore the place was never disgraced by a resort to lynch law for gross outrages. The first and only death penalty inflicted in Ogdensburg was upon the person of Louis Conard, otherwise called Jean Baptist Gerteau. His crime was the killing of Mrs. Scarborough, her infant child and a French lad, named Macue,

his own brother-in-law. The deed was committed in the town of Louisville, about a mile from Massena village, early on the morning of February 22, 1816. Mr. Michael Scarborough had incautiously displayed a large sum of money in the presence of Gerteau (who was living in the neighborhood) and had gone away from home on business. Gerteau slept in a barn that night and at day dawn arose and entered the house cautiously, exchanging a scythe for an axe which he found by the door, passed through the room where Macue was sleeping in a bed on the floor, and entered the room where Mrs. Scarborough with her two children were sleeping. He took the money from its place in the corner of a drawer and might have made his escape unobserved, but fearing detection, he slew his victims with the axe, and, after feasting himself on cakes and sweetmeats, took the money, amounting to some \$22, fastened the door of the house and fled by a circuitous route towards St. Regis. About sunrise some neighbors, on going to the house, were surprised to find the door fastened and a track in the new-fallen snow leading from the house. Looking into the window they observed the corpse of one of the victims, and the door was forced open and the alarm given.

A party started on the murderer's track, and occasional traces of blood mixed with snow were discovered, as though it had been washed from the hands and clothing. The ruffian was overtaken about two miles from St. Regis, and on being brought back to the scene of slaughter, he acknowledged the crime and related the details of the shocking barbarity. He was taken to jail at Ogdensburg and tried at the Circuit Court of Oyer and Terminer, July 3, 1816, William Van Ness, one of the justices of the Supreme Court, presiding. Nathan Ford was the first judge; Russell Atwater and Robert Livingston, judges; Caleb Hough and Jason Fenton, justices. The grand jury presented three separate indictments on the first day of their session, and upon being arraigned the prisoner pleaded not guilty to each. He was found guilty and sentenced to be hanged in public on Friday, the 12th, following, between the hours of 1 and 3 P. M., and his body delivered to the Medical Society of this county to be made use of as they saw fit.*

* This inhuman wretch had procured, in anticipation of his horrible crime, a *bottle of whisky*. He said in his confession: "I raise dat axe up to strike der woman, but I could not do it. I say to

The punishment of such a shocking and heartless crime called together an immense crowd to witness it.

The following incidents were related to the writer by an eye witness (Henry Plumb). The gallows was erected some twelve feet high, under an oak tree on the southwest corner of block No. 11, facing Washington and Elizabeth streets, it being at that time a common. The platform of the gallows was hinged at one end to the upright post, and the other end was held in position by a cord. Joseph York was the sheriff and D. C. Judson, the deputy. W. Lytle was sergeant of the guard, which was composed of twelve men detailed for the purpose from a military company. Everything being ready, Mr. York rode up to cut the cord with a sword, but through nervousness and shying of his horse, he made several ineffectual attempts to do so and finally had to dismount and finish the work with a hatchet. The haggled cord slowly gave way and the prisoner slid gradually down to the length of his rope, without a sudden jerk, and while writhing under strangulation, Mr. York nervously called out: "For God's sake, cannot some one put this man out of his misery?" A young doctor from Lisbon standing near by, caught the culprit by his feet and gave him a jerk which tightened the rope about his neck and thus shortened his sufferings. This act so incensed the people against the doctor that he was obliged to seek another field to practice in. The body was hurriedly cut down and taken in a cart to a dry-house near the sawmill on the west side, and laid on a table, and while the flesh was yet quivering one of the doctors made an incision with his knife in the vital part of the body before commencing to dissect it. Our informant further stated that a few days after he was fishing in the river near the dry-house, when his hook caught hold of something, which upon drawing it out of the water, proved to be a piece of the flesh of Gerteau which the doctors had thrown into the river.

The skeleton of this man passed into the possession of Dr. S. N. Sherman and remained with him during his practice, and is now in the possession of Dr. B. F. Sherman of this city.

myself, ' *Ah, mon Dieu, no!*' I pull out de bottle from my pocket, and take one big, big drink—put bottle back in pocket, and pick up axe. Den I strike—strike—and kill him woman and baby and boy, easy."



J. H. Lester.



William Kirby was indicted for throwing John Hughes off the bridge over the Oswegatchie River, at Ogdensburg, on December 26, 1822, when he was drowned. Kirby was tried at Ogdensburg August 23, 1833, and sentenced to be hanged on Thursday, November 6, following. He, for some reason, was never hanged. Van Van Dyke was hanged at Canton, December 21, 1877, for shooting Mary Bartholomew, whom he had recently married. She was one of the several orphans, placed out to earn her living. She first was placed at Mr. Dailie's, afterward with Mrs. Claffey, on the ridge about four miles south of Ogdensburg. Several persons were said to have been implicated in her ruin, and got Van Dyke to marry her. He had tried several times to get rid of her, before committing the rash act, in the month of August previous.

Public Buildings.—The town of Oswegatchie, having no suitable place of its own to assemble for business purposes agreeable to the wishes of its citizens, the Legislature, on April 20, 1858, empowered the Board of Supervisors of St. Lawrence county, to allow the town of Oswegatchie to borrow money on its bonds, not to exceed the sum of \$10,000, to be used in the erection of a suitable building for the use of the town and the village of Ogdensburg. The commissioners named to issue the bonds and superintend the work, were Smith Stilwell, John Pickens, and Alden Vilas, who were only to issue bonds to the amount of \$5,000 the first year, the balance to be issued whenever they required the money. The building was to contain a room for the public meetings of the inhabitants of the town or village, a room for the trustees of the village, and one for the board of education; a police court room, a number of lockups, together with rooms for a keeper and his family, with other rooms and appurtenant buildings necessary or proper for said purposes. The corner lot on Franklin and Washington streets was purchased of George Parish in exchange for engine lot, No. 3. The edifice was a plain, large brick building, two stories and a basement in height, and cost, exclusive of furnishing, painting, etc., \$8,778. The furniture and other expenses aggregated about \$1,000.

This building was sold to the school board in 1878, and an opera house and town hall combined erected, for the use of the town and city of Ogdensburg, on the corner of Ford and Caroline streets. The

foundation of the new structure was laid in the fall of 1879, and the walls built up and the roof put on in 1880. At the right of the door a gray limestone slab is set in the wall with this inscription on its surface: "Oswegatchie Town Hall, 1880." On the left side of the front entrance is placed in the wall, the stone slab which Louis Hasbrouck secured from the ruins of the chapel that was erected by Father Piquet, near the old French fort. The inscription cut on its face is in Latin as follows:

IN NOMINE X DEI OMNIPOTENTIS
HUIUS HABITATIONI INITIA DEDIT
FRANS. PICQUET, 1749.

Translated into English, reads as follows: Francis Picquet laid the foundation of this habitation, in the name of the Almighty God, in 1749.

The walls are laid in broken ashlar, of blue limestone, trimmed with Potsdam red sandstone. The divisions of the building are as follows: The front doors open into a wide hall, which leads back into the opera house. The first room on the right is the mayor's office, the second the council rooms, and the third the commissioners' and clerk's office. On the left; first, the police office, a small cross hall, and the recorder's office. At the rear end of the entrance hall, on either side, are stairs leading to a hallway above and from it is an entrance into the town hall; also to the first balcony of the opera house, and stairs from the hall leading up to the third balcony.

The stage of the opera house is on the opposite end from the entrance. The seats are on a circle in amphitheatre form descending to the stage, with two boxed seats on either side. In the basement beneath the opera seats, are placed apparatus for steam heating. The lock-up is beneath the recorder's room and composed of several cells of solid brick walls and iron doors.

On the opposite side beneath the council rooms are apartments fitted up for the janitor and his family. A fine bell, the gift of Mr. L. Hoard, was placed in the tower in 1890, which is only rung on certain occasions, but gives forth its sweet music every passing hour, in obedience to the new town clock which the citizens of Ogdensburg placed there to mark the progress of time.





R. R. Smith.

The cost of this structure was \$110,000, which was raised by bonding the town, with the exception of \$10,000, paid by the city alone.

Custom House and Post-office.—Up to about the year 1870, the Ogdensburg office of the collector of customs, and the post-office, were kept in private buildings leased for the purpose. About the year 1850 the United States government purchased from D. C. Judson the block on State street where then stood the old building formerly used as the county court house, but had for a number of years been used as a public hall and theatre. The building was removed, but no steps were taken by the government to erect a custom house, owing, in a measure, to the trouble then brewing in regard to the slavery question, and the civil war that followed. Soon after the close of the war an appropriation was made by Congress for the erection of a custom house and post-office on the lot purchased. In the summer of 1866 the foundation of the present building was commenced. It is three stories high and 121 by 57 feet in dimensions. The basement is of blue cut limestone, resting upon a concrete foundation, four feet wide and six feet deep, with about three feet deep laid of the same material, over the entire foundation or basement floor. The outside walls are cut Berea sandstone from Ohio. The roof is hip shape, and is covered with slate, supported by iron rafters, and surmounted by an iron framed dome thirty feet in diameter and fifty feet in height, finished with an observatory above which commands a fine view of the surrounding country. The lower floor is occupied by the post-office, custom department, pension office, or revenue department. In the second story are the United States court rooms and necessary offices. The rooms in the third story are used mostly for storage purposes. The basement is principally used as a bonded warehouse; also containing the steam apparatus for heating the building. The interior is finished with ash, and the furniture of black walnut. The hall floors are laid with sandstone tiling, and the office floors are of white spruce. The stair-frames are of iron, and the steps of Ohio stone. The park in front, facing the Oswegatchie river, is enclosed by an iron fence, and the wide space around the building is flagged with Potsdam sandstone. The entire cost of the structure, including grounds and furniture, etc., has been about \$265,000.

Supervisors of the Town—Nathan Ford, from 1802 to 1814; Louis Hasbrouck, from 1814 to 1823; Sylvester Gilbert, from 1823 to 1828; Washington Ford, from 1828 to 1829; Jacob Arnold, from 1829 to 1830; Baron S. Doty, from 1830 to 1832; Preston King, from 1832 to 1834; Joseph W. Smith, from 1834 to 1835; Royal Vilas, from 1835 to 1836; Baron S. Doty, from 1836 to 1838; George W. Shepard, from 1838 to 1845; George M. Foster, from 1845 to 1856; N. Sackrider, from 1856 to 1857; George M. Foster, from 1857 to 1860; Ela N. Merriam, from 1860 to 1862; William J. Averill, from 1862 to 1864; Seth G. Pope, from 1864 to 1867; William J. Averill, from 1867 to 1869; Samuel H. Palmer, from 1869 to 1874; H. Rodee, from 1874 to 1875; C. B. Herriman, from 1875 to 1877; Harvey J. Jones, from 1877 to 1880; J. Chandler Houghton, from 1880 to 1881; Daniel Magone, from 1881 to 1882; Charles L. Lum, from 1882 to 1883; S. H. Palmer, from 1883 to 1889; James C. Birge, from 1889 to 1890; George W. Hurlburt, from 1890 to 1894.

Presidents and Trustees of the Village of Ogdensburg.—1817, Louis Hasbrouck, pres't; Joseph W. Smith, Charles Hill, John Scott. 1818, Louis Hasbrouck, pres.; Palmer Cleveland, Charles D. Raymond, John Tibbits. 1819, Palmer Cleveland, pres't; Charles D. Raymond, Erastus Vilas, Joseph York. 1820, James Averell, 3d, pres't; Levi Gilbert, Wolcott Hubbell, Amos Bacon. 1821, Wolcott Hubbell, pres't; David C. Judson, Amos Bacon, Bishop Perkins. 1822, Brinsley Hunton, pres't; Abel Heminway, Harvey Church, John Eaton. 1823, Louis Hasbrouck, pres't; Joseph Rosseel, Charles D. Raymond, Ira Shed. 1824, Louis Hasbrouck, pres't; Joseph Rosseel, Charles D. Raymond, Ira Shed. 1825, Joseph Rosseel, pres't; William Bacon, Anthony C. Brown, David C. Judson. 1826, George Guest, pres't; Richard Freeman, David C. Judson, Baron S. Doty, Charles D. Raymond. 1827, Anthony C. Brown, pres't; Henry Lum, William Bacon, William A. Campfield, James G. Hopkins. 1828, Charles Hill, pres't; Joseph Rosseel, Erastus Vilas, Charles D. Raymond, Joseph W. Smith. 1829, Charles Hill, pres't; Baron S. Doty, Elijah B. Allen, Peter C. Oakley, John Elliott. 1830, Charles Hill, pres't, David C. Judson, Preston King, John Elliott, Harvey Thomas. 1831, Charles Hill, pres't; David C. Judson, Preston King, John Elliott, Harvey Thomas. 1832, James G. Hopkins, pres't; Charles Hill, Lincoln Morris, Jacob Arnold, William B. Spelman. 1833, James G. Hopkins, pres't; Royal Vilas, Lincoln Morris, Egbert N. Fairchild, Preston King. 1834, James G. Hopkins, pres't; Joseph Rosseel, Egbert N. Fairchild, John Clark, Preston King. 1835, Sylvester Gilbert, pres't; David C. Judson, George W. Shepard, Moses S. Platt, Michael S. Daniels. 1836, Sylvester Gilbert, pres't; Moses S. Platt, Michael S. Daniels, William H. Marshall, James W. Lytle. 1837, Erastus Vilas, pres't; John G. Gilbert, Amos Bacon, Henry D. Laughlin, William Melhinch. 1838, Charles Hill, pres't; John Clark, Henry D. Laughlin, Amos Bacon, Socrates N. Sherman. 1839 (votes, 255), Amos Bacon, pres't; Collins A. Burnham, Edwin Clark, William E. Guest, Allen Chaney. 1840, George W. Shepard, pres't; Allen Chaney, Joshua L. Warner, William H. Marshall, John Barber. 1841, David Crichton, pres't; William H. Marshall, William Bacon, Thomas Bacon, David Burdett. 1842, David Crichton, pres't; James G. Wilson, Charles Shepard, Thomas Birkby, Nathan S. Pitkin. Map of the village, by W. J. Gillett, adopted and placed on file in the county clerk's office. 1843, Amos Bacon, pres't; Elijah White, Joseph Hutchin-



David H. Lyon



son, jr., George M. Foster, Edwin Clark. 1844, James G. Hopkins, pres't; Henry T. Bacon, Alden Vilas, William Jones, Amaziah B. James. 1845, James G. Hopkins, pres't; Amaziah B. James, Alden Vilas, William Jones, Henry T. Bacon. 1846, Amaziah B. James, pres't; Harvey Thomas, Jeremiah Baldwin, Amasa W. Woolley, George D. V. Seymour. 1847, Cornelius Stillman, pres't; David C. Judson, James G. Averell, George N. Seymour, Royal Vilas. 1848, Egbert N. Fairchild, pres't; James G. Hopkins, Charles Shepard, William E. Guest, William Jones. 1849, Stillman Foote, pres't; David Crichton, Albert Chismore, Benjamin Whitney, Elijah White. 1850, William Bacon, pres't; David Crichton, Amasa W. Woolley, Nehemiah Whitney, Silvester Gilbert. 1851 (four months), Wm. Jones, pres't; Egbert N. Fairchild, Jeremiah Baldwin, Amaziah B. James, Collins A. Burnham; 1851 (new charter), William C. Brown, pres't; Edwin Clark, Elijah B. Allen, Henry S. Humphry, for 1st ward; Allen Chaney, Henry Rockwell, William Furness, for 2d ward; Nathan S. Pitkin, Albert Tyler, Luke Baldwin, for 3d ward. 1852 (votes, 571), Wm. C. Brown, pres't; John Austin, David Field, John F. Rosseel, Ralzman Haskell, William C. Alden, Daniel D. T. Carr, Nathaniel Taggert, Nathaniel Lewis, Luke Baldwin. 1853 (votes, 400), John F. Rosseel, pres't; George D. V. Seymour, Jacob H. Guest, David M. Chapin, Wm. Furness, Alonzo E. Alden, Allen Chaney, Philander Robbins, Wm. Jones, Ira Wheelock. 1854 (votes, 441), John F. Rosseel, pres't; John Barber, Smith Stillwell, jr., George M. Foster, Ozro S. Cummings, F. N. Burt, William Furness, Norman Sackrider, Wm. Jones, George P. Ryon. 1855 (votes, 446), Thomas Bacon, pres't; Egbert N. Fairchild, Silvester Gilbert, Wm. C. Brown, Elisha Sanderson, Franklin N. Burt, Patrick V. Lankton, Cyrus Vilas, Wm. H. Young, J. A. Stevens. 1856 (votes, 606), Silvester Gilbert, pres't; Walter B. Allen, Heman F. Millard, Royal Vilas, Franklin N. Burt, James D. Raymond, Erastus Vilas, 2d, Patrick V. Lankton, John Allendorph, Roswell S. Ryon. 1857 (votes, 631), Silvester Gilbert, pres't; Walter B. Allen, Heman F. Millard, Ela N. Merriam, Franklin N. Burt, James D. Raymond, Allen Chaney, Patrick V. Lankton, Jno. Allendorph, Albert Chismore. 1858, Seth G. Pope, pres't; George Morris, Charles P. Egert, Geo. Parker, John G. McDonald, Ozro S. Cummings, Jas. M. Ives, Alric M. Herriman, Luke Baldwin, Joseph Thompson. 1859, Seth G. Pope, pres't; George Morris, Charles P. Egert, Jacob Henry Guest, Benjamin L. Jones, William C. Alden, Daniel D. T. Carr, Alric M. Herriman, Louis D. Hoard, Joseph Thompson. 1860, Alric M. Herriman, pres't; William C. Brown, Jacob H. Guest, George Witherhead, Benjamin L. Jones, Wm. C. Alden, Charles S. Burt, Carlos Slocum, George New Meyer, Joseph Thompson. 1861, Alric M. Herriman, pres't; Wm. C. Brown, George Witherhead, Jacob H. Guest, Benjamin L. Jones, Wm. C. Alden, Patrick Golden, Carlos Slocum, Joseph Thompson, Geo. New Meyer. 1862, David C. Judson, pres't; George Parker, Thomas Bacon, Ela N. Merriam, Amos S. Partridge, Patrick Golden, Hiram Chatterton, Joseph Thompson, Henry W. Ferguson, Alric M. Herriman. 1863, David C. Judson, pres't; Edwm M. Holbrook, John W. Hastings, James M. Chamberlain, James L. Ives, Thos. Mullin, Harvey L. Jones, James H. Morgan, Joseph Thompson, William Armstrong. 1864, Chas. G. Myers, pres't; Calvin W. Gibbs, Nathaniel H. Lytle, Chas. I. Baldwin, Harrison C. Pearson, Harvey L. Jones, Walter B. Allen, Henry F. Church, Carlos Slocum, Reuben M. Barnes. 1865, Calvin W. Gibbs, pres't; J. Henry Guest, Nathaniel H. Lytle, George D.

Seymour, Erastus Vilas, 2d, Patrick H. Delaney, Francis N. Burt, DeWitt C. Brown, George R. Bell, James H. Morgan. 1866, DeWitt C. Brown, pres't; Jacob Henry Guest, Nathaniel H. Lytle, Henry T. Bacon, Patrick H. Delaney, Erastus Vilas, 2d, Patrick Golden, George R. Bell, William L. Proctor, Allen B. Phillips. 1867, DeWitt C. Brown, pres't; Nathaniel H. Lytle, Arthur Callaghan, Charles I. Baldwin, James A. Mack, Galen W. Pearson, Merchant J. Ives, William L. Proctor, Wm. Armstrong, William H. Young.

City Officers.—1868, William C. Brown, mayor; Charles I. Baldwin, Walter B. Allen, Henry Rodee, aldermen 1st ward; Benjamin L. Jones, Galen W. Pearsons, Patrick Hackett, aldermen 2d ward; Carlisle B. Herriman, Urias Pearson, Chester Waterman (until July), Wm. L. Proctor (after July), aldermen 3d ward; Calvin W. Gibbs, supervisor 1st ward; William C. Alden, supervisor 2d ward; Zina B. Bridges, supervisor 3d ward. 1869, William C. Brown, mayor; Charles G. Myers, William H. Daniels, William J. Averell, aldermen 1st ward; Patrick Hackett, Gates Curtis, John G. McDonald, aldermen 2d ward; Carlisle B. Herriman, William L. Proctor, George W. Smith, aldermen 3d ward; Calvin W. Gibbs, supervisor 1st ward; Wm. C. Alden, supervisor 2d ward; Zina B. Bridges, supervisor 3d ward. 1870, Z. B. Bridges, mayor; W. H. Daniels, J. Baker, W. B. Allen, aldermen 1st ward; George W. Mack, Charles M. Adams, Patrick Hackett, aldermen 2d ward; William L. Proctor, William A. Newell, Timothy Larkin, aldermen 3d ward; Delos McCurdy, recorder; C. W. Gibbs, W. C. Allen, James Armstrong, supervisors. 1871, W. L. Proctor, mayor; John Barber, C. P. Goodno, C. S. Phillips, aldermen 1st ward; George W. Mack, John C. McVean, Thos. Whalen, aldermen 2d ward; W. A. Newell, M. C. Loomis, Benj. Tilley, aldermen 3d ward; E. White, recorder; C. W. Gibbs, W. C. Allen, James Armstrong, supervisors. 1872, William L. Proctor, mayor; Ela N. Merriam, Stephen H. Higbee, L. Hasbrouck, jr., aldermen 1st ward; William C. Alden, John Glass, Lyman D. Burt, aldermen 2d ward; Wm. A. Newell, Benjamin Tilley, Thomas N. Derby, aldermen 3d ward; Calvin W. Gibbs, George W. Mack, James Armstrong, supervisors. 1873, under enactment of the Legislature the council of 1872 held over. 1874, W. L. Proctor, mayor; Ela N. Merriam, Charles G. Egert, Wm. Wheeler, W. C. Alden, James Hall, Patrick Hackett, John Austin, S. G. Pope, George B. Oswell, Francis R. Houlihan, Henry W. Ferguson, Michael T. Power, aldermen; Elijah White, recorder; John W. Stone, Harvey L. Jones, C. H. Butrick, Francis Kiah, supervisors. 1875, John F. Rosseel, mayor; E. White, recorder; W. H. Daniels, C. G. Egert, J. W. Hastings, James Hall, Henry Lovejoy, Patrick Hackett, John Austin, C. H. Butrick, A. B. Chapin, F. R. Houlihan, H. W. Ferguson, M. T. Power, aldermen; J. W. Stone, Charles Lyon, James Armstrong, W. D. Britton, supervisors. 1876, James Armstrong, mayor; E. White, recorder; Luke D. Ralph, Arnold E. Smith, John W. Hastings, Henry Lovejoy, John W. Piercy, Patrick Hackett, Charles H. Butrick, S. W. Day, C. P. Geer, H. W. Ferguson, F. R. Houlihan, Adolphus Daily, aldermen; J. Y. Chapin, H. L. Jones, S. F. Palmer, jr., J. T. Cunningham, supervisors. 1877, James Armstrong, mayor; Elijah White, recorder; L. D. Ralph, Joseph Gilbert, J. W. Hastings, John W. Piercy, Duncan C. Turner, Alex. A. Valley, George Foster, S. W. Day, George R. Bell, John Pray, Ed. P. McElligott, Michael T. Power, aldermen; (Mr. Gilbert resigned and Wm. Wheeler was elected in his place). J. Y. Chapin, C. Marcean, S. E. Palmer, jr., H. S. Lighthall, supervisors. 1878, Geo. A. Eddy, mayor; E. White, recorder; Amos Wells, E. N. Merriam, J. W. Hastings, Chas.



Geo Kelly



M. Adams, Edward Merry, Sanford S. Sturtevant, Stillman Foote, M. S. Lee, S. W. Day, Francis R. Houlihan, W. D. Britton, Robert Wright, aldermen; Chas. G. Egert, Christopher Marceau, John Austin, William Quillinan, supervisors. 1879, J. W. Parker, mayor; D. E. Southwick, J. W. Hastings, G. A. Schellenger, C. Marceau, Ed. Merry, James McGuire, S. Foote, George Hall, John Hannan, Joseph Sackett, Isaac Fadden, Robert Wright, aldermen. 1880, J. W. Parker, mayor; H. T. Bacon, John Donnelly, L. D. Ralph, L. Hasbrouck, jr., J. Jillson, R. Pickup, George Hall, A. M. Herriman, W. M. Baird, Adolphus Daily, D. Henderson, Isaac Fadden, aldermen. 1881, E. J. Chapin, mayor; L. D. Ralph, J. H. Brownlow, John Glass, John Q. Adams, John F. Seely, A. N. Partridge, Wm. Appleyard, John Gourley, aldermen. 1882, E. J. Chapin, mayor; L. D. Ralph, H. B. Howard, John Glass, John Adams, John F. Seely, J. P. Johnston, William Appleyard, John Gourley, aldermen. 1883, W. J. Averell, mayor; H. B. Howard, J. W. Hastings, John Glass, Nathaniel Wells, J. P. Johnson, David H. Bowen, John Gourley, and D. B. Wilcox, aldermen. Supervisors, first ward, William Peters; second ward, Alfred D. Bowen; third ward, Arnold E. Smith; fourth ward, Peter Kiah. R. B. Lowry, recorder. 1884, W. L. Proctor, mayor; H. B. Howard, J. W. Hastings (died in office), James Chatterton, Nathaniel Wells, J. H. Johnston, David H. Bowen, Albert H. Hancock, D. B. Wilcox, aldermen. 1885, Charles Lyon, mayor; H. B. Howard, D. E. Southwick, Nathaniel Wells, James Chatterton, D. H. Bowen, J. P. Johnston, A. H. Hancock, James P. Cunningham, aldermen. 1886, Wm. L. Proctor, mayor; James A. Mack, recorder; E. D. Southwick, Geo. Hall, N. Wells, D. H. Bowen, Frank Owen, James Cunningham, aldermen; Levi Gadbaw, Enos McBane, F. R. Houlihan, Chas. G. Idler, supervisors. 1887, George Hall, mayor; Geo. E. Van Kennan, recorder; Geo. D. Seymour, John Donnelly, Jas. A. Patterson, John B. Tyo, Frank Owen, James G. Westbrook, Dennis Lynch, Joseph Bergeron, aldermen; Levi Gadbaw, Enos McBane, B. O. Hathway Chas. G. Idler, supervisors. 1888, Geo. Hall, mayor; Geo. E. Van Kennan, recorder; John Donnelly, R. H. Houston, John B. Tyo, Jas. A. Patterson, James G. Westbrook, Frank Owen, Joseph Bergeron, Dennis Lynch, aldermen; Levi Gadbaw, Alza Richards, E. H. Atwater, Geo. Ashwood, supervisors. 1889, Edgar A. Newell, mayor; G. S. Dorwin, recorder; Geo. Hall, L. D. Ralph, J. T. Patterson, Edward Merry, Frank Owen, Geo. Brash, Dennis Lynch, Albert Hancock aldermen; Geo. E. Morris, H. G. Chandler, O. F. Partridge, F. R. Houlihan, N. W. Howard, supervisors. 1890, Edgar A. Newell, mayor; G. S. Dorwin, recorder; L. D. Ralph, James H. Lytle, Edward Merry, W. G. Moore, Geo. Brash, S. H. Miller, Albert H. Hancock, John J. Kelly, aldermen; C. A. Merriman, H. G. Chandler, S. H. Palmer, Chas. Frasier, supervisors, 1891, John Hannan, mayor; Geo. E. Van Kennan, recorder; James H. Lytle, H. F. James, W. G. Moore, James A. Maguire, H. S. Miller, Thos. Spratt, John J. Kelly, Joseph Bergeron, aldermen; Geo. F. Darrow, G. C. Idler, James Ives, D. Lynch, supervisors. 1892, Chas. H. McClair, mayor; Geo. E. Van Kennan, recorder; H. F. James, Geo. Hall, James A. Maguire, E. N. Burt, Thomas Spratt, D. O. McRostie, Joseph Bergeron, John Kelly, aldermen; Geo. F. Darrow, Chas. G. Idler, O. F. Partridge, John Frasier, supervisors. 1893, Edgar A. Newell, mayor; Jas. A. Martin, recorder; H. F. James, Fred A. Davis, E. N. Burt, Thos. Whalen, D. O. McRostie, Joseph Donahue, John J. Kelly, James Hunter, aldermen; Levi Gadbaw, Chas. G. Idler, O. F. Partridge, John Earl, supervisors; H. L. Jones, city clerk.

The city of Ogdensburg was incorporated by an act of the Legislature passed April 27, 1868. The boundary was not changed, but each ward elected its three aldermen independent of each other. The mayor and recorder were elected at large by the citizens.

The charter was amended on May 2, 1873, and the council held over. Thereafter the aldermen, three from each ward, were elected by the entire city, doing away with ward rites or distinction. Another ward was erected from the third, making all the territory below, or northerly portion of Patterson street the fourth ward.

In 1881 the charter was again amended, allowing only two aldermen to each ward and to hold office two years, one to be elected each year thereafter.

In the spring of 1893 the charter was again amended and a portion of the officers were held over. The term of the offices of mayor and recorder were lengthened to two years. The election to take place only every alternate year, when the mayor, recorder and one alderman from each ward will be elected. A Board of Public Works was established by the act, consisting of four, who are to hold office four years each; one to be appointed each year by the Common Council and to serve without compensation. The board have full control of the streets and sewers, doing away with the office of street commissioner.

City Water Works on the Holly system were erected at the south end of the dam in the summer of 1869, at an expense of \$135,000. Water mains were laid mostly of cement pipe, through the principal streets of Ogdensburg the first year, and several fire hydrants set. The pumps are driven by a turbine for domestic purposes, and two extra ones are held in reserve for fire purposes, together with a large steam engine that can readily be coupled in case of drought or accident. In 1893 there were nearly twenty miles of mains, 106 fire hydrants and 118 gates.

The Water Power on the Oswegatchie at this point was first utilized by Father Piquet, he having obtained a perpetual lease from the French authorities at Quebec and built a dam and saw mill in 1751.

One writer claimed the mill and dam was erected by Capt Vernuil Lorimier, he having obtained a lease or deed from the Indians. The English made no claim to the property, but only utilized the power to

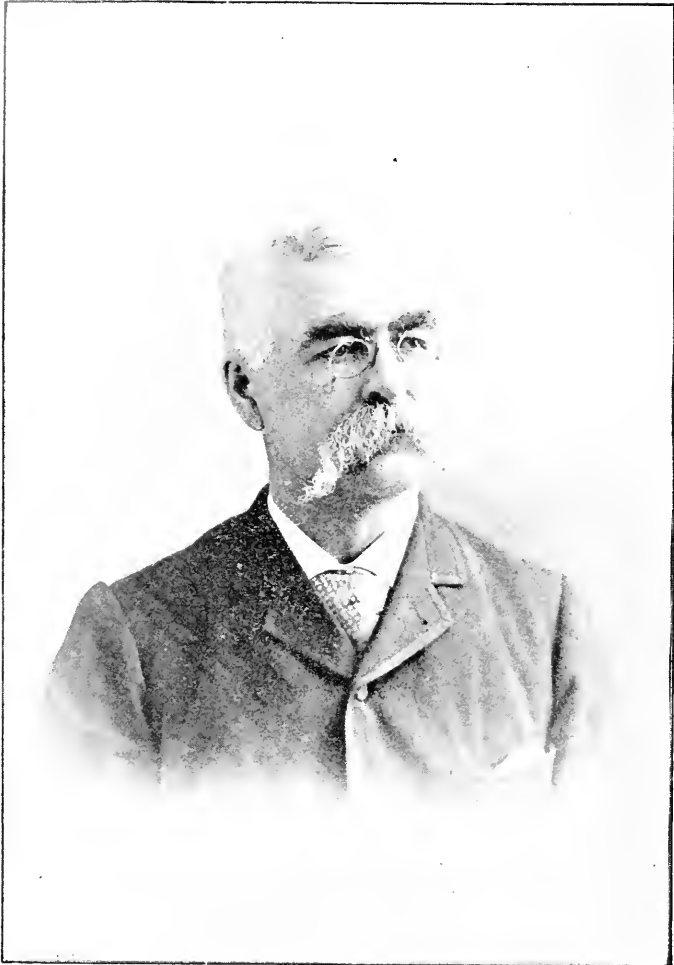
manufacture lumber. Samuel Ogden obtained a right to the water power by the purchase of the land from the State of New York, and also by a quit claim deed from Mrs. Lorimier. David Parish became the owner of the water power on the southerly end of the dam, by purchase of the village plat in 1808. Nathan Ford became seized in fee simple of the balance of the power, and conveyed a portion of the same to Thomas Dinney in 1828. In the fall of 1835, the balance of the power owned by the Ford estate was sold to Smith Stilwell, H. Thomas, B. S. Doty, E. N. Fairchilds and I. G. Hopkins. Two lots, with power, were then sold; one for a distillery and one for a tannery, and each restricted with certain conditions. A company was then formed under the name of "The Ogdensburg Water-Power Company." The power, exclusive of the two runs mentioned, was then divided into 100 runs in two classes—twenty-five in the first and seventy-five in the second. The water-power plant was also divided into four sections, as follows: Section A included all the lots lying north of Lake street, between Main street and the river, up to E. B. Allen's lot No. 3. Section B included all the lots lying south of Main street to Rensselaer avenue, and between Lake and Canal streets. Section C lies between Lake street and the Oswegatchie River, and includes all the lots between Canal street on a straight line to the river, and the Cold Spring. Section D comprises all the lots lying between the Oswegatchie River from the bridge up to a line with Canal street, and to Lake street, and thence to the bridge. The company sold thirty-two runs of water, only binding the parties to keep the wall or dam opposite their premises in repair. No provision having been made for the rebuilding or repair of the dam and walls when required, therefore, on February 1, 1842, an agreement was made dividing the balance of the runs (sixty-eight) between themselves, by a partition deed, and binding each other and their successors to bear an equal proportion of the expense to rebuild and keep the same in repair. As a compensation for this burden, each power had the right of a surplus run, to be used only when the water flowed one foot deep or more over the dam.

A suit in equity was brought by Henry Rodee, *et al.*, plaintiffs, *vs.* The City of Ogdensburg, *et al.*, defendants, and a judgment rendered in the form of a decree, July 29, 1872, defining the rights. Under the de-

cree a run of water was defined to be equal to a flow of twenty-five cubic feet per second, under a head of nine feet, which is equal on a good wheel to twenty-five horse power. Weirs were ordered to be constructed at the bulkhead of each run using water, as follows: A copper bolt was sunk in the rock at the northwest end of the dam, to designate the height or crest of the dam. The frame of the bulkhead to each run was to extend up about four feet above the level of the bolt and downward five feet below the level of the bolt to a girt or the breast of the weir, which is to extend to the rock or about five feet below and planked tight, causing the water to flow over the breast and between the posts of the bulkhead. The gate is operated by means of a worm gear or screw, set in front of the bulkhead and moves in grooves cut in the posts on either side. The gate when lowered even with the breast of the weir, allows a free flow of water through the opening. In closing the weir or shutting off the water, the gate is raised by means of the screws to any height required, thus making every run uniform in the use of water. By the rules of the decree, both classes may run until the water in the river drops one foot below the crest of the dam, when the second class are to stop running until the water raises in the pond six inches. The first class may run until the water in the pond drops two feet below the crest of the dam, where they are to stop running until the water rises six inches. Both classes may run on Saturday afternoon until the water falls one foot below the respective limit, of each class.

The Press.—The first newspaper printed in this place or in the county of St. Lawrence was the *Palladium*, a two-page weekly 11 by 17½ inches. It was started in December, 1810, by J. C. Kipp and T. C. Strong; David Parish furnished the capital and D. W. Church the office building. The paper was distributed through the county by foot-post acting as carriers. On account of the difficulty in getting suitable paper it was occasionally printed on foolscap. It was Federal in politics and denounced the War of 1812. Mr. Louis Hasbrouck, of this city, has a copy of this paper, in which an account is given of General Wilkinson's army passing down the St. Lawrence River in November, 1813. The paper was discontinued in 1814.





S. W. Palmer

The St. Lawrence Republican was commenced in Potsdam in the fall of 1826 by William H. Wyman. It was 20 by 29 inches, published weekly and distributed by post. It was the first Democratic paper in the county and published in opposition to the *St. Lawrence Gazette*. In the summer of 1827 it was removed to Canton. In January, 1830, Mr. Preston King purchased the paper and commenced its publication in Ogdensburg and continued it until 1833, when it was sold to Samuel Hoard. In 1834 F. D. Flanders became a partner. In the fall of that year the paper passed into the hands of M. W. and J. M. Tillotson. In April, 1839, the establishment was consumed by fire. Early in the summer the publishing was resumed and the paper enlarged. In the fall of 1841 it passed into the hands of F. B. Hitchcock and H. M. Smith, who published it until July 16, 1848, when Mr. W. N. Oswell purchased Mr. Hitchcock's interest. In December, 1857, Mr. Hitchcock repurchased Mr. Oswell's interest and continued its publication until March 17, 1852, when M. W. Tillotson, a former proprietor, took Mr. Smith's interest. In October the office was again consumed by fire, but the paper was continued on a small half sheet for a short time, and in January, 1853, it was enlarged and its publication continued to May, 1855, when John A. Haddock purchased a one-third interest in the establishment. In April, 1856, he sold his interest to I. G. Stilwell. In November, 1858, Henry R. James and James W. Hopkins purchased the entire establishment, and in December, 1860, Mr. H. R. James became the sole proprietor. In January, 1874, S. P. Remington and S. H. Palmer purchased a one-third interest.

The paper, being Democratic from the beginning, soon became the leading organ of the county and remained as such until the formation of the Republican party in 1855, when it became the organ of the new party in the county and has so remained since.

At the death of H. R. James in 1882, the establishment was sold to a stock company, and S. H. Palmer became its business manager.

The Northern Light.—This was an anti-Masonic paper commenced July 7, 1831, by W. B. Rodgers, and soon passed into the hands of A. B. James and A. Tyler, who published it about a year, when Mr. James became its editor. In April, 1834, its name was changed to *The Times*, and at the end of the fourth volume it was enlarged to six

columns, and its title changed to the *Ogdensburg Times*. In July, 1837, Dr. A. Tyler again became associated with Mr. James and the name was again changed to the *Times and Advertiser*. In July, 1838, Dr. Tyler became its sole publisher and continued until March, 1844, when it was transferred to Foot & Seely, and the name changed to the *Frontier Sentinel*, and sold at \$1.00 per year. Mr. Seely died August 17, 1844, and the paper was continued by Henry G. Foot until June, 1847, when the name was changed to the *Ogdensburg Sentinel*, price \$1.75 per year. In November, 1849, Stillman Foot became its proprietor, the price being reduced to \$1.00, and he continued its publication for some three years thereafter. Mr. Foot also, in connection with the weekly, published a daily paper called *The Daily Sentinel*, which was commenced April 14, 1848, at one cent per number, but was given up in September of that year; it being the first effort made to print a daily paper in the village. Both papers were discontinued shortly after.

The Meteorological Register.—This paper was published monthly and commenced January 1, 1839, by J. H. Coffin, the principal of the academy. It was devoted to scientific inquiries, but for the want of patronage was discontinued at the end of four months.

The Ogdensburg Forum.—This paper was a small tri-weekly, commenced April 24, 1848, by A. Tyler, in support of the Whig party and in the interest of General Taylor. At the end of six months the tri-weekly was discontinued and the weekly continued until February, 1851, when the office was used for job work only until 1852, when the press was removed to Gouverneur.

The Daily Morning News.—This paper was commenced in March, 1852, by William N. Oswell, a former editor of the *St. Lawrence Republican*, and Fayette Robinson. It was neutral in politics, and conducted with an ability and enterprise which entitled it to a liberal support. In September of that year, Mr. Oswell issued from this office a weekly paper, also neutral, by the name of *The Weekly News*, which soon after was temporarily suspended, but was again issued in a smaller form, but both papers were suspended soon after.

The Ogdensburg Daily Times.—This was a second trial of a daily paper, commenced in October, 1852, by William Yeaton and Warren





George F. Darrow

Dow. It was printed at the Republican office, and was independent in politics. The paper was edited with ability, but the publication was arrested by a disastrous fire after one or two issues.

The American.—This was a weekly paper edited by E. M. Holbrook, and was started under the excitement of the “Know Nothing” movement, about the year 1855-6. The political sentiments advocated were that “Americans must rule America,” and that no one should be elected to office that in any way held allegiance to a foreign power, king or potentate. After a few years the excitement passed away and the paper was discontinued.

The Boys' Journal.—This paper was commenced in 1856 by H. R. James, James W. Hopkins and Charles R. Foster, who consolidated two amateur boys' printing establishments and published a daily paper. A short time after they purchased a Guernsey press and started the *Weekly Journal*. In 1857 Mr. Foster sold his interest to James and Hopkins, who continued the publication of both papers till they purchased the *St. Lawrence Republican*. The weekly was merged into the *St. Lawrence Republican*, and the “Boys” dropped and “Daily” substituted in the title of the daily paper. This was the first successful daily newspaper published in Ogdensburg, *The Ogdensburg Journal*, which has from the beginning of the daily been connected with the weekly *St. Lawrence Republican*.

The Advance.—This paper was started in March, 1861, by James W. Hopkins, who ran a daily in connection with the weekly paper for a short time only. *The Weekly Advance* passed into the hands of the Democracy, when Mr. O'Brien and A. S. Partridge took the papers and continued their publication, changing the weekly to *The St. Lawrence Weekly Democrat*. In May, 1863, Mr. O'Brien was succeeded by E. M. Holbrook, and the paper continued until October, 1864, when it was purchased by Ransom Skeels, who discontinued the daily and reduced the size of the weekly. In April, 1867, Mr. J. Hynes purchased the paper, refurnished it with new presses and type, enlarged and otherwise improved it and increased its circulation. In May, 1877, Mr. G. F. Darrow, the present owner, purchased the establishment and soon changed it to an eight-page paper, which is now one of the most complete county papers in the State. Recently a

commodious press room has been added to the establishment, furnished with steam power, several large presses and all necessary machines for turning out job work on a large scale, such as shearing, folding, etc. It is one of the largest and most complete printing houses in Northern New York.

The Monitor.—This was a weekly paper, started by Gardiner B. Chapin in 1869, Republican in sentiment, but representing a faction of that party only. It was said that Roscoe Conklin furnished the capital to start with. The paper had a small circulation and after some two years it was discontinued.

The Critic.—This paper was started in 1878 by J. H. Nicholson, being independent in politics, and issued semi-weekly. He also issued a daily for a short time. His office was burned twice within two years, and through financial embarrassment it was discontinued, and the stock sold out.

The Signal.—This was started in the spring of 1883, by Rev. N. Klock. It was commenced as an independent paper, published weekly at \$1.00 per year. In the presidential campaign of 1884, the paper advocated the temperance movement, but shortly after favored the Republican side of politics. In the fourth year the subscription list was sold to a Gouverneur paper, when the *Signal* was discontinued.

The News.—This paper was commenced in the fall of 1883, by Z. B. and H. C. Buckman, issued twice a week, and started out as an independent, and has so continued up to the last presidential election, when its influence was given in favor of Harrison. In the winter of 1890, the two issues were separated in name, the one retaining the original name (*The News*) and the other *The Star*. The two papers and presses were sold July 1, 1890, to Capt. Henry Holland, who changed one to a daily paper on February 2, 1891, and the other to the *Saturday News* once a week. On September 7, 1893, the papers were sold to the Ogdensburg News Company, Mr. Holland as manager.

The Courier.—A Catholic weekly paper was commenced to be published April 13, 1889; Father Conroy, editor, and Henry Holland, manager. The paper was sold to a stock company on September 1, 1892. On December 1, 1893, the concern was leased to John McCormic, who now continues its publication.



Henry Holland.



Schools.—The first school taught in Ogdensburg, apart from private instructions, was held in the old French barracks about 1807, or after Mr. Ford vacated the place; Henry Plumb, being one of the six or eight scholars who attended the school. On account of the impending trouble, the barracks was required for the use of the soldiers, and the school was therefore opened on the east side of the Oswegatchie in 1809, in what was known as "Capt. Cherry's bivouac." The number of pupils soon increased beyond the capacity of the place and a private house was used up to the first year of the war only. On the return of peace (in 1815) a school was again opened in a private building. In about 1817 a plain two story school house was built on the east corner lot of Green and Water streets (now Crescent), which served the whole village for a number of years. In 1825 the population had so increased that a stone school house was erected on the Corner of Knox and Caroline streets. In 1837 a house was rented on Main street, and three school districts were erected, two on the east side and on the west side of the Oswegatchie. As the population further increased school houses were built as follows: No. 1, built of brick, on Franklin street, in 1850; No. 2, of brick, on Washington street, in 1854; No. 3, of brick, on Park street, in 1853; No. 4, of stone, on Ford avenue, second ward, 1856; No. 5, of brick, in the east part of the village; No. 6, of stone, on Lafayette street, in 1864; No. 7, of brick, on Barre street, in 1870; also No. 8, on the corner of Ford avenue and Pine street, the same year. The last two are two stories high, and two school rooms in each story. No. 9, of wood on Knox street, on the engine house lot, that was purchased in 1847; the house was erected in 1865 and remodeled in about 1889. The Grammar school building was erected of brick on Washington street about 1877; the Free Academy, of brick, originally the town hall, was remodeled in 1879.

The old academy was erected of stone on State street in 1834, built at an expense of \$4,000, half of which was subscribed by the citizens of the village, and the balance raised by tax on the town under certain conditions, allowing credit on the tuition of any scholar from the districts of the town to the amount of the interest, on tax of said district. A portion of the building was used for town purposes. The building was burned a number of years later.

An act in relation to schools and academies in the village of Ogdensburg, passed April 13, 1857, consolidated in a school district all the territory comprised within the corporate limits of the village of Ogdensburg; also those parts of school districts Nos. 1 and 21, of the town of Oswegatchie, lying without the said corporate limits. The schools so organized into one school district were made subject to the control of a Board of Education, to consist of nine members, to be elected at the annual election of the village, for a term of three years each, three to be elected each year thereafter, and to serve without compensation. According to subsequent laws, the Board of Education "shall before the first day of May, in each year thereafter, determine and certify to the said village trustees, the amount of money required, over and above all other funds on hand applicable to that purpose, required for teacher's wages, and other necessary expenses for the year to come, for the maintenance of such schools; and the trustees shall cause to be assessed the said sums so certified to on the taxable property and corporations within the said district, etc. The common schools hereafter to be kept and maintained in the district, shall be free to all the inhabitants of the same over four years of age. This act shall also apply to the city corporation the same as it did to the village."

The quarter ending November 23, 1893, there were forty teachers employed, exclusive of the superintendent, and the salaries paid were \$37,150. The ordinary running expenses, exclusive of fuel, was \$515.

The number of children of school age on August 20, 1892, was 4,225. The number of children of school age who attended school part of the year was 1,752. The average daily attendance of children of school age was 1,185. The number attending parochial schools was 800. The number of students holding the Regents' preliminary certificates was 135; of students in the academy, by courses, was: Classical diplomas 16, English diplomas 17, academic diplomas 42. The number of post-graduate students, taking classical diplomas 42, academic diplomas 10.

RECEIPTS FOR THE ACADEMY.

Tuitions paid by those residing outside of corporation.....	\$ 905.47
From Literature Fund.....	432.23
From U. S. Deposit Fund.....	451.00
From Public School Fund.....	776.00

The Ogdensburg Club was organized and incorporated March 5, 1889. It is under the management of nine directors, one-third being elected at each annual meeting, which occurs on the first Wednesday of April. A president, vice-president, secretary and treasurer are elected from the board of managers. All business men within the city are eligible to membership. The entrance fee is \$25, dues \$1 per month. Honorary members within a radius of twelve miles, may become such (if elected) by paying an entrance fee, without dues. In the spring of 1892 the constitution was revised, limiting the membership to 100, and the dues were raised to \$20 per year. A lot on State street was purchased and a two-story club house erected at a cost, including lot, building, furniture, etc., of \$15,000. The basement is fitted up for the use of a janitor and his family. The first story has a large hall, a reading room, a drawing room and a billiard room. The second story contains a banquet hall, a gymnasium room and several smaller rooms for cards or games. A portion of the money to erect the building was raised on bonds secured by the property. The income from the billiard room and cigar stand, together with the dues, is expected to pay the running expenses, the interest on the bonds, and to liquidate the indebtedness within ten years.

Gas and Electric Light.—The Ogdensburg Gas Company was organized in August, 1854, with a capital of \$75,000, in shares of \$50. The works were erected in the Second ward near Lake street, between King street and St. Lawrence avenue, in the summer of 1855. In 1875 the capital stock was increased to \$100,000, the works enlarged and a second gasometer built on Market triangular square in the First ward. This branch of the works was abandoned a few years later, owing to kerosene oil coming into general use.

The Electric Light Company was formed in connection with the gas company in the summer of 1887. A thirty-five horse power engine was set up in the gas house, to drive the dynamo, on March 24, 1888, when a few street lights and grocery stores and hotels were lighted. The plant was enlarged by a stone building, 37 by 75 feet, a 150 horse power steam engine and boiler set up, and two full-arc dynamos added, which were started up March 5, 1889. Arrangements were made to add incandescent light, but as yet it has not been put in operation. On the early morning of December 16, 1893, the escaping gas in the puri-

fyng room took fire and blowed up. About half of the stone building, together with a brick annex, were thrown down level with the ground, a mass of ruins, fatally injuring two men.

Banking—Previous to 1825 the circulating medium in St. Lawrence county consisted largely of Canadian issues, from which losses were constantly ensuing. This state of affairs led the supervisors of the county to pass a resolution setting forth the claims of Northern New York to the corporate privileges and benefits of bank issue.

On April 30, 1829, the Ogdensburg Bank was incorporated, for thirty years; capital \$100,000, in 2,000 shares. It went into operation soon after upon the safety fund principle, being the only one of that description ever organized in the county. On December 31, 1858, it discontinued business; the Oswegatchie Bank assumed its obligations.

On October 9, 1838, the St. Lawrence Bank was organized under the laws of the State, to continue 100 years; capital \$100,000 in 1,000 shares, to be managed by twenty-one directors. It began to issue bills January 1, 1839. In the third year it became insolvent and its affairs were closed up.

Several banks were in operation in Ogdensburg at different periods from 1838 to 1850, mostly under the management of New York parties. Among them were the Drovers' Bank and the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank. They were banks of issue and their obligations were usually paid.

On June 13, 1853, the Judson Bank was organized under the general banking laws of the State. About June 1, 1866, a copartnership was formed under the name and style of "Judson Bank," when the business was changed to that of a private institution. Under this change John D. Judson was made president, Daniel Judson cashier. At the death of the latter in 1873, James C. Armstrong was made cashier, and in 1875 William Armstrong was made vice-president. That year David C. Judson, sr., died. He having been a guiding star of the institution, his death proved a great loss. E. N. Merriam was soon afterward made cashier of the bank, but could not keep the credit up to its former standing. January 1, 1878, its doors were closed and the institution declared insolvent, by which many of the depositors lost their money.



Wm. J. Arnold

On November 19, 1854, the Oswegatchie Bank was chartered and went into operation. The first officers were A. Chapman, president; J. G. Averell, vice-president; and E. N. Merriam, cashier. On June 11, 1866, it was changed to a private banking firm, under the name of Averell & Chapman. On December 1, 1875, James S. Bean became associated with the firm, and the name was changed to Averell, Chapman & Bean. On January 15, 1879, the institution was chartered under the name of "Ogdensburg Bank," with a capital of \$100,000. The officers were James G. Averell, president; James S. Bean, vice-president; W. H. Averell, cashier, in place of E. N. Merriam resigned. At the death of Mr. Bean, in 1883, Wm. J. Averell was made vice president. On January 15, 1888, H. A. Egert was made cashier, and at his death, January 15, 1887, Samuel W. Leonard acted as assistant cashier, and was chosen cashier January 1, 1889, which place he has since continued to fill. The bank, for the past forty years, has been one of the solid institutions of the place, having a good working capital, and carries a line of deposits of about \$400,000.

In 1874 C. G. Egert & Co. opened a banking house on Ford street, in Ogdensburg, with a capital of \$50,000. After doing business for about three years it closed up its affairs.

On June 1, 1880, the First National Bank of Ogdensburg was organized, under the banking laws, with a capital of \$100,000, and commenced to issue its currency. The officers were James R. Bill, president; Sidney Brown, vice-president; E. N. Merriam, cashier. The directors were J. R. Bill, S. Brown, A. B. James, E. N. Merriam, Chas. Ashley, Chas. G. Egert, John Hannan, Chas. G. Myers, D. N. Crouse, John Thorn, H. A. Chapman, L. G. Proctor and E. S. Crapser. The officers of 1893 are J. R. Bill, president; J. M. Kellogg, vice-president; and R. J. Donahue, cashier, who was appointed shortly after E. N. Merriam's death, which occurred in April, 1893. The present directors, including the president, are Wm. L. Proctor, J. H. Brownlow, John Hannan, Geo. F. Darrow, E. A. Newell, H. B. Howard and H. D. Northrup. This bank has a good working capital, has the confidence of the people, and carries a line of deposits of nearly \$300,000.

Manufactures.—For a number of years after the settlement began at this place, the water power was principally used to manufacture lumber

for a foreign market. After the Oswego Canal was opened the industry was greatly stimulated, and the best of the timber in the surrounding country was cut off. Since that time two saw mills have been kept in use in cutting the leavings and second growth for home consumption. After the opening of the Northern Railroad, a large share of the timber handled in the New England States passed through Ogdensburg, besides considerable quantities exported south over the two railway lines, the Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg, and the Utica & Black River. This point, situated at the foot of lake navigation, and at the terminus of several important lines of railway, affords extraordinary facilities for handling this important product, obtained from Canada and Michigan. Companies, with large amounts of capital, have been organized for that purpose, of one of which Wm. L. Proctor is now manager, which is doing a large business in both rough and dressed lumber, having erected steam planing mills for the latter purpose. J. Hannan & Co. are also doing an extensive business at present in that same line.

Flouring Mills.—Grinding grain was the next largest business industry carried on by the use of the water power. The Ford mill, built in 1797, was sold to Harvey Thomas in 1840, who sold it to Wm. Furness in 1850; it then passed to Doty & Phillips in 1864, then to C. Lyon & Phillips. S. Day purchased the mill in the spring of 1877. The mill was burned in the spring of 1878, and rebuilt the same year of stone. A set of Curtis Turbines was put in, and a new class of machinery with burr stones; also a new set of rollers. In May, 1883, N. M. Curtis took possession of the mill and ran it to January, when it was sold to J. W. Colnan, who operated the mill up to the time of his death, 1893. This mill has the exclusive right of custom grinding.

The Oswegatchie mill was built in 1836, and was destroyed by fire in April, 1863. Mr. Foot purchased the power and commenced to rebuild in 1864, and after his death, in 1865, the property was purchased by Messrs. Rodee, Lynde and Nichols. The mill was burned in June, 1882, and has not been rebuilt.

The Iroquois mills and an elevator were built by Geo. Parker in 1863. At his death the mill was leased to Brown, Bill & Co. in the spring of 1873. In 1883 the mill was sold to Rodee, Bill & Co., who overhauled



M. L. Proctor





the same and fitted it up with the new roller process and all the modern improvements necessary for a first-class mill. They attached a steam engine capable of driving the mill independent of water, but use steam only to help out in time of a drouth. The capacity of the mill is 500 barrels per day. This and the custom mill are the only ones that have been in use since 1885. At one time, between 1850 and '60, there were several flour mills in the place. A conical mill situated at the Jones saw mill; one in the boiler shop of John Glass; The Empire, built by W. C. Brown; one in the Babcock pump factory; one in a wood building back of Burt's tannery, and one built by H. Thomas, since burned and rebuilt in stone by W. E. Furness. This mill was sold to S. Brown in 1882, and was fitted up with all modern improvements, also with a steam engine to help in low water. The capacity was 250 barrels per day. Mr. Brown failed in 1886, since which time the mill has been idle.

Foundries and Machine Shops.—The G. Curtis Foundry and Machine shop, situated on Lake street, was built and run as a foundry by J. C. Lewis in 1835; afterwards by Chapin Bros.; later by W. C. Alden, who attached a machine shop, when it came into possession of the present owner in the spring of 1867.

John Glass established a machine shop on the west side of the canal about 1860, where he did general steamboat repairing. In 1872 he moved his shop to the stone building on Lake street.

Chaney & Allen established a foundry and machine shop near the Rome depot, about the year 1830, where they built and repaired engines, and made a general line of castings. The works were driven by steam. In 1880 the building was burned, when Mr. Allen, being then the sole proprietor, purchased a lot on the west side of the canal and erected a stone foundry. At his death Patrick Hackett leased the plant, and has since operated the foundry. Shortly after the Allen foundry burned the plant was purchased by a company, and an iron ore paint mill erected, driven by steam.

Nash Brothers started a machine shop in John Hannan's planing mill in 1888, where they do a general line of machine work, but make a speciality of steamboat engine repairing and building, and the erection of steam heating apparatus.

There are two tanneries in the city, one of which was built in 1828 by Erastus Vilas and is now run and owned by a nephew, Erastus Vilas. The other was established by F. N. Burt some years later. Their principal work is morocco tanning. It is now run by two of his sons, Lyman and Frederick Burt.

H. D. Northrup and his brother established a stave and barrel factory in 1861. After his brother's death in 1867, H. D. has carried on the business alone. The shops were burned in the summer of 1890, and rebuilt on a more modern plan.

A steam dye-works was established in the fall of 1877 by Fred S. McGuire. He added a woolen mill in 1880. In 1886 the mill was burned. About two years later a company was organized and started a woolen mill, which continued for a short time, when Mr. McGuire and David Lyon came into possession of the property and have since continued to operate it, making a fine quality of yarn and coarse cloths.

A carpet cleaning machine and dye works was established by Benjamin Musgrave in 1885 on Crescent street.

A sash, door and blind factory was established by S. G. Pope on Lake street in 1851. It is driven by both water and steam.

H. I. Proctor added to his saw mill establishment a sash, door and blind factory on Mill street in 1889. Hannan & Co. added a sash, door and blind factory to their steam planing mill in 1890 on Water street.

A pump factory was put in operation by A. A. Babcock in 1873 in the old stone flouring mill on King street, which has been operated ever since. A portion of the building was converted in the summer of 1893 into a silverware factory, operated by a company of which Bell Brothers are the principal managers. They manufacture a full line of silverware.

The O. E. Martin hub factory was erected about 1887 on the basin and is driven by both water and steam and turned out a large quantity of wagon hubs yearly. It is now run by a company.

There are now in the city two architects, ten contractors, one hundred and fifty carpenters, forty-five stone and brick masons, ten dry goods merchants, forty-two groceries, ten small dealers, ten barber shops, eight shoe dealers, ten cobblers, three boiler makers, one book bindery, one brass foundry and plating works, six carriage and repair



Henry Rodlee



shops, seven cigar manufacturers, six men's clothing stores, six coal dealers, two cold storage, seven dentists, two farmer's sheds, three florists, three furniture dealers, four hardware dealers, eight stove and hardware dealers, two harness shops, ten hotels, six jewelers, eight ladies' fancy and furnishing goods, two laundries, six livery, sale and boarding stables, two locksmiths, one marble and granite works, fifteen meat markets, six music teachers, six merchant tailors, six paint shops and paper hangers, four plumbing, steam and gas fitters, three sewing machine dealers, four undertakers, seven wood yards, and four toys and fancy goods.

CHRISTIAN ORGANIZATIONS.

The account of the French missionary post at La Galette from 1749 to 1760, connected with the military affairs of that time, has been given in another part of this work. The English possession of the place from 1760 to 1796 had no religious organization further than what comes under a chaplain's duty at a military station. After Nathan Ford took possession of the old barracks religious services were occasionally held there by missionaries or traveling preachers of various denominations. As the neighborhood increased, there was a desire on the part of those who were religiously inclined, to form an organization for worship. On October 5, 1805, a society was formed under the name of the *First Church and Congregation of Christ*. Nathan Ford, John Lyon, Aaron Welton, Louis Hasbrouck, and Thomas J. Davies were elected trustees.

The next important move was to select and settle a clergyman, and as the Lisbon people had settled a Presbyterian clergyman, some of the people of Ogdensburg were anxious to have one also. As the courthouse was a suitable place to meet in, Mr. Ogden proposed to send them an Episcopal clergyman, having already sent on prayer books for their use. He proposed to have two lots laid out, one near the courthouse to be held for a parsonage; the other to be conveyed in fee simple to "the first clergyman who shall reside in town, and perform Episcopal duties therein, for the term of ten years." A farm to be laid out in the vicinity of the town as a parsonage, to be conveyed for the use of the church; also a convenient lot in town whereon to build a church, and for a burying ground. This was rather an unwelcome duty

to impose upon Mr. Ford, who was inclined to the Presbyterian side, while some of the trustees were well pleased with Mr. Ogden's offer. The story is related as authentic, that Mr. Ford was so annoyed at this turn of affairs, having previously decided to establish a Presbyterian clergyman, that he declared *he would go to h— for one* rather than be disappointed. Mr. Ford, however, considered the matter and wrote Mr. Ogden a long and plausible letter, setting forth in substance, that he feared their interest in increasing the settlement would be materially effected if they endeavored to carry out his wishes at present, because the immigration to this country had been largely Presbyterian. He stated that the moment a measure should be pursued which had the shadow of appearance of directing the religious opinions of the people (no matter how pure the motive might be) jealousies would be excited and uneasiness created. "The question arises whether it will not be better to let our people follow their own prejudices and please themselves in their religious pursuits. I have tried to compromise my ideas upon this subject in as concise a manner as possible, and shall conclude them by observing that, circumstanced as we are, to let the organization (as we intended it should be) remain undenominational, and have the people to act for themselves in selecting a clergyman."

Heretofore the people had been supplied occasionally by missionaries. The Rev. Mr. Younglove, a Presbyterian, who had been a tutor in Schenectady College, was up on a visit that fall and preached to them about six weeks. His manner so pleased the people that Mr. Ford united with others in extending to him a call, with a view of receiving in the future the benefit of Mr. Younglove's assistance in founding an academy. He came on the next year in February, 1806, and preached very acceptably, but remained a few months only.

During the following year (1807) there were no meetings in the village, excepting one day by two young men, sent out by the Missionary Society of Massachusetts, who were up to assist in the ceremonies of constituting the Congregational Church at Madrid. The Rev. E. S. Bordey, Congregational missionary from the east, occasionally held services in the court-house for the society, but during the War of 1812-15 no meetings were held in the place.

Denominational feelings and regrets would occasionally crop out, which was evident that a break in the society would sooner or later come.

Baptist Organization.—At length a few believers of the Baptist denomination in Ogdensburg and up Black Lake, organized under the name of "The Oswegatchie Baptist Church," on June 30, 1809, with six male and three female members. Having no clergyman of their denomination, the Rev. E. S. Bordey, Congregational missionary, assisted them, and acted as moderator. He also preached for them occasionally, holding meetings in school houses in the village and up Black Lake. During a period of nearly seven years, including the war period, or from December 10, 1810, to July 12, 1817, no services were held by the Baptists, after which Rev. Jonathan Payne labored with them a number of years. In 1827 Rev. Nathan Colver was called as pastor, and held services in the court-house, when they reorganized and changed their name to the "First Baptist Church of Ogdensburg." They erected a stone church on a lot donated by Mr. Parish, and laid the corner stone July 5, 1830, and dedicated the building the second Tuesday of August, 1833. Elder Kingsford preached the dedicatory sermon. Within a few years the church building was enlarged. In 1871 the church was rebuilt, a fine steeple added, the inside decorated and refurnished. A few years later a portion of the wood work was burned, which was rebuilt without a steeple. To-day the society is in a prosperous condition. The Rev. Albert M. Prentice is pastor.

Presbyterian Organization.—In the fall of 1817 Rev. Royal Phelps and Judge Fine called a meeting of the members of the "First Society and Congregation of Christ," with a view of organizing them into a Presbyterian church, as no regular pastor had presided over that body for some time. The society then numbered about thirty professing Christians of various denominational proclivities. After duly considering the proposition, they decided to remain as they were. About two years after, the Presbyterian element in the old society, with those who lately came to the village, erected a plain wooden chapel, which Mr. Ford called a "gospel born," on the north corner of the block opposite the town hall. On the 8th of December, 1819, they met in their house and organized the "First Presbyterian Church of Oswegatchie,"

with nine male and nine female members. Rev. Barnabus Bruin officiated in the organization and became their first pastor. In the spring of 1824, the society commenced to build a stone church on the present site. The corner stone was laid by St. Lawrence Lodge, F. & A. M., June 11 following, and the building was completed the next year. In 1847 the church was enlarged. Rev. L. M. Miller was called in February, 1837, but on account of a drunken driver upsetting his carriage and breaking his leg, he did not enter upon his labors until the 12th of May following. The young preacher drew the people to such an extent that more room was required to accommodate the growing congregation. The question of building a second church, or enlarging the present one, was a long while under consideration. A plan, however, was started in 1856, to build a church in the second ward. A lot was secured by donation and \$3,600 pledged, but through the influence of a few who preferred a strong central organization, the project failed. The enlargement of the old church was decided upon, and in 1866 it was virtually rebuilt and made considerably larger at great expense. In 1887 the inside was thoroughly repaired, rearranged and decorated. On January 13, 1890, the steeple was damaged, the tower walls cracked, and a chimney fell through the parsonage roof, caused by a wind storm. In the spring the damage was repaired, the organ moved, new windows cut in the wall back of the pulpit, and all the windows reset with cathedral stained glass, and the doors made to swing outward. Dr. Miller is still pastor of the church, hale and hearty, and will have completed his forty-third year of pastorate in February, 1894. The society is large and prosperous.

The Second Presbyterian Church of Oswegatchie was organized in 1823, in the "Alger" school house, District No. 9, with twenty-three members, by Rev. James McAuley. In 1826 the following named persons were elected trustees: John I. Doren, William Anderson, Alexander Jamieson, Jacob Eyseman and John Lammond. The first settled pastor was Rev. James Rodger, who came that same year. In 1836 a frame church was built at a cost of \$1,100. In 1854 the church was enlarged. In 1881 the present stone church was built with a tower, basement and Sunday school room, at a cost of \$9,000. Rev. Alfred Logan is the present pastor.



L. Merrill Miller.



The Third Presbyterian Church, situated at Heuvelton, was organized out of the Congregational body of that place, after being supplied a few years by the St. Lawrence Presbytery, on April 5, 1859. They worshipped in the old Congregational Church until the present edifice was erected in 1879, which was dedicated on December 30 of the same year. Rev. Mr. Robertson was their pastor at the time, and was also very active in building the church. The mixed manner in which the accounts were kept of the expenditures in the erection of the edifice, caused dissatisfaction and turmoil that destroyed the usefulness of the society for several years thereafter. Its membership is only about forty at the present time.

Episcopal Organization.—After the Baptists and Presbyterians withdrew from the old society in 1805 the remaining members began to look for religious homes of their choice. The Rev. Daniel Nash came into the county in 1816, and held services in Ogdensburg. His report states that he was the first Episcopal missionary that came into the county. The next was the Rev. Amos G. Baldwin, in June, 1818, who held services in the old court house occasionally; and on the 23d day of May, 1820, a society was formed with fifteen members, who called the Rev. Lawson Carter as their first rector. A lot was donated by Mr. Parish, and the corner stone laid by the rector on the 10th of August, 1821. The following spring, May 23, 1822, the society was incorporated, with Thos. J. Davies and Isaac Plumb as wardens; Geo. Parish, Louis Hasbrouck, David Ford, D. C. Judson, Andrew McCollum, Junius Walton, Richard W. Colfax and Sylvester Gilbert, vestrymen. The corporate name is "The Rector, Church Wardens and Vestrymen of St. John's Church of Ogdensburg." The church was completed and opened for worship in October, 1823. A stone rectory was commenced adjoining the church in 1825. The church was enlarged, the tower carried up, and all thoroughly repaired in 1843, making the seating capacity about six hundred. In the spring of 1870 the old church and rectory were removed and the present church edifice commenced. The church was completed and dedicated by the Bishop of Albany on the 27th of July, 1871, at a cost of \$75,000. A stone chapel, in the same style of architecture, was built in the rear of the church in 1875, at a cost of \$12,000. The seating capacity of the church is 1,000, and that

of the chapel 300. The society purchased the present brick rectory, No. 54 Caroline street, and furnished it at a cost of \$12,000. The society at first was largely composed of influential business men, and has since greatly increased, both in wealth and influence, and is noted for its charitable acts in looking after the poor. Rev. J. D. Morrison has been rector of the church since 1875.

The First Methodist Episcopal Organization was commenced at Ogdensburg in the summer of 1822 by Joseph Brooks, a shoemaker and an exhorter. He gathered a little flock of zealous people in private houses and formed a class, whose spiritual wants were soon after cared for by an itinerant preacher, who made the circuit of St. Lawrence and part of Jefferson county, on horseback, in from four to six weeks. The community was as prejudiced in those days against this new method of worship as are the people of to-day against the Salvation Army. The following incidents are given as a reminder of the sentiment expressed in rowdyism of that day. At an evening meeting, held in a private house by Mr. Brooks, a Mrs. Connor was present and took part. Her husband, a Roman Catholic (and being in liquor), rushed into the room with a club, and crying out with vulgar oaths, threatened to drive them out. Mrs. Connor made her escape by the back door. Mr. Connor was disarmed, and finally prevailed upon to leave the house. He went home, locked his wife and children out, and went to bed in a stupefied condition, smoking his pipe. Before morning the house took fire and he perished in the flames. At another time, when a prayer meeting was being held in the school house (on the lot where Mrs. H. R. James's house now stands), and while on their knees during a season of prayer, Miss Margaret McDowell (sister of the late Mrs. Henry Plumb), being one of the number, her betrothed, Samuel Brady, with Levi Gilbert and two others, rushed into the meeting and by force undertook to carry her away. The men present rushed to Miss McDowell's assistance, and forced the ruffians to leave without the girl. In the melee Gilbert lost the skirt of his swallow-tail coat. On February 21, 1825, the church was duly organized, with eighteen male and several female members, by the assistance and under the care of Rev. Gardiner Baker. The following brethren were elected trustees: Ichabod Arnold, Joseph Arnold, Joseph Cole, David Chapin and Joseph Brooks. Mr. Parish

donated a lot, and the society built a small wooden chapel that year thereon, situated on the corner of Montgomery and Caroline streets, which served them twenty-five years. In the winter of 1841-2 the pastor, Rev. J. Sawyer, assisted by the Congregational evangelist, Rev. Mr. Wicks, held a protracted meeting, which resulted in one of the largest revivals that ever came to Ogdensburg. Again, in 1847-8, under the pastor, P. D. Gorrie, assisted by Rev. Gorham Cross, a Congregational minister, held a protracted meeting, where a large number were added to the church. In 1850 the present brick veneered church was erected; in 1866 it was thoroughly overhauled and refurnished. In 1880 the basement was enlarged and fitted up for conference meetings and Sabbath school. In 1887 a commodious parsonage was built adjoining the church. In the great wind-storm of January 13, 1890, a portion of the church roof was carried away, and the west gable end fell inward, passed through the ceiling and the floor, carrying the pulpit and chancel to the basement. The accident virtually caused a reconstruction and refurnishing of the church at a large expense. It is now one of the most pleasant churches in the city. Rev. M. W. Chase is now pastor over the large and thriving church.

A second M. E. Church was organized at Heuvelton in 1820, with twenty members, in a school-house, by Rev. Wm. W. Rundall, who was their first pastor. The society was incorporated September 14, 1843, with Nathan Giffin, Isaac Gray and Amos Hulett, trustees, and erected a small wooden church in the same year. In 1870 the present church was built at a cost of \$10,000. The first Sabbath school was organized in 1832.

A third M. E. Church of Oswegatchie was organized in the stone school-house, about five miles above Ogdensburg, on the Black River road, in 1832, by Rev. Joel Emms, its first pastor. In 1841 the following named were elected trustees: Benjamin Nichols, Uriah Van Waters, Ransom Lovejoy, Hiram Young, Amasa Pierce and James Russell. In 1842 a church was built at a cost of \$1,000. In 1878 the church was rebuilt with a tower and furnished with a bell. The church and parsonage cost \$3,500. Rev. Mr. Williams is now pastor.

A fourth M. E. Church was organized in the summer of 1869 by Rev. W. C. Lent, in the second ward of Ogdensburg, in the old Presbyterian

mission house, with fifteen members, mostly women. An attempt was made to build a church, but for lack of funds it was delayed, and at a meeting of the conference the following year, no appropriations being made to sustain the mission, the society disbanded.

Irish Catholic Organization.—In the summer of 1828, Bishop Du-boice sent Father James Salmon to Ogdensburg to look after and guard the faith of the Catholic settlers. He found some twenty-five families with whom he labored for a few years, occasionally saying mass in private families. With the assistance of the Magones, McCarthys and others, he cleared the trees from the lot where the cathedral now stands, and commenced a small stone church before he left. Father Folio succeeded him about the year 1835, and completed the church soon after. Father James Mackey came to the parish in 1841. His popularity soon drew a congregation which was too large for the church to accommodate, and he commenced the foundation for the present edifice, the corner-stone of which was laid by Bishop McCloskey (since Cardinal) in 1852. Bishop Wadhams was appointed to preside over the See in February, 1872, was consecrated at Albany May 5, and came to Ogdensburg on the 16th following. His presence gave dignity and influence to the church, and greatly stimulated its growth and prosperity. The name of the church was changed to the "Cathedral," and the building was remodeled on the inside in 1887, by carrying an arched ceiling well up into the roof, by new sittings and the chancel rearranged with a "Baldachin" over the bishop's seat. The walls, windows and ceilings are decorated with scriptural scenes, making it one of the most pleasant church edifices in the diocese. The church lot has been enlarged and a substantial stone rectory was erected in 1890 on the lot, which is surrounded by a fine lawn. The valuation of the church and school property is \$150,000. The congregation averages from 12,000 to 15,000. Rev. Joseph H. Conroy is their present pastor.

The Catholic church at Heuvelton was purchased from the Universalists in 1881 for \$1,000. The repairs and changes cost \$500. The trustees are John Corcoran, Lawrence Berry and Arthur Kelley. Their first supply was Rev. J. Murphey. Supplies are sent from Ogdensburg every three weeks. Their congregation, including children, is about eighty.

The Congregational Organization.—The first church organized in town of this denomination was in the old historic court house, in September, 1834, by Rev. James B. Taylor of Madrid. Deacon Salmon Smith, Morgan L. Eastman (since minister) and three others were the male members. Rev. Joab Seeley supplied the pulpit for some time. The Rev. H. Foot held a protracted meeting which greatly strengthened and increased their membership. In 1836 T. L. Conklin, D. D., served them as pastor about six months, and many united with the church. After he left, no regular Sunday services were held, but the Sabbath school was continued and mid-week prayer meetings. In the spring of 1837, Mr. S. C. Fields, one of the church workers and Sunday school superintendent, went west; Mr. Seeley went to Vermont, and several others left town, and the Sabbath school was turned over to the Presbyterians and the church went down.

A second Congregational church was organized at Heuvelton, September 26, 1842, by Rev. L. A. Weeks, assisted by B. B. Parsons, their first pastor. G. T. Howard and four others were elected trustees. A frame church was built in 1844, at a cost of \$1,200. The church flourished during the time Rev. Mr. Parson's stayed with them, but after he left it soon declined and finally changed to Presbyterian in April, 1859, after being supplied a few years by that body.

The third Congregational organization was effected in the Second ward of Ogdensburg May 2, 1882, by Rev. James S. Ainsley. The society was incorporated under the name of "The First Congregational Society of Ogdensburg," with Gates Curtis, Charles G. Idler and Charles Adams, trustees. The church proper was formed on May 22, with eight males and thirty-five females. A lot was purchased and the corner stone of the structure laid by the F. and A. Masons on August 24, 1882. The building was erected, the chapel finished and the first services held in new quarters on December 31 following. Previous to this date services were held in the Presbyterian mission rooms. The structure was completed the following year and dedicated August 28, 1884. The cost of the church, furnishing and lot was \$14,000. The membership now is about 175. A. G. Roger is pastor.

Notre Dame des Victoires Church, or the French Catholic Organization.—Previous to the Lenten season of 1858, the French people had no

regular services held in their language in this place. During the rebellion in Canada in 1837-38, a large number of the "habitans" (about 200 families) came over to Ogdensburg. Being unacquainted with the English language and finding no congenial place to worship on the Lord's day, they wandered about "like lost sheep." In 1848 Mr. E. B. Allen donated them a lot near the lime kiln. A quantity of stone and lumber was delivered and work commenced on a frame church, when Bishop McCloskey came here and forbade them to build, which command they meekly obeyed. In 1851 the Bishop of Quebec sent a priest to Ogdensburg to do missionary work among the French people. Father Mackey threatened him and drove him back to Canada.

The French people would not go to the Irish Catholic Church and therefore pleaded with the bishop of Montreal to send them a French priest. In the spring of 1858 Father La Mercier, an elderly man just over from France, came to Ogdensburg and applied to Father Mackey for the use of his church, when not occupied, but failed to secure it. Eagle Hall was engaged and mass was said there about five Sabbaths. A society was formed and the trustees were elected as follows: Chas. Marceau, Louis Cardinal, Moise Paquett, and Adolphus Cardinal. The Mansion property was purchased, and the house was used to celebrate mass in. The church edifice was commenced that summer and inclosed in the following year, when rough seats were made to use for the time being; they having exhausted their means, the work of completion rested for several years. Father La Mercier died in December, 1863, and was buried under the church. In 1890 the church was completed, with arched ceilings, new seats, stained glass windows, and the whole interior beautifully decorated in the latest style, at a cost, including an organ, of about \$20,000. The parochial school building recently erected, cost \$9,000, making the total value of the church property \$29,000. Father La Rose is their rector, and has some 500 families under his care.

Israelite Organization.—This remarkable people, sojourning in Ogdensburg, formed a religious society in the year of "A. W. Eleel 5625," or in August, 1865. They were incorporated September following, under the name of "*Anshe Zophon.*" They have three trustees, Nathan Frank having been one from the first. Their object, apart from religious

worship, is to perpetuate and cherish the religious faith of their forefathers, by keeping sacred the seventh day of the week, and the stated feasts. They have a "*Sacred Scroll*," obtained in New York, at an expense of \$150, which is a continuous sheet of parchment written in Hebrew characters, from right to left, and contains the book of the law, or the five books of Moses. They do not employ a "*Rabbi*," but have a person, termed in the Hebrew, "*Chason*," who is competent to read and explain the *Scroll*. He also kills and dresses for their people, certain animals in their peculiar manner, for food, and inspects meat before it is used as such, when purchased from Gentiles. They are not allowed to transact business or read the "*Scroll*" unless there be a quorum present, which is ten males not less than thirteen years of age. Women and children are not numbered on certain occasions, but may hold prayer meetings, and all may take part. They meet on Saturday in their synagogue in the Averell block, about forty to fifty, who are strict observers of the Mosaic law.

Universalist Organization.—Meetings of this denomination have been held occasionally in Ogdensburg for the past fifty years, either in the old Court House, the old academy or Lyceum Hall. Dr. D. K. Lee preached here in 1862, and Rev. Mr. Fisk and others in 1868-69, held regular services and had a fine Sunday school organized, which was kept up for some time. In January, 1868, a society was formed under the name of the "*Church of the Messiah*." The trustees were Henry Rodee, W. C. Alden, and three others. They selected a lot on State street, and had \$6,050.00 pledged as a building fund. The conditions were, to engage either a Universalist or a Unitarian preacher. The house, when not occupied, was to be open to any denomination, or for scientific lectures. After a couple of years, no action having been taken, the society went down, and has not since been revived.

A Universalist society was formed at Heuvelton, April 16, 1842, with forty members, by the assistance of Mr. Josephus Briggs, their pastor. The society purchased the Van Heuvel church, put it in good repair and built a row of sheds on the lot. The society survived only a few years, when it ceased to meet, and finally sold the house to the Catholics in 1881.

Seventh Day Adventists, represented by Elder C. B. Reynolds and Elder Buel Whitney. They held meetings at Ogdensburg in a large tent in the summer of 1879. A Sunday school was formed, with James Hardie superintendent. A number of conversions followed, who were baptized by immersion in the St. Lawrence River. On the approach of cold weather the meetings were given up and the society went down.

Salvation Army.—A corps of this body of believers came to Ogdensburg and commenced to bombard satan's kingdom on the evening of July 2, 1891. Ensign S. A. Farver and Captain George Elliot and wife and several officers and cadets from Prescott, made their first "sortie" from their barracks in the second ward, as far out as the town hall, drawing an immense crowd, which returned to their quarters, filling them to overflowing. They do not claim to be a new sect or church, but simply an army of missionary workers, who are endeavoring to rescue their fellow beings from drunkenness and vice. They rent rooms, take up collections in their meetings and at the door of their barracks, and live and pay rent on what they get in this way. Their officers are changed about every three months. Their influence for good is gaining daily.

The Young Men's Christian Association was organized in Ogdensburg, December 6, 1869, with J. W. Holbrook, president. It was reorganized and incorporated January 19, 1877, with six trustees. It also had fifteen directors, a president, vice-president, a general secretary, and an advisory board. The membership in 1886 was about two hundred.

A branch of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union was organized in Ogdensburg February 5, 1884, with Mrs. E. H. Bridges president and Mrs. J. S. Ainslie secretary. They meet in the council room every Friday at 3 o'clock P. M. Their meetings have been continued ever since with considerable interest, and have proved profitable to the cause of temperance.

CHAPTER XXIII.

THE TOWN OF MADRID—ORGANIZED IN 1802.

THIS was the third town erected by an act of the Legislature passed March 3, 1802. It embraced the original township No. 4, lying on the St. Lawrence; also was to hold jurisdiction over the territory (Potsdam) lying in the rear.

The first town meeting, according to tradition, was held in the open air, about the 1st of April, near the village of Madrid, the presiding officer seated on a pine stump, when the following persons were elected: Joseph Edsall, supervisor; Jacob Redington, clerk; Cyrus Abernethy, Reuben Field, Alex. Brush, Henry Erwin, assessors; Henry Erwin, constable and collector; Jonathan Tuttle, Solomon Linsley, overseers of the poor; John Sharp, Isaac Bartholomew, Ephraim S. Raymond, commissioners of highways; Asa Freeman, Jonathan Allen, Cyrus Abernethy, fence viewers; Edward Lawrence, pound-keeper; Jonathan Allen, Alexander Brush, Thomas Rutherford, Oliver Linsley, Solomon Linsley, overseers of highways. The town was formerly bounded, northerly by the River St. Lawrence, westerly by the town of Lisbon, southerly by the township of Potsdam, and easterly by the township of Louisville. The surface of the town is comparatively level, or sufficiently rolling to ensure drainage. The town is watered by the St. Lawrence, numerous brooks, springs, and Grass River, which flows diagonally across the southerly part of the town, on which are falls at the village of Madrid sufficient to afford a fair power for manufacturing purposes. The soil on the low lands is loam, with more or less gravel or sand on the higher parts. The forest growth of timber was good, such as pine, hemlock, maple, beech and birch on the high lands, white oak on the marl slopes, and black ash, cedar and pine on the low grounds. The only valuable mineral thus far discovered is bog iron ore, which was found in small quantities on Grass River, about two miles below Madrid village. It was used in the forge or furnace at

Waddington in 1835, for a few years only, which produced good cast iron.

The first permanent settlement within the boundaries of the present town of Madrid (it having been divided in 1859, see history of Waddington) was made in 1801 by Silas Abernethy, who took up his home on the west side of the Grass River, about two miles below the site of Madrid village. His brother, Ezekiel, came with him and made his home on the site of the present village. The descendants of these pioneers subsequently became prominent citizens. Solomon Lindsley also settled on the site of the village in 1801 and Ephraim S. Raymond in the Abernethy neighborhood. Jesse Goss located at the site of the village at about the same time.

Judge Joseph Edsall was the agent for the sale of lands of David A. and Thomas L. Ogden in this town, and the land was sold at the first from two to three dollars an acre.

The effect of Mr. Ford's advertising the advantages to be obtained by settlers coming to St. Lawrence county raised the cry in the Green Mountain State: "Westward Ho!" when many of Vermont's bravest sons and loveliest daughters were induced to break away from the ties of old associates that they might make for themselves homes in a far less rugged land. St. Lawrence county, but more especially Madrid, was largely settled at first by Vermonters. Among the first to emigrate was Samuel Allen, who, with his wife and little son, George R., also his father Joseph, cousin to Ethan Allen of Revolutionary fame, in company with Joseph Newton, Daniel Akin, William Powers, William Lockwood, John Speers, Daniel Myres, Samuel Lytle, John Akin, William Sprowles, John Farewell, Joseph Powers, and with their families, started out with ox teams and sleds. Their route lay down Lake Champlain, thence to the St. Lawrence, where they crossed to the north side, thence up along the river and recrossed the St. Lawrence near the site of the Red Mills in Lisbon, arriving in the last days of February, 1797. Here the families soon became scattered through the northern parts of the townships. Samuel Allen, however, located below the Red Mills, and in 1801 sold out his improvements and moved to Madrid, where he settled on a piece of land between Buck's Bridge and Columbia village. The place at the time was occupied by Asa Lord

and Mr. Hepburn. In 1810 Mr. Allen sold out and took up a piece of wood land six miles east of Columbia village, where he lived and died at the ripe age of ninety years. His son, George B. Allen, when a lad of eighteen years, enlisted in the war of 1812, under a call for troops to protect the frontier. He was enrolled at Madrid by John Blanchard on July 15, 1812, into a company under the command of Captain Castle, with headquarters at Waddington. He was in the brush with the British at the Red Mills, the details of which will be found in the history of Lisbon. The company was known as the "Floodwood," that is, a company of men each dressed in his own homespun suit or according to his own fancy, with no regular arms. He was in the battle at Ogdensburg, and when the American troops retreated he, with others, being in citizen's clothes, was ordered to remain and look after the wounded and scattered arms. He was taken prisoner three times that day and taken before the commanding officer, who, finding that he was not taken under arms, and having no evidence that he was a United States soldier, was discharged. The last time he was taken to the barracks he found them all drunk, when he managed to escape to Lisbon, and on the way collected several guns, when he took them to Heuvelton and turned them over to the quartermaster, who was there with a squad of soldiers. The next day they broke camp and started for Sackett's Harbor, and while there he enlisted in the cavalry service and was sent to Fort George. One day while out on picket duty he saw a small dog cross in front of him. He knew that meant Indians and Indians meant business, and that he or the Indian would get a sudden call to visit the happy hunting-ground. That instant he caught sight of a feather, then a head moving slowly out from behind a tree. A quick motion on his part decided the question as to who should be called, when Mr. Allen remained to tell the tale, but the Indian has been a good Indian ever since. Mr. Allen was in the battle of Lundy's Lane, Fort George, Queenstown Heights, Fort Erie, Oswego, and many skirmishes leading up to these battles. On return of peace his company was sent down from Lewiston to Fort Covington, where they were discharged.

In the fall of 1815 Mr. Allen married Mary Sullivan, who died in June, 1829. In 1831 he married Susan Pamelton, who also died a number

of years later, when finally he made his home with his nephew, E. J. Cady. He drew a pension of eight dollars per month, which was insufficient to keep him, when General N. M. Curtis, M.C., secured the passage of a bill to grant him a special pension of twenty-five dollars per month. He was one hundred years old this 12th of January, 1894, now awaiting the roll call and orders to report to "headquarters above."

Among the settlers who came in 1802 were Samuel Chipman and Joseph Freeman. In the following year Seth Roberts and a Mr. Clark built a saw mill on the river at the site of Madrid village. This fact is established by a record of December 3, 1803, which described the laying out of a road, beginning in the highway northerly of "La Grasse" River, about fifteen chains from "Roberts & Clark Mill," and thence southerly to the Potsdam line. Two other roads were laid out in the same year, one running northeasterly to the Louisville line and the other beginning at E. S. Raymond's place and running thence northerly "to the center of the Big Road."

Other early settlers who deserve mention are Dan Simonds, grandfather of the late George E. Simonds. He came in on horseback in the fall of 1803, with his son, from New England to St. Regis, crossed the St. Lawrence, rode up the Canada side, recrossed to what is now Waddington, and then lined his track through the woods till he found a site that pleased him about two miles northwest of Madrid village. In a bark hut which they immediately put up the son suffered through an attack of measles; but during the four weeks while they remained there they cut down about two acres of timber and built a log house. In the following March they brought in the remainder of the family.

Seth Cogswell, father of the venerable Enos L. Cogswell, came in 1805 and built a house near where his son afterward resided, and then returned to Vermont. In March, 1806, he came again with his hired man, accompanied by his daughter Laura, only twelve years old, who rode on horse-back, crossing the rivers on the ice, and kept house for her father during the summer. In the spring of 1807 the remainder of the family came in.

As early as 1803 Seth Roberts built a grist mill, and the settlement took the name of "Roberts's Mill." It was also called by some "Grass

River Falls," but previous to the War of 1812 was changed to "Columbia Village." The first tavern there was kept by Gould Fancher; this was undoubtedly the first public house in the town. Nathan Smith afterwards kept the house, which stood on the site of the present McCall's Hotel. A little store was opened there in the early days by Jarah Meach. The first school in the town was probably taught at the little village by Dollie Fields. The first couple married in the town were Ezekiel Abernethy and Wealthy, daughter of Solomon Lindsley, who were united in 1803. Their son, Jared, was born in 1804, and was probably the first child born in that part of the town.

In 1808-9 a distillery was built by Ely and Nathaniel Hamblin on the river below the mill; it was used until about 1830.

By April, 1807, there were 116 voters in the town, if not more, and by 1812, 208 votes were cast for assemblymen. Down to that year the following were among the settlers in what is now Madrid: Joseph Erwin, Nathan Smith, Seth Gates, Daniel Green, John Montgomery, Daniel Wright, John, Ira and Alanson Hawley, Samuel Robertson, Daniel C. Haskell, William Wright, Caleb Butterfield, Capt. John Doran, M. C. Murray, David Brooks, Jeremiah Boynton, Levi Lockwood, Stephen Smith, William Lockwood, Roderick E. Hepburn, Sirene Woodbridge, Solomon Stone, Daniel Whitney, Richard Blood, Solomon Grey, Windsor Goulding, Asahel Stone, Levi Bristol, Asa Low, Valentine Lovely, Canfield Averill, and Joseph Orcutt. Henry Richardson came in 1810, and was justice of the peace about forty-five years. Dr. Robert McChesney began practice at the village in 1810.

The inhabitants of this town suffered much anxiety on account of their unprotected frontier. A company called the South Madrid Militia was frequently summoned, and took part in several skirmishes along the St. Lawrence, and also guarded public stores kept in the mill at the village. The officers were: captain, Jesse Goss; lieutenant, Richard Blood; ensign, Daniel Richards. In the summer of 1813 a lot of goods, public and private, were captured on a British ship and stored at the village. In the following winter a squad of British soldiers came out and retook a part of the goods and carried them away.

In the summer of 1814 a lot of cattle which had been purchased in the town by secret agents of the British, were captured by the Ameri-

cans as they were about to cross at Massena Point. The cattle were scattered among the farmers to be kept until needed. Later in the season a detachment of British soldiers, accompanied by one of the spies, made a raid through one of the river towns, gathering up these government cattle. There is, however, evidence in existence that feelings of friendliness were maintained between the British soldiers and the private citizens of the town, whose property was generally respected.

A Mr. Thomas came into Madrid and settled in the southerly part of the town, in the spring of 1813, with his wife and young son, John. He remained there a few years, then engaged to Mr. Isaac Ogden to go to his island as gardener. While there a daughter was born, the first white child born on the island. She eventually became the wife of Alfred Goss, of Madrid woolen mill fame, who afterwards went West and became a millionaire. The son, John Thomas, was in the Windmill battle in 1838; sent to Van Dieman's Land, and after nine years of menial service was pardoned, and returned to Madrid. He enlisted in the One Hundred and Sixth New York Volunteer Infantry; went through the campaign safely, and was honorably discharged at the close of his enlistment. He applied for a pension after he became too feeble to labor, and received one year's pension in arrears, \$72.00, which, he said, was the largest sum of money he ever had at one time. He died May 12, 1892, at the age of eighty years.

After the war, immigration, which had been somewhat checked, resumed its activity. Among the incomers were many of the industrious Scotchmen who made their permanent homes in the town.

The celebrated cold season of 1816 caused the usual amount of distress among the people of the town. Scarcity of money and high price of provisions caused the people to largely use venison, which was easily obtained.

One of the chief sources of raising money was the sale of potash, which was made in considerable quantities. A little cash was also obtained by drawing cedar logs on to the ice of Grass River in the winter, and floating them to Montreal in the spring floods. This kind of work led in the winter of 1817-18 to one of the saddest calamities that ever happened in this vicinity. When the ice went out of the river in April,

1818, many logs that had been drawn upon it lodged against the island, just above the bridge at the village. The bridge stood on its present site, but the dam was farther up, one section crossing the main branch at the head of the island and the other crossing a smaller branch farther down. On the 9th of April two canoe-loads of men went out to loosen these obstructed logs. After loosening most of the logs at the head of the island, Mr. Lord and the men with him attempted to run their boat broadside to the current across to the southeastern shore. But the rapid torrent was too much for them, and the frail craft was swept over the dam. Striking one of the piers of the bridge, the canoe split nearly in twain, when Daggett, Read and Seavey were thrown out, the other four still clinging to the canoe. The other boat was promptly unloaded of all its crew excepting Mr. Hawley and Mr. Rickerson, who steered their canoe to shoot over the dam, in the hope of saving their companions. Of the three first thrown out, Read and Daggett were overcome by the icy flood and drowned; Mr. Seavey reached shallower water and escaped. Meantime the second boat with its two oarsmen dashed on after the other four, Asa Lord, Abraham and Joseph Loomis, and Ezra Bigelow, who had clung to the boat. Strange as it may seem, and in spite of all efforts, the whole four were overcome by the cold flood and drowned. Within a few days all the bodies were recovered.

Within the next twelve or fifteen years great improvements were made throughout the town. Many of the farmers had paid, or partly paid, for their homesteads; frame barns and later frame or stone houses took the place of the earlier rude buildings, and prosperity reigned.

The Ogdensburg and Lake Champlain Road, which runs for about five and a half miles through the southern part of the town, crossing Grass River nearly a mile above the village, has proved a great benefit to the people. A depot was established west of the village and near the Madrid Springs, where settlement became active and gradually extended until the locality has become substantially a part of the village proper. The springs alluded to were not discovered and made known to the public until just after the War of the Rebellion. Their waters are strongly impregnated with iron and other ingredients, and are said to be beneficial in many human ailments. A hotel is kept at the

springs by James Reed, and a post-office named "Madrid Springs" is established there with C. A. Chandler as postmaster. The latter also has a store and a feed mill.

The time at length arrived when the people at Waddington village, which had become a considerable center of trade and population, were reluctant to travel to "Columbia," or Madrid village, to transact town business, and the proposition for a division was agitated. The people in the southern part of the town were not averse to the project, and accordingly on the 22d of November, 1859, an act passed the Legislature erecting the northerly half of Madrid into a new town called Waddington. This left Madrid a rectangle, ten miles by five, except that in the northeast corner the Waddington line diverges and runs for about two miles along the center of Grass River.

The breaking out of the War of the Rebellion found the inhabitants of this town unanimously responsive to the calls of patriotism. Not only did the citizens volunteer with enthusiasm to fill the quotas under the various calls, but the authorities also made liberal provision for the payment of bounties. In 1862 a town bounty of about \$50 was voted to every volunteer. In December, 1863, a bounty of \$300 was voted to each volunteer, without a dissenting voice; and in several town meetings held in 1864 and 1865, other bounties of from \$300 to \$1,000 were voted, and usually without dissent.

Since the close of the war the town has steadily advanced. Its agricultural interests have been conserved by her progressive farmers, particularly in dairying. The production of butter in factories is largely followed, and the character of the product ranks high in the markets. A creamery was built at the village in 1877 by Thomas Coats, who sold it in 1880 to W. R. Boynton & Co. (the company is J. E. Boynton), and the firm makes a ton of butter per day, which is shipped to Boston. They are now enlarging their facilities. There have never been extensive manufactures in the town, and those now in activity are described in the village history. A fine town hall in Madrid village was erected in 1871 at a cost of \$6,000. It is of brick, seventy by forty feet, with one lofty story and a basement.

Following is a list of the supervisors of the town from its formation to the present time, with the years of their service: Joseph Edsall,

1802-5; Asa Freeman, 1806-7; Alexander Richards, 1808; Asa Freeman, 1809; Joseph Freeman, 1810-12; William Meach, 1813; Joseph Freeman, 1814-15; Jason Fenton, 1816-22; Joseph Freeman, 1823-28; J. S. Chipman, 1829-32; George Redington, 1833-37; Richard Blood, 1838; Walter Wilson, 1839; George Redington, 1840; Alfred Goss, 1841-42; A. T. Montgomery, 1843-44; T. Sears, 1845-46; A. T. Montgomery, 1847-48; Jesse Cogswell, 1849-50; Richard Edsall, 1851; Francis Fenton, 1852; Austin J. Goss, 1853; John S. Chipman, 1854; Jesse Cogswell, 1855; Cyprian Powell, 1856; Charles C. Montgomery, 1857-59; (division of the town); Charles R. McClelland, 1860; Cyprian Powell, 1861; William S. Reed, 1862-64; Henry N. Sweet, 1865-73; John H. Robinson, 1874-80; Ira L. C. Lockwood, 1881-90; John A. Haig, 1891-93.

The first bridge built in Madrid was of logs across the Grass River, on its present site, a few rods below the saw mill of Roberts & Clark in the winter of 1803-4. This bridge has been renewed twice since and at various times repaired. In the years of 1880 and 1881 the people of Madrid discussed the bridge question very thoroughly as to the propriety of building a new bridge in place of the old one, either of wood, iron or of stone. At a special town meeting held in April, 1882, the question was settled to build of stone, when a committee consisting of H. C. West, W. O. Sweet and Ralph Aitchison was appointed to act with the highway commissioners, M. A. Gilbert and John A. Meeker. The plan and specifications were procured of Hinds & Hodgkins of Watertown, N. Y., and the contract to build of stone work given to M. L. & M. A. Cleveland of the same place. The contract for the iron railing was awarded to Gates Curtis of Ogdensburg. The stone was raised in a quarry at the end of the dam. The piers rest on the solid rock in the bed of the stream, six feet wide and twenty-six feet long. There are nine arches, one thirty-two, one thirty-six, and seven thirty-eight feet span, making the length of the bridge about 400 feet. The arches are about one-third of a circle, which leaves a space under the center of about fifteen feet. The west end is a trifle over twenty feet high and the east eighteen feet.

The bridge was commenced on Monday, August 23, 1882, and the work continued without delay or any serious accident, and was com-

pleted in the short space of three months. The cost of the structure, including grading, etc., was nearly \$17,000. The event of its completion was celebrated by the tax payers and their families with music, speeches, and an elegant dinner served in the town hall.

Madrid Village.—The early mills that have been mentioned as established at the village site were destroyed by fire in 1814, when they were owned by Jarah Meach, to whom the property had been sold by the firm of Lord & Price, who purchased of the builder. After the fire the site and water-power were purchased by Timothy Reed, who erected a grist and saw mill under one roof. An old resident a few years ago gave her memory of the village at that time as comprising a tavern kept by a Mr. Bigelow, four or five frame houses and eight or ten log ones. Captain Goss probably had a store at the time. Again in 1823 Dr. Caleb Price, who settled in that year, described the village as not much, if any, larger; but there was then the cloth-dressing mill of Captain Goss, with two stores kept by Samuel Greenough and Charles McFarland; and there were two small taverns. In 1826 Jesse Cogswell settled in the village and opened a grocery, but the village at that time had very little additions since 1823, except the distillery and a number of dwellings. Still, nearly all of the business of the southern part of the town was centered at "Columbia village." Anson Chamberlain kept a tavern and sold some goods at what was then known as "Chamberlain's Corners," but that passed away long ago. In 1852, judging by Mr. Hough's statement, the village had grown considerably and was probably more active in its business interests than it is at the present time. He reported two taverns, six stores, one drug store, four groceries, one book store, two shoe stores, a tannery, besides the mills and various kinds of shops. The present building used for cloth-making was erected by Alfred Goss in 1833. This property passed on the 20th of March, 1893, to possession of the Madrid Woolen Mills, a stock company organized for the manufacture of cloth and pants. The capital of the company is \$27,000, and the officers as follows: President and treasurer, A. D. Whitney; F. J. Merriman, secretary; Dr. E. C. Walsh, vice-president; D. D. Bryson, manager. The old store formerly occupied by Mr. Goss is used for the manufacture of pants, of which it is expected 100 pairs a day will soon be turned out. Thirty



G. W. Reynolds, M. D.



hands are employed. The old tannery property has been purchased, new machinery put in, and electric lights and other modern machinery are contemplated to be put in next season. The directors of the company, besides the officers before mentioned, are M. A. Whitney and R. N. Walsh.

One-half of the mills built by Timothy Reed, as before stated, was sold by him to Safford & Horton. The property was finally sold on execution and Hiram Horton bid it in. The mill burned about 1856, and Horton built the stone grist mill standing opposite the saw mill, and subsequently sold to G. M. Douglass and his brother. The latter failed, and after one or two other changes the property passed to Smith & Hall (B. B. Smith, W. H. Hall) in May, 1893, who now operate it. Mr. Douglass now runs the saw mill under a lease. The tannery once operated here was long ago discontinued, as was also a flax-mill. J. N. Pike carries on a furniture factory.

The Columbia House, which has been mentioned as once standing on the site of McCall's Hotel, was burned in the destructive fire of 1878. The house built on the site was called the Madrid House, which was taken and given its present name in 1893 by H. W. McCall.

The mercantile interests of the village at the present time are drugs and groceries by J. M. K. Horsford, A. T. Hepburn and John Haig; dry goods and groceries by I. L. C. Lockwood, A. W. Abernethy, J. C. Gage & Son, and J. H. Robinson; hardware by John Sullivan & Son, Bullard & Keenan; shoe store by F. H. McCormick; furniture store by John Aitchison; besides which there are the usual blacksmiths, tailors, wagon makers, harness makers, etc. The present postmaster is F. W. Robinson.

Madrid has long been noted for its schools and their excellence. There are ten districts, besides several others, parts of which are in this town and parts in others. Madrid Union Free School, District No. 1, was organized April 24, 1867, by the union of old districts Nos. 10 and 20. For several years schools were kept in the two houses, one being on each side of the river. In the summer of 1873 a handsome two story brick school-house was erected on the north side of the river and a graded school established. The cost of the building, site and furnishing was \$8,000. The twenty-sixth annual announcement of this school

gives the faculty as follows: Erwin L. Hockridge, A.M., principal; Lilian Hadley, principal's assistant; Lilian McBrien, intermediate department; Mary Hadley, primary department. The present Board of Education are A. T. Hepburn, Dr. E. C. Walsh, and A. D. Whitney.

Religious Societies.—The first christian organization in town was a Congregational Church, which was formed February 17, 1807, with ten members, by the assistance of the missionary, Rev. Amos Pettengill. The church was supplied for a number of years by missionaries, when, in 1811, Rev. John Winchester was engaged for three years at a yearly salary of ninety-one dollars cash and \$274 to be paid in wheat at market price.

In 1824 the members pledged themselves to set apart certain patches of ground and to cultivate the same in raising corn, potatoes and onions to be disposed of for the support of the church. This plan proved so profitable to the society that in 1825-26 they built a stone church forty-six by fifty feet, at a cost of \$4,000. Many of the members furnished labor or materials for its construction. The society was incorporated May 8, 1820, with Salmon Grey and five others as trustees. The free use of intoxicants were increasing among the members to such an extent that in 1829 an attempt was made to pass a total abstinence vote, which failed to carry, when ten members signed a total abstinence pledge, which was the first temperance movement in town, and which proved a blessing to the church. In 1850 a bell costing \$300 was purchased for the church by a general subscription. The following named ministers have served this church: Rev. Joseph Hurlbut, in 1829; Rev. James Taylor, in 1833; Rev. S. M. Wood, in 1840; Rev. J. Burchard and Rev. A. Wicks, evangelists, between 1841 and 1848; Rev. B. B. Parson, in 1849; Rev. Mr. Williams, in 1882, and several others. In the summer of 1889 the church was thoroughly overhauled, furnished with new circular seats, the walls and ceilings decorated and stained glass windows. On September 26, just before it was occupied, it took fire from other burning buildings and was consumed. The people nobly rallied at the call of their pastor, Rev. F. A. Hatch, and built the following year the present beautiful wood church at a cost of about \$7,000. The membership is now about 150, under the care of the Rev. George H. Hancock, pastor. This was the first Congregational Church organized in the county.

Baptist Church.—The first Baptist church was organized September 7, 1808, with ten members, by the assistance of Rev. Samuel Rowley. He preached for them several years, and was succeeded by various elders and missionaries. The first regular pastor was Rev. Solomon Johnson, who began in 1818. In 1829 the band of fellowship was withheld from Free Masons. A small frame church was built at the village in 1836, which was used until 1869, when Capt. Hugh Smith negotiated with the trustees for the property and it was sold to the Catholic society for \$2,000. Shortly after A. R. Peck and J. E. Murphy, two of the trustees of the Baptist society, purchased a frame building which had been erected for a union church at Madrid Springs, with the expectation that a village would be built there and the society accept of the house. But the other trustees and the larger portion of the society preferred to remain in the village of Madrid, when in 1872-3 a handsome brick church was erected at the village at a cost of \$11,000. This church was burned in the fire on the 26th of September, 1889. A new brick church was built on the old site the following year, at an expense of \$14,000.

The Universalist believers in this town effected an organization in 1814, and employed Rev. John Foster, who preached to them until some time in 1816. The little society struggled for nearly ten years, but afterwards experienced a revival of interest, and in 1838 a reorganization was effected, with William Richard, Ansel Pain, Charles Bartholomew and Thomas Hesselgrave as trustees. In 1842 the society built a frame church at a cost of \$3,000, and a parsonage was built in 1851. For many years there has been only desultory preaching. The church is not used at present.

The First Methodist Church.—Prior to 1847 the services in this faith had been supplied only by itinerant preachers. On the 3d day of June in that year a society was organized at Buck's Bridge called "The Society of the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Columbia Village," with Solomon S. Martin, Stephen F. Palmer and William S. Reed, trustees. Measures were at once adopted to have regular services at the village, and Rev. Mr. Blackburn supplied the pulpit two years. In 1852 the society bought the store building of Alfred Goss, which was fitted up and used as a house of worship. In 1868 a beautiful brick

church was built, at a cost of \$14,000, and afterwards a parsonage was built costing \$1,200. The church was always prosperous, but it met a disaster in the great fire of 1878, when it was burned to the ground. But the members did nobly respond to a call to rebuild, and promptly erected the present handsome wood edifice. The present pastor is Rev. A. J. Felshaw.

The Church of St. John the Baptist (Catholic).—A mission church with the above name was established at Madrid village in 1869. Capt. Hugh Smith, one of the trustees of the society, purchased the old church property of the Baptist society for the sum of \$2,000. The building was remodeled and otherwise greatly improved at an additional expense of \$3,000, which accommodates the congregation of fifty-five families of that parish. The Rev. Father John Variety is the present officiating priest.

CHAPTER XXIV.

THE TOWN OF MASSENA—ORGANIZED IN 1802.

MASSENA, the fourth town organized, lies in the extreme northeast part of the county, and received its name in honor of Marshal Massena of the army of the first Napoleon. The town was incorporated in the same act that formed the county, March 3, 1802, and included in its area the original townships of Louisville, Stockholm and the whole of Great Tract No. 2. By the formation of Hopkinton, Brasher, Lawrence and other towns on the southwest, Massena was reduced to its present area, 30,671 acres. A large portion of this tract was not a part of the Macomb purchase. The St. Lawrence River forms the northern boundary of the town, and the Long Saut and Barnhart's Islands are a part of the town. The surface of the town is nearly level; the soil a fertile loam, mixed in parts with sand and clay. During the early settlement Massena was overspread with a heavy growth of woods that afforded superior lumber and a good quality of timber for spars, many of them measuring from 80 to 110 feet long.

Business of lumbering was one of much prominence for many years. It is said that in 1810 one man rafted to Quebec \$60,000 worth of timber. This enormous draft of lumber soon denuded the forest of its best timber in that part of the county, when the settlers turned their attention to grain raising.

The early records previous to 1808 having been destroyed by fire, also again in 1853, which included all the documents which had accumulated up to that period, the history in a measure concerning the town affairs up to this last date is gleaned from the memory of the settlers of that time. It is said that the first town meeting to organize and elect officers was held the second week in April, after the passage of the act to erect the town, and that the first supervisor elected was Amos Lay. In the spring of 1808 the town officers were: John Willson, supervisor; John E. Perkins, clerk; Elisha W. Barber, Thomas Steadman, Enoch French, assessors; Aaron Wright, collector; Benjamin Willard, Jarvis Kimball, Enoch French, commissioners of highways; John Reeve, Aaron Wright, constables; Griffin Place, John Garvin, fence-viewers; John Bullard, Griffin Place, pound-masters.

The town is well watered by both the Raquette and the Grass Rivers, which flow nearly parallel across the town from west to easterly, and about one mile apart, near the village. There is a fair water power on both streams in the western part, but they are subject farther east to the backwater of the St. Lawrence. This backwater sometimes performs remarkable freaks. While the great river seldom freezes in its rapid current from St. Regis so as to permit crossing on the ice, it does freeze into a sort of anchor ice, which obstructs the current, allowing further freezing above, thus creating a temporary dam. Mr. Hough says:

“This has occurred during severe snow storms and intensely cold weather so rapidly *as to raise the waters of the St. Lawrence, at certain points, fifteen feet in as many minutes*; and the Long Saut rapids, where the waters usually shoot downwards with the swiftness of an arrow, have been known to be as placid as the surface of a mill-pond from obstructions below. The descent of the water is of course the same, but the rapids are carried *farther down stream*, and still water occurs at points where it is rapid at ordinary seasons. The extreme difference of level hitherto observed from these obstructions is about

twenty-five feet in Robinson's bay; in Massena, about nine miles above St. Regis, and in Grasse River, it has been known to rise to an equal height. No winter passes without more or less of these ice-dams and reflex currents, which usually happen towards the latter part of winter, after the waters have become chilled, and ice has formed below. Above the head of the Long Saut they are seldom or never noticed. Similar occurrences happen at Montreal and other places along the rapids at certain seasons, and have often caused serious accidents. The apparent solidity of the obstructions thus temporarily formed is seldom trusted by those acquainted with the river, although there have been those foolhardy enough to venture across the channel upon them. They will sometimes form and break away with astonishing rapidity, for such is the irresistible force of the mighty current that no obstruction can long withstand its power. In 1833 a bridge at Massena Centre, supposed to be placed sufficiently high to be above the reach of all floods, was swept away from this cause, the waters having arisen nearly five feet higher than had before been observed, and it has been found quite impracticable to maintain bridges below Massena village across Grass River. The water has been seen to pour over the dam at Haskell's mill *up stream* for a short time, and the dam at Massena village has been preserved against the backwater with extreme difficulty."

Settlement had begun in this town previous to its formation. In the fall of 1798 Amos Lay, a native of Lyme, Conn., and a surveyor, began laying out the lands of Massena for the proprietors. In 1799 a road from Oswegatchie to St. Regis was surveyed and partly opened. Henry Child was probably the first agent, and was succeeded by Mr. Lay, and he by Matthew Perkins. Previous to the dates just named, and probably as early as 1792, a saw mill was built on the site of the Haskell mills by a Frenchman, name unknown, who was succeeded in their ownership by Amable Foucher, from old Chateaugay, who continued in possession until 1808. These lands were claimed by the St. Regis Indians, and a mile square at what was then called Haskell's Falls was reserved to them by the treaty of 1796. It is said that the first dam here was swept away *up stream* by the action of the backwater before described.

The early settlers in this and adjoining towns suffered much from the depredations of the Indians, and they finally sent, under date of June 24, 1800, the following petition to the governor :

To His Excellency, John Jay, Esq., Governor of the State of New York, in council :

The petition of the several persons whose names are hereunto subscribed, settlers in the townships of Massena and Louisville, on the banks of the river St. Lawrence, in the State of New York, *Humbly representeth* : That the Indian chiefs and warriors of St. Regis are possessed of a tract of land, chiefly wild meadow, extending from the mouth of Grasse river, in the township of Massena, up to the falls, which is about seven miles. That your petitioners, having settled in the said townships of Massena and Louisville, are greatly annoyed by the said Indians, who threaten to kill and destroy their cattle unavoidably trespassing upon these meadows, they being exposed chiefly without fence, and several of their cattle are missing. Your petitioners, therefore, humbly pray your excellency, in council, to take such measures of accommodation with the said Indians as shall seem meet, in order to secure to your petitioners the peaceable enjoyment of their lands and property against the depredations of the said Indians. And your petitioners will ever pray, etc.

Signed, Amos Lay, Mamri Victory, Calvin Plumley, Kinner Newcomb, Samuel Newcomb, G. S. Descoteaux, William Polley, Anthony Lamping, Aaron Allen, and two illegible signatures.

In consequence of this action the State purchased the Indian Reservation, paying more for the land than was afterwards realized from it. The signatures to the petition are of interest, as indicating who were interested in the matter at that early date.

Among the settlers who came in, mostly from Vermont, as early as 1803, were Mamri Victory, Calvin Plumley, Bliss Hoisington, David Lytle, Seth Reed, Leonard Herrick, John Bullard, Jacob and David Hutchins, Nathaniel Kezar, and Elijah Bailey. The latter kept a pioneer tavern on the St. Lawrence, and a two-story house erected for this purpose is still standing. In 1803, also, Daniel Robinson brought in his family, having purchased his land the previous year, and lived here until his death. He had five sons, two of whom, Horatio N. and Luther H., are still living. The father built a saw-mill on a small creek near his place in 1815, which was in operation many years. In 1803 Royal Polley settled at Massena Point, and in 1807 Thomas Steadman. In that year there were ninety-eight voters in the town. Massena Point is formed at the mouth of the Grass River, with the waters of that stream on its southern side and those of the St. Lawrence to the northward.

The first school was taught at the site of Massena village in 1803 by Gilbert Reed, and in the same year the first bridge was built across the Grass River at that point, and shortly after one across the Raquette River at the Springs.

Among the prominent settlers who followed soon after those before named were N. Denison, E. M. Denison, E. Howard, L. A. Robinson, D. Tracy, all of whom have descendants still living in town; Enos Beach, who is still living; Elijah Flagg, J. C. Stone, John E. Perkins, John Garvin, Lemuel Haskell, Calvin Hubbard, W. S. Paddock, John B. Andrews, Benjamin Phillips, all of whom have descendants in the town; U. H. Orvis and L. E. Waterbury.

The town records after 1809 bear the usual proceedings for the proper government of the district, but nothing of paramount importance. In 1849, however, the people voted to raise \$100 to build a float and furnish wires for a ferry across the Grass River near the center of the town.

The War of 1812 interested the inhabitants of Massena deeply on account of operations that occurred near its bounds. Early in the summer of 1812 an American Durham boat on its way up from Montreal was stopped at *Mille Roche*, a guard placed on board and ordered to proceed to Cornwall. The British officer being unfamiliar with the river channel gave the pilotage of the boat to its former commander and crew, who steered it across the foot of Barnhart's Island, and before the guard realized the situation the boat was moored to the American shore. A militia training was just then in progress at Massena village and a messenger was dispatched thither for help. The result was that the guards were marched as prisoners to the village, and afterwards paroled. It was considered a smart Yankee trick. It was in the same summer also, that the inhabitants of the village thought to protect themselves from possible assault by surrounding a tract of the land with a stockade. This consisted of timbers more than twelve feet long set in the ground close together. Strife about where the line of pickets should run caused abandonment of the work, after a good deal of effort had been expended. During the months of July and August of that year a barrack was built near the center of the town, north of the Grass River; at the expense of the government. It was a frame building

about 100 feet long and was occupied by the militia of the county under command of Colonel Fancher, of Madrid, for about three months. Part of the force of 250 or 300 men returned home at the close of that period, and the remainder went to Ogdensburg. In September, 1813, a company of about 300 militia of the county of Stormont, Canada, under Major Anderson, crossed the river in the night, burned this barrack and took several prisoners, who were subsequently released. They also destroyed several Durham boats which had been sunk in the river and were partly exposed by low water. Other events of the war occurring in this vicinity are chronicled in other pages.

One of the most important roads in the town was the old Plattsburg highway; others were those from Ogdensburg to Massena, and from the latter place to Russell, via Potsdam. These latter were located by a commission appointed for the purpose in April, 1816. In 1832 the second bridge was built across the Grass River at the Center, which was soon afterwards swept away. In 1862 \$4,000 were appropriated and a covered bridge was built. This was destroyed, and in 1872-73 the present handsome iron bridge was erected at a cost of nearly \$10,000. In 1863 \$4,000 were raised by tax for a bridge across the Raquette River, and on October 27, 1877, \$8,000 were voted to bridge that stream at Massena Springs.

Plank Roads.—See page 168.

Steps were taken in 1856 to build a town hall, and \$800 were appropriated for the purpose. A commodious brick structure was erected in the village, which is still in use after having been several times improved. In 1875 the town also built a house of detention in the village.

In the War of the Rebellion (See Chapter XV, page 196) this town acted a patriotic part, and sent its several quotas to the support of the Union, as detailed in an earlier chapter.

The island belonging to this town, called by the French *Isle au Long Saut*, is about five miles long and of irregular width and shape. It contains about 2,000 acres, and all subject to cultivation, a portion being timbered. The island was not sold with others to the Ogdens in 1823, but was reserved by the State for its possible military importance. Under a statute which took effect May 5, 1832, the lands were sold by

the surveyor-general. Among the early settlers on the island were John, Michael and William Cline, John and Thomas Delaney, the latter living there now, and also Stephen Miller, John Hutchins, and Dennis McCarthy. Philip Kaiser and E. Atwater now have farms there.

Massena has always provided excellent facilities for educating her children. The town is divided into thirteen districts, in each of which is a good school house, besides those on the islands. The Massena Union Free school will be described further on.

Following is a list of the supervisors of the town from the beginning, with the dates of their service :

1802, Amos Lay ; 1808-9, John Wilson ; 1810-11, Thomas Steadman ; 1812, Calvin Hubbard ; 1813-17, Willard Seaton ; 1818-19, John E. Perkins ; 1820-21, John Stone, jr. ; 1822-24, John B. Andrews ; 1825-26, Chester Gurney ; 1827-28, Lemuel Haskell ; 1829-30, Ira Goodridge ; 1831, John B. Andrews ; 1832-33, L. Haskell ; 1834-37, Ira Goodridge ; 1838-39, John B. Judd ; 1840-41, Benjamin Phillips ; 1842-44, John B. Andrews ; 1845, E. D. Ransom ; 1846, Allen B. Phillips ; 1847, E. D. Ransom ; 1848-49, Allen B. Phillips ; 1850, Willson Bridges ; 1851-52, J. B. Andrews ; 1855-60, Guy B. Andrews ; 1861-62, Luke Carlton ; 1863-64, Guy B. Andrews ; 1865-66, H. S. Ransom ; 1867-68, Joseph E. Clary ; 1869-72, Henry B. White ; 1873-75, John O. Bridges ; 1876-79, Henry B. White ; 1880-81, Daniel Tracy ; 1882-87, Michael H. Flaherty ; 1888-90, Fred P. Kirkbridge ; 1891-93, Michael H. Flaherty.

Massena Center.—After Hopkinton was taken from the territory, but more especially after the town being reduced to its present size, the tendency was to make a settlement near the center of the town, which led a few of the inhabitants of Massena to gather and build at what became Massena Center. Its location is on the north side of Grass River, at the head of its still waters, where Durham boats brought in goods and carried away the products of the soil. There is no water power at that point. Among those who early located there were Nathaniel Kezar, Arad Smith, P. Smith, Ephraim Hyde, Samuel Dana, Thomas Dodge, Israel Rickard, Ira Goodrich ; and in that vicinity were Peabody Kinney, Willard Seaton, Hiram Anderson ; and later came in Hiram Fish, Moses Russell, and others who became prominent

in the town. Many of these have descendants living in this section. Ephraim Hyde opened a public house on his farm at an early day, as did Samson Wheeler in the hamlet about 1835; the latter had also a wagon shop, and Israel Rickard was a wheelwright. The post-office was established in 1851, with Augustus Wheeler as postmaster. The present official is Chloe Atwood. The present handsome school house was erected in 1871, and the school has always been a prosperous one. Union Hall, a convenient building for public meetings, was in 1872 converted to its purpose from the Baptist parsonage. There has been very little mercantile business at this place.

Raquette River.—This is a post-office and hamlet on that river about six miles below Massena Springs. The first settlement was made at this point by Willard Seaton, who built a saw mill about 1804, which was carried away in a freshet before it was finished. About 1830 A. Ransom made another attempt to build a mill, but it was abandoned. Settlers who came in after Seaton were the Chase, Earle, Payne, Tucker, Young, Hitchcock and Smith families. In 1827 Capt. Wilson Brydges opened a public house, which he continued for about twenty-five years. The present postmaster is A. L. Freego. Aside from one small store there is no business now carried on. Other settlers along up the river towards the Springs were Herman Reed, R. Messenger, and the families named Judd, Colburn, Wells, and David Kellogg, Thomas Flaherty, Jacob Gould, Stephen Reed, Jewett Bowers, Wm. Nightingale, John Polley and others.

Massena Springs—Is situated on the north shore of the Raquette River, about one mile southeast of Massena village. The St Regis Indians discovered these springs to the government party sent out to survey the ten townships in the summer of 1785. They described them as water coming out of the ground that smelled bad, where the moose, the deer, and the sick Indian came to lick the water. Game of all kinds at an early day were very plentiful in the vicinity of these springs at all seasons of the year, being attracted to the spot, no doubt, on account of the saline qualities of the water. The analysis of the water, showing its constituents, together with other waters, will be found on page 124. The white people began to use the waters of these springs at an early day, and Spafford, in 1813, mentions them as pos-

sessing a reputation for the cure of cutaneous complaints, and that invalids came hither from long distances to partake of these waters. In 1822 Capt. John Polley built the first structures for public accommodation. Six years later the old and well known Harrowgate House was erected by Ruel Taylor for Parsons Taylor. Numerous private dwellings soon followed, and the springs were improved by curbing and a pavilion, also hot and cold shower baths erected. In 1848 Benjamin Phillips became proprietor of the springs, and erected what was long known as the United States Hotel, and which was very popular. This was burned in 1871, and on its site was erected the splendid Hatfield House, at a cost of \$75,000. Besides this the Harrowgate House is now kept by W. R. Stearns, who also has charge of the waters of the springs. In addition to these houses the Wheeler is kept by Alonzo Riley, a well conducted and popular house. There are two stores at the Springs, and through the growth of the place and of Massena village the two have become substantially one. While the popularity and reputation of these waters has not, perhaps, declined, there has in very recent years been a less number of visitors to the place than formerly; a fact which is creditable almost wholly to the strong opposition at various summer resorts, such as the Thousand Islands, in the Adirondacks, and elsewhere.

Massena Village.—This is now one of the most beautiful and active of the smaller villages of the county. It is situated on both banks of the Grass River, principally on the south side, and now extends nearly to the Springs, with which it is connected by a fine drive. About the first settlement made at this point was by Calvin Hubbard and Stephen Reed, who built a dam and a saw mill in 1803. Some of the other pioneers were Benjamin Phillips, U. H. Orvis, J. B. Andrews, J. Clark, L. E. Waterbury, W. S. Paddock, H. A. Campbell, M. P. Crowley, John Stone, Royal Polley, and E. F. Taylor. The mill privilege here is far superior to the one below, which gave the place early importance; this, together with the growing popularity of the medicinal springs, laid the foundations for a village that soon sapped the interest and destroyed the growth of the one at the center. In the year 1831 about thirty-five acres on the village site was surveyed and laid out into seventy-one lots, bordering on the streets, and a period of active building began.

Since that time the growth of the place has been quite regular. A custom-house was established here in early years and is still maintained, but the business is not large. In 1808 Hubbard & Reed built the first grist mill, a small one with a single run of rock stone. This was purchased in 1810 by James McDowell, who was the owner of the lower mills. He transferred the property to U. H. Orvis in 1828, and two years later he built a stone mill with three run of stones; this was subsequently changed into a woolen mill, and in 1848 Mr Orvis built the present grist mill, owned by A. Babcock, and placed in it four run of stones. The old woolen mill has been demolished. The lower mill property passed to L. Haskell, who greatly improved it, and under his management, and others of his family, became widely known. A large stone structure was built many years ago for a starch factory, which has been fitted up with wood-working machinery and is now operated by H. W. Clark. There was formerly a tannery carried on here, but it long since was abandoned. There is a butter tub factory and the usual number of shops of various kinds. A saw mill is operated by the Massena Mill Company.

The mercantile business of Massena was first represented by Benjamin Phillips, U. H. Orvis, J. Clark, and J. B. Andrews, who were in prosperous trade here many years, and many of them succeeded by their sons or friends. J. O. Bridges is now one of the oldest successful merchants in the place. There are now about a dozen stores, covering nearly all ordinary lines of business, and the village has an air of decided prosperity. The recent extension of the R. W. & O. railroad to connect with others leading to Montreal, passing on the easterly side of Raquette River, has been of great benefit to the merchants and others of Massena.

As early as 1810 a large three story house was erected here for a hotel, which was kept by John Stone and others. H. A. Campbell built another house, which was long and popularly known as "The Eagle Hotel." It was destroyed by fire in 1864, and H. B. White erected the present one, which is called "White's Hotel," an imposing brick structure, which has enjoyed extended popularity both as a boarding-house and for the accommodation of travelers. In 1876 the Allen House, another brick hotel, was built by A. A. Allen.

The post-office was established here September 19 1811, with Calvin Hubbard as postmaster. The present official is John S. McFadden. In 1870 the office was made a money order office. A private banking-house has been carried on here a number of years by Geo. E. Britton.

The Northern Observer, a bright weekly newspaper, was established in December, 1891, by L. C. Sutton and G. W. Church; it was then a four-column quarto. In May, 1892, Mr. Sutton purchased the interest of Mr. Church and continued the business alone until December 1 of the same year, when he took in George A. Miller as partner. New presses and material were purchased and the paper enlarged to an eight-column folio, its present size. The circulation is now 1,000, and has a steady growth.

Under the General School Laws, districts Nos. 2, 11 and 16 were united April 11, 1866, into a Union Free School, and the following were chosen as a Board of Education: H. F. Crooks, J. O. Bridges, W. H. Paddock, E. Whitney, J. L. Hyde, F. P. Balch, Cephas Nightingale, H. S. Ransom, and L. E. Waterbury. A tract of three acres of land, beautifully situated, was secured for a school building, and a commodious and handsome three-story brick structure erected in 1868, at a cost of \$14,000. The school opened in 1869, with Thomas Kinney as principal. Within the past five years two other brick school buildings have been added, and the town now takes the front rank for its educational facilities. Following are the names of the present Board of Education: Allen Babcock, Dr. M. J. Stearns, Dr. S. W. Dodge, James Rankin, Samuel S. Danforth, Henry H. Warring, James Kirkbridge, Frank E. Bailey and Louis S. De Rosia.

Massena was one of the first towns visited by missionaries. In the spring of 1806 the Rev. Amos Pettengill and Boyd Phelps held religious meetings at the Center and other places; also made arrangements to have services held occasionally thereafter.

The First Congregational Society of Massena Center, and the oldest religious organization in the town, was organized February 15, 1819, by Rev. Ambrose Porter, of Dartmouth College. Among the twelve members were Peabody Kinney, Rufus Goodale, James G. Steadman, Jacob Chase, Abigail Barber, Sally Kinney and Dorothy Smith. A church was erected in 1836 by joint contributions of several denomi-

nations, at a cost of \$2,000, principally by the Congregationalists, Baptists and Adventists. The Congregational society was incorporated August 6, 1825, with John E. Perkins, Benjamin Phillips, Charles Gurney, James G. Steadman and U. H. Orvis, trustees. The church continued with varied success until 1883, when it voted to disband, and the members united with the second church at the village. They still retain their interest in the old church edifice, where services are occasionally held. The Baptists held meetings for a time in this church, but their interest finally centered at the village, which see. The Adventists discontinued their meetings long ago.

The Second Congregational Church was formed at the village September 4, 1833, with thirty-three members. The early meetings were held in the school house, but in 1843-4 the commodious brick church was built, at a cost of \$3,000. In 1868 it was thoroughly repaired, at a cost of \$2,000. A parsonage costing \$3,000 was erected in 1878. The church is in a flourishing condition, the membership being about 100, and Rev. S. A. Worden is pastor.

While the Baptist church in Massena was not regularly organized until September 20, 1843, meetings had been held since 1825 or earlier. About the year 1827 U. H. Orvis built a frame house in the village for religious meetings, which was used by the Baptists for many years. At the date of formal organization there were twenty-one members. Within a few years thereafter several Baptist congregations had been gathered in other parts of the town, with similar faith, and a union was effected February 22, 1850, to which agreement thirty-six names were affixed. On the 8th of March of that year Earle Stone and Peter Ormsby were chosen deacons. Services were then held for a time alternately at the village and at the Center, being essentially one church with two places of worship. The present village church was erected in 1859. In 1875 a parsonage was built, and the property is now worth more than \$10,000. Rev. Arthur Holmes is the pastor, and the membership is about 150.

Methodist Society.—In Massena the Methodists were as early on the ground as 1830, and held services in school houses and private homes. Classes were formed at the village and at Raquette River. In 1843 these formed a part of the Louisville and Massena circuit. Five years

later Massena became a separate circuit, the class at the village having thirty-four members, and the one at Raquette twenty-three. These still constitute the circuit, the Raquette River church being served most of the time from the village. A brick chapel was begun in the village in 1848, which was used twenty years and then sold to the Episcopal society. In 1869 the present commodious brick edifice was built, and the property with the parsonage is now worth about \$15,000. The membership at the two points is about 200, and Rev. Matthew D. Sill is pastor.

St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church.—This church was formed in 1838, by Father John McNulty, and consisted of twenty families. In the same year a frame church was built, which was subsequently enlarged. In 1873 steps were taken for the erection of a new church. An acre of ground was purchased near Massena Springs and the foundation laid in that year. The beautiful structure was finished and dedicated July 27, 1875, as "The Church of the Sacred Heart." There are now about 500 communicants, under Father Nolan.

The Christian Advent Church.—A church of this faith was established in the town, under the preaching of missionaries, but it was not until 1868 that much interest was created. At that time Elder S. J. Mathewson came to town and held a protracted meeting, during which time thirty persons were converted. A church was organized with Royal Polley and James Danforth, deacons. Services were held periodically here and at the Center by evangelists. It was finally decided to erect a church at the village, which was accomplished in 1874, at a cost of \$3,600. A year later the parsonage was built, at a cost of \$1,400. The present pastor is Rev. George Stearns; the membership, however, is small.

St. John's Episcopal Church.—Services were occasionally held in town by visiting clergymen several years ago, but it was not until June 21, 1868, that an effort was made to establish the work of the church, when Rev. J. F. Winkley, of Norfolk, began holding services in the town hall, where the first communion was held and the members organized into a parish September 13, 1869, as "The Church of the Great Shepherd," with Harvey H. Chittenden and Henry T. Clark, wardens; George A. Snaith, H. F. Crook, J. E. Clary, J. O. Bridges,

Joseph Harrison and William N. Gibson, vestrymen. The certificate of incorporation was dated September 15, 1868. Rev. J. F. Winkley was selected as their first rector, and about a year later the parish was admitted to the Albany Diocese. September 28, 1871, the name was changed to "The Wardens and Vestrymen of St. John's Church of Massena." The handsome church was erected in 1878-9, at a cost of over \$5,000. The present rector is Rev. C. E. Mackenzie.

CHAPTER XXV.

THE TOWN OF HOPKINTON--ORGANIZED IN 1805.

HOPKINTON, the fifth town erected by an Act of the Legislature passed March 2, 1805. It comprised a very large territory bordering on Franklin county, and was taken from the southerly portion of Massena and included Islington, Catharineville, and so much of Chesterfield as had been annexed to Massena. Parishville, Lawrence and Colton were taken from it later on. At the first town meeting, held at the house of Eliakim Seeley, March 4, 1806, the following officers were elected: Supervisor, Roswell Hopkins; clerk, Henry McLaughlin; assessors, Amasa Blanchard, Joseph Armstrong, Reuben Post; overseers of poor, A. Blanchard, Seth Abbott; constable and collector, Abraham Sheldon; commissioners of highways, A. Sheldon, R. Post, H. McLaughlin; fence viewers, Eli Squire, Oliver Sheldon; pound keeper, Oliver Sheldon. The town was settled by Roswell Hopkins (from whom it was named), who came in May, 1802, from Vermont. He had bought a part of Islington, and was accompanied by Samuel Goodale, B. W. Hopkins (son of Roswell), Jared Dewey, Eliphalet Branch, and Joel Goodale. They were guided most of the way by blazed trees (see Chapter IX). In March, 1803, Judge Hopkins, Abraham Sheldon, Eli and Ashbel Squire moved their families to the town, who came on foot and on horses' backs part of the way. In that year Mr. Hopkins built the first grist mill on Lyd Brook, near the site of Hopkinton village. Other

settlers, who came in during 1804 and 1805, were Thomas Remington, Gaius Sheldon, Reuben Post, Eliakim Seeley, Henry McLaughlin, Thaddeus McLaughlin, Horace Train, Jasper Armstrong and Seth Abbott. In 1807 the town contained forty-eight voters, according to the qualifications required. Dr. Stephen Langworthy was the first physician, and Dr. Gideon Sprague, who came in 1811, the second. In 1824 Isaac R. Hopkins built a saw mill on the St. Regis River, about one mill north of Hopkinton village, and when the mill was raised it was christened "Fort Jackson," a name which the settlement still bears. The early settlers at this point were Noah Post, F. Kellogg, John Witherill, F. Davis, R. Lawrence, C. Sheldon, Samuel Crook, and others. A woolen factory was established here and operated by various persons, and replaced by a grist mill, built about 1855, by Francis Davis. This was burned and the present mill erected by F. W. Davis, and now operated by him. The saw mill is operated by M. L. Clifford. A starch factory has been in operation about twenty years. A shingle mill was built by George Wells in 1870 and a butter tub factory by Samuel Cook in 1873, both of which are in operation. Kellogg & Wright, the first merchants of account, opened a store in 1847. In 1872 Mr. Kellogg built a block and there the post-office was established in 1873, with Frank Kellogg postmaster. Miller & Ober and M. L. Clifford have stores at present. A. E. Ober is postmaster.

The little village of Hopkinton is on Lyd Brook, a little south of the St. Regis River. There Roswell Hopkins built the first grist mill in 1803; the mill near this site is now run by Benjamin Collins. A tannery was established here early, and in recent years changed to a butter factory, now operated by R. J. Sanford. There were at one time three starch factories in the town besides the one before mentioned. A carding mill was formerly operated by Truman H. Lyman. Shingles were largely manufactured at one time, but most of this has been given up. B. W. Hopkins was the first merchant. V. A. Chittenden was in trade in 1857, and is now postmaster. J. H. Chittenden is now the only merchant. Cornelius Murphy is the landlord and was preceded for many years by Thomas L. Howe.

A large section of St. Lawrence county, embracing parts of the towns of Pitcairn, Russell, Fine, Clifton, Clare, Colton, and Hopkinton, is still

a wilderness, large tracts of which are now almost in their primeval state. This section of country, approximating thirty miles in either direction in extent, is locally known as the "South Woods," and is a part of the great wilderness of Northern New York, which has for many years been the ideal resort for the lover of the beautiful and grand solitudes of nature, as well as for the sportsman and the artist. It has also been, and still is, in far too great a measure, the field of spoils for the lumberman. Its fame has been spread from one end of this country to another by the written and spoken eloquence of hundreds of enthusiasts, and its wilderness depths are annually invaded by sportsmen, artists, lovers of nature, and invalids in quest of health, from all quarters of the country. This section of the wilderness embraced in St. Lawrence county, while not so grand and majestic in its mountainous aspects as other parts of the great region, still includes some of the most beautiful and picturesque scenery in the Eastern States. Here in the untrodden solitudes are numberless of the purest lakes and ponds; innumerable streams that wind and tumble among the rugged fastnesses or peacefully flow along level woodlands; quiet forest depths haunted by the wild deer and birds of curious and melodious voice; and battlements of rock and mountain—all contributing to complete some of nature's most entrancing handiwork.

In the extreme southeast corner of the county in the town of Hopkinton is found about half of Tupper Lake (see page 111), which extends into Franklin county. In the southern part of Clifton is Cranberry Lake (now used as a reservoir), a splendid sheet of water, whose vicinity has been made a popular resort, where several hostelries have been established for the accommodation of summer guests. Massawiepe Lake, in the southern part of Hopkinton, is the source of the south branch of Grass River, while the Oswegatchie River flows through Cranberry Lake. Farther north in Hopkinton is a lake whose waters flow into the romantic Raquette River. This latter stream, having its sources far down in Hamilton county, flows in a northwesterly direction across the region in question, receiving on its way the waters of scores of beautiful ponds and woodland streams; and the Oswegatchie takes a similar course across the more western part of the region in the towns of Clifton, Colton, Fine and Pitcairn. To the northward of the Os-

wegatchie are the three branches of the Grass River, also flowing in a northwest direction, in the towns of Colton, Clifton, Pierrepont and Russell. The rivers, lakes and ponds are more minutely described in Chapter X of this work. The principal mountainous elevations are Moosehead, Matumbula, Graves and Silver Lake mountains in Hopkinton; Bear, Cat and Wolf mountains in Colton. Further details of this remarkable section are shown on the map or plan accompanying this work and given in the sketches of the towns embraced within its boundaries in succeeding pages.

The pioneers of Hopkinton suffered the usual hardships and privations incident to all the venturesome of that period (see Chapter IX). Previous to the erection of the first grist mill the settlers were obliged to go through the woods, either on foot or horseback, to the Long Saut, a mill on the Canada shore. The first birth of a white child in town was in December, 1803, in the family of Mr. Sheldon. In 1807 there had been twenty-six births in the town up to May of that year. The first death which occurred was that of an infant, in 1807. For the first twenty years the town records show that wild beasts of prey were quite troublesome to the settlers, and bounties of from \$1 to \$15 were offered for wolves, panthers, bears and foxes, also \$1 per hundred for mice. The various bounties offered made it an object for hunters to lay in wait for such game. Mr. Thomas Meacham kept a record of the game he captured, as follows: wolves, 214; panthers, 77; bears, 210; deer, 2,550. His traps were always out, and one day the game caught in his traps, and with what he shot, the bounties amounted to \$185. In the War of 1812-15 the government had stored about three hundred barrels of flour in the barn of Judge Hopkins, on the passage of a detachment of the army through Hopkinton, on their way from French Mills to Sackett's Harbor; also had distributed several dozen muskets among the villagers for safe keeping. Judge Hopkins and others advised the commander of the detachment to carry the stores farther west to a place of greater safety, and offered their services to remove them, and take their pay in flour, but no one appeared to feel themselves authorized to order the removal. A party of British soldiers commanded by Major De Hering and Lieut. Carlton made an incursion to Malone, and had arrived at French Mills on the last day of February,

1814, and there learned from their guide, a citizen spy, of the government stores left at Hopkinton. The officer and about thirty British soldiers left French Mills in sleighs that evening, proceeded by the way of Moira, and arrived at Hopkinton, a distance of twenty-seven miles, before the inhabitants were up the next morning. They placed a sentinel at the door of every house and proceeded to search for arms, and succeeded in obtaining about twenty. It is said that several muskets were saved by being hastily laid in beds which were occupied by them but a few moments previous, and thus eluded the search of the enemy. The British took about half of the flour, or all they had conveyance for, and began to destroy what remained, but being dissuaded by the inhabitants, they distributed the same among the citizens. During their short stay they conducted themselves with strict propriety, and respected private property of every kind.

At an early day a commendable interest was manifested in the location and improvement of roads and bridges. In 1810 an appropriation of \$500 was voted to be given to the St. Lawrence Turnpike Company on condition that the road be located on a certain route. In 1811 the Legislature was petitioned to tax the town to aid the Northwest Bay road; also to authorize a lottery whereby the sum of \$10,000 might be raised to repair roads. In 1827 the Port Kent road was located at Hopkinton. The road districts have been increased to thirty, and the principal highways of the town are now in a fair condition. The principal cemetery in town is located a little way out and north from the village of Hopkinton. In May, 1811, the town voted a sum of \$200 to improve the lot, which is now kept in good condition.

The pioneer settlers showed their interest in their country by enlisting as soldiers in the War of 1812. That same interest was shown in the prosecution of the Civil War. At a special town meeting held December 15, 1863, a vote to levy a tax of \$65,000 was passed, and the town clerk was authorized to issue certificates of \$300 for each volunteer required from the town.

Hopkinton has made a good record in the matter of schools. In 1814 a committee, consisting of B. A. Hopkins, A. Blanchard and S. Eastman, was appointed to form school districts and make recommendations. In 1819 three times the amount of school money granted

by the State was raised by a direct tax. There are fifteen school houses in town, one of brick, at Fort Jackson, cost \$2,500. It has a mansard roof, surmounted by a cupola containing a 300 lb. bell; a stone house, which was the old church abandoned by the Congregationalists and Baptists. It was refitted in 1841 by a tax levied on the town for \$250, and now used for school purposes. There are about thirty teachers employed during the school year, at an expense of upwards of \$2,000, and about 600 scholars attend the schools.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES.

A *Congregational Church* was formed at Hopkinton by the assistance of the missionary, Rev. John W. Church, with eleven members, July 6, 1808. They were incorporated September 3, 1814, with Amos Blanchard, Reuben Post and Isaac R. Hopkins, trustees. Rev. H. S. Johnson was their first pastor. In 1815 the society united with the Baptists and outsiders in building a stone church, which was also used for town purposes. In 1827 the society abandoned the stone church, and erected a wooden edifice at a cost of \$2,800. It was repaired and refitted in 1873.

Baptist Society.—A few people of this faith were gathered for religious services occasionally by Elder Rowley at an early date, but the organization of a church was not effected until February 17, 1818, when Abijah Chandler, Jonah Sanford, Sylvanus C. Kersey and Samuel Eastman were elected trustees. In July, 1830, the name of the church was changed to Hopkinton and Lawrence church, at which time they held their meetings alternately at Hopkinton and Nicholville. On August 5, 1843, the word Hopkinton was dropped, and they have been since permanently located at Nicholville.

A *Catholic Church*, "The Holy Cross," built of wood, 36 x 60 feet, in 1877, was begun July 4 of that year, which has been finished and occupied ever since.

A *Methodist Society* was formed in Hopkinton December 30, 1839, but became a separate charge and located at Fort Jackson in May, 1845, having built a fine stone church the year previous, costing \$3,000. Rev. Josiah Arnold was their first pastor.

Free-will Baptist.—A church of this denomination was organized at Fort Jackson in 1844, with sixteen members. In 1847 they erected a commodious church and dedicated the same January 2, 1848. Elder John Sweat was their first pastor, who remained with them fourteen years. The house has been kept in good repair, and a parsonage has been built, which, together with the church, is valued at \$4,000.

Following is a list of supervisors, with years of their service:

1806, R. Hopkins; 1807, B. W. Hopkins; 1808, Henry McLaughlin; 1809, R. Hopkins; 1810, B. W. Hopkins; 1811–19, Isaac R. Hopkins; 1820–22, Thaddeus Laughlin; 1823–26, Jonah Sanford; 1827–29, Isaac R. Hopkins; 1830–32, Joseph Durfey; 1833, I. R. Hopkins; 1834–35, T. Laughlin; 1836, Phineas Durfey; 1837, Eliakim Seeley; 1838, T. Laughlin; 1839, I. R. Hopkins; 1840–41, Clark S. Chittenden; 1842–44, Elias Post; 1845, Gideon Sprague; 1846–47, Clark S. Chittenden; 1848–49, E. Post; 1850–51, C. S. Chittenden; 1852–53, Joseph B. Durfey; 1854, Clark S. Chittenden; 1855, Roswell Hopkins; 1856–57, F. P. Sprague; 1858–59, Caleb Wright; 1860–61, David F. Henderson; 1862–63, George S. Wright; 1864, E. R. Sheldon; 1865–66, David F. Henderson; 1867–68, Frank Kellogg; 1869–73, Jonah Sanford; 1874–75, David F. Henderson; 1876–85, Jonah Sanford; 1886–87, J. S. Kellogg; 1888–93, K. S. Chittenden.

CHAPTER XXVI.

THE TOWN OF CANTON—ORGANIZED IN 1805.

CANTON, the sixth town organized, formerly under the jurisdiction of Lisbon, was created by an Act of the Legislature passed March 28, 1805, and the first town meeting was held at the house of Stillman Foote on the 4th of March, 1806. Stillman Foote was chosen moderator at that meeting, and the following officers were elected: Supervisor, Stillman Foote; town clerk, James Parkill; assessors, William Perry, Thomas D. Olin, George Foote; constable and collector, Mason Foote; overseers of the poor, Daniel Walker and John Farwell; commissioners of highways, Medad Moody, Amos Smith and Moses Leonard; overseers of highways, Hubbard Clark, Walter Clark, Festus Tracy, Solomon Walker, James Parkill, Uri Barber, John Hopkins, Zadock Clark, Titus Sikes and George Foote; fence viewers, Peter Brown, William Lemon,

and Jonathan Day; pound masters, Stillman Foote and Peter R. Leonard. Stillman Foote, magistrate.

Canton was one of the original ten townships, is about ten miles square and lies directly in rear of Lisbon. Macomb was the original purchaser of the territory from the State, who transferred it to Edgar; Edgar to A. Vonfeister; he to Stephen Van Rensselaer, J. O. Hoffman, Richard Harrison, etc.

The town was surveyed by Amos Lay, assisted by Reuben Sherwood and Joseph Edsall, in the summer of 1799. Others also aided in the work, bringing the supplies by boat up the Oswegatchie, through the natural canal and up the Grass River to the falls or site of Canton village.

The surveying party's frequent visit to Canada during the summer, and their conversation with the people there as to the valuable farming lands in Canton, led to the formation of a company of about thirty persons with a view to settle there. The company started out with an ample supply of provisions to traverse the tract in various directions, and all went well for a time; but when the different squads, finding a beautiful and fertile section, and each resolved to secure it for their settlement without the knowledge of the others, then it was that trouble arose that broke up the original association.

The first land taken up in the township was by Festus Tracey, formerly of Vermont, in 1799. The farm is now owned by a descendant. In 1800 Daniel Harrington, a native of Connecticut, took up a tract of land on the east side of Grass River, built a shanty and cleared a small piece of land, sowed it to fall wheat and raked it in with a hand rake. The patch was on or near where the Agricultural Society's grounds are now located. Stillman Foote, from Middlebury, Vt., came to town in the summer of 1800 and purchased a mile square, on which the village of Canton now stands. He purchased the title and wheat crop of Mr. Harrington for a horse, saddle and bridle. Mr. Foote harvested sixty bushels of wheat, notwithstanding the immense number of squirrels of that year, after which he returned to his home. In March, 1801, Mr. Foote left his home in Vermont for his new settlement with two teams laden with furniture and provisions. Warm weather approaching he was forced to leave part of his supplies at Willsborough,

on Lake Champlain, which were subsequently brought with irons for a mill, by Lake Champlain, the St. Lawrence, and through the town of Lisbon. Daniel W. Church, who had been engaged as a millwright, followed by water, accompanied by Lebbeus Johnson and his sons, John Flannegan, Thomas Marvin, and one or two others. Mr. Church kept a diary of his journey, which was one of many perplexities and hardships, and concludes thus: "Reach Canton with seventeen blisters on my hand, occasioned by rowing and pulling the bateau along." He found Mr. Foote and his father, with others to the number of twelve, all occupying one shanty, for they had been compelled to leave every article of convenience not absolutely required at Cornwall, and come through on horseback, there being no road that would admit the passage of a team. The entire week following was consumed in getting the teams in. The first clearing was made on the west side of the river, near the stream and just below the site of the bridge. Work was begun on the frame of a saw mill, which was sadly interrupted by sickness. On the 2d of May Mr. Church was attacked by intermittent fever, and about the same time the elder Mr. Foote was taken with what proved to be small-pox. Five of the party had previously been inoculated, and the other six were at once operated upon. Mr. Foote bore the terrible disease with fortitude, but with the appearance of the secondary fever he died on the 10th of May, doubtless the first death in the town. He was buried wrapped in the hammock on which he died, the bark of an elm tree serving as a coffin. Stillman Foote had fallen a few days previous and broken a rib, which prevented him from rendering any assistance, and about this time the symptoms of the disease began to appear on those who had been inoculated. There was no medical aid nearer than Johnstown in Canada, and even this could not be reached on account of the swollen streams. Hard times for poor Stillman, who had to lay his own father in his winding-sheet! 13th. Rode out to Lisbon with extreme difficulty. I cannot sit on a horse. Ride barebacked. Got wet with rain through and through. From Canton to Lisbon settlement is fifteen miles without the least opening; very little road, and very many swamps and mireholes. 14th. Go to Dr. Adams' and back on foot, fourteen miles. Half an hour

before I set out, while the fever was on, I could not walk across the house. 25th. So far recovered as to 'ride to Canton."

The mill being partly finished that season, the party returned to Vermont to spend the winter. In the spring of 1802 Mr. Foote returned with his family, consisting of his wife, two sons and a daughter, and they began their wilderness life in a corner of the saw mill. During the summer a single run of rock stones, driven by a tub wheel, were put into operation in a part of the mill, Mr. Church having returned to do the work. This was the only grist mill in the town until after the War of 1812.

During the year 1802 a number of settlers came into the town, among whom were Peter R. and Moses Leonard, the former of whom kept a public-house several years near the site of the new cemetery; Thomas D. Olin, who located on the road through what became known as Olin Settlement; Chester Dewey, Lebbeus Johnson and his five sons, James Parkill, the first clerk of the town; Daniel and Nathan Walker, the latter settling on what is now the county poor farm; Thomas Kingsbury, who settled on what has been known as the Judd farm. Most or all of these were from Vermont. Jacob Conkey also came in 1802, and Asa Conkey, who came with his father in April of the same year; he lived in the town seventy-one years, and served in the War of 1812. Other early settlers were Joseph and William Ames, Walter Clark, Dan Judd, the first miller in the Foote mill; Thomas H. Conkey, Joshua Conkey, Festus Tracy, who was one of the original surveying party; Peter Brown, John Farwell (came in 1805), Jeduthun Farwell, Harvey Knox, Ebenezer Sanderson, father of Nelson, Salmon Ward Squires, father of William O.; Abdiel H. Tracy, Anson Parker, Henry Mead, who lived to the age of ninety-two; Peter Langdon, who came 1807 and opened the first store in Canton, and died in 1867, at the age of ninety-one years; Benjamin and John Rose, Jesse Barnes, who came in 1810; Amos Smith, Hubbard Clark, William Perry, who came in 1805 and passed a useful life in the town; John Hopkins, who came in 1803 and settled on the river opposite the poor farm; S. G. May, Eaton Ray, Thomas Fenton, and Reuben Wilson, who located in the Morley section; William Hollenbeck, William Foster, Nathan Clark, David Olin, Luther L. Page, and the Hill, Hutchinson, Paine and

Robinson families. On the river road between Morley and Canton settled the families of James Lankton, J. Wiley, Ira Butler, E. Corey, Jeremiah Day; and Amos Jones, who settled on the Potsdam road. Others were Heber Sykes, Moses Sanderson, Lemuel Jenison, Jonathan Day, Solomon Walker, who came in 1808, and Lyman Tupper in 1811. Aaron Barrows came in 1816, and was father of Parlin, Prosper and Aaron Barrows. Ebenezer Sanderson came about 1814 and settled about three miles from the village of Canton. Matthew Wallace came in 1821. Very many of them came from Vermont, a State which has sent out from her borders almost innumerable sons who have attained to worthy station in professional or industrial life. Others who have figured prominently in the history of Canton will be mentioned further on in the account of the various industries and in the personal sketches in another department of this work. The first birth in this town was that of a daughter of L. Johnson in 1803.

The early town records contain the usual account of proceedings for the primitive government, which need not be detailed here, except as they are in some instances worthy of preservation for their quaintness. In 1810 it was "voted that a fine of \$12 be imposed on all jugglers, mountebanks, and wire-dancers" It would be interesting to know what it was that led to the adoption of that vote. In the same year fifty dollars were raised for securing the rights and privileges of fish, and S. Foote, D. Campbell and N. Walker were appointed a committee for the purpose. This action related to the Grasse River, and in 1815 C. Wilson, F. Tracy and William Richardson were appointed a committee to make the river navigable for fish. The measure was carried out under legislative action, and was followed by further action for a similar end in April, 1824, when the river was made a public highway from its mouth to the high falls in Canton, the construction of dams being allowed on condition that sluices be provided for the passage of fish. Neglect of this condition, or the setting of nets or weirs, was punishable by a fine of twenty-five dollars. In the following year (1825) the town appointed Minot Jenison and Thomas D. Olin to investigate the condition of dams on the river and prosecute all violators of the law.

At the first town meeting the town was divided into ten road districts with an overseer in each district, as before named. These districts were subsequently subdivided, and the work of improving the highways, as is always the case in a newly-settled country, demanded much attention from the authorities and the people. Several State roads were early surveyed, and the Parishville Turnpike Company located its route through this town about the year 1815; this company surrendered its charter in 1827.

In the year 1835 steps were taken which resulted in the founding of the Canton Academy, an institution which flourished for many years, of which a full account is given a little further on. In 1845 the project of erecting a town hall was agitated, and on the 21st of April, 1846, the supervisors of the county were directed by Act of Legislature to levy a tax on the town of \$333.35 annually for three years, to be paid to Benjamin Squire and Cyrus Abernethy, as commissioners in trust, with power to erect the building. A plain frame structure was built nearly opposite the court house. This building was used until 1877, after having been frequently repaired. On the 2d of May, 1877, a special meeting was held to act upon the project of erecting a new town hall. W. H. Sawyer, M. D. Packard and C. N. Conkey, as a committee from the annual meeting, reported in favor of a new structure costing \$20,000, to be paid in four annual installments, and that the bonds of the town be issued for that amount. The report was approved by the electors and L. W. Russell, W. H. Kimball and Worth Chamberlain were appointed to carry out the undertaking.

Plank roads, see page 167. Railroads, see page 174.

In aid of the great struggle for the maintenance of the Union in 1861-66, the town of Canton performed her part nobly. Through the liberality and energy of those who were charged with the task of filling the various quotas of volunteers, and the patriotism of the people, the several calls were promptly responded to and the required enlistments secured without resort to a draft, with one exception. At a special meeting August 23, 1862, a tax of \$4,200 was voted for bounty purposes, \$50 to be paid to each volunteer, on condition that sufficient enlistments were made to fill the quota; otherwise the tax should be for only sufficient to make the payment of \$50 to each actual volunteer.

The Legislature was petitioned to legalize this action. Ebenezer Miner, M. D. Packard, L. E. B. Winslow, Albert Langdon, William Perry, jr., Cornelius Van Waters, T. L. Harrison, Algernon Robinson and Bingham A. Sykes were appointed a committee to procure these funds and disburse them. On the 12th of December of the same year a special meeting of electors was held, at which the supervisor and town clerk were authorized to issue interest-bearing certificates of \$300 each, to be granted by an auditing committee, to an amount not exceeding \$18,000, to be given to such volunteers as should be necessary to fill the quota. William H. Sawyer, Joseph Barnes and A. S. Robinson were appointed a committee to audit accounts, and served in that capacity during the war. The last special meeting held was on February 23, 1864, when a bounty of \$400 per volunteer was authorized, subject to the foregoing conditions. These liberal bounties, with the sums paid by the general government and the State, sufficed to inspire enlistments. At the annual meeting in 1865 the sum of \$6,000 was voted to be paid to such volunteers of the town who had been in service and had not received the \$300 bounty.

The history of the town from the date of the incorporation of the village of Canton in 1845 to the present time is largely embraced in that of the several villages, as hereafter detailed. Outside of those villages it may be said that the town is one of the most productive in the county, especially in butter and cheese. In this direction the farming community has been quick to adopt advanced practices, and with the best of results. With the beginning of the introduction of cheese and butter making in factories, these establishments sprang up in various parts of the town, and were successfully and profitably operated. In the year 1877 there were eleven factories in the town, while some others that were situated over the line in other towns drew a portion of their supplies from Canton. While the agricultural community may be said to have suffered to some extent, in common with other localities, from the general decline in land values, the Canton farmers are among the more progressive and prosperous of the county.

The population of this town since 1810 will be found on page 223; of the village, on page 224.

The supervisors of Canton since the formation of the town have been as follows:

1806, Stillman Foote; 1807-08, Daniel Walker; 1809-12, Daniel Campbell; 1813-22, Daniel Walker; 1823-24, Thomas D. Olin; 1825-27, Jeduthun Farwell; 1828-30, James Parkill; 1831-33, Silas Baldwin, jr.; 1834-35, John Heaton; 1836-40, Lemuel Buck; 1841-42, Henry Barber; 1843-44, Richard N. Harrison; 1845-46, Henry Barber; 1847-48, Cyrus Abernathy; 1849, William F. Cahoon; 1850-52, Hiram F. Johnson; 1853-54, Thomas V. Russell; 1855-56, Charles H. Allen; 1857-58, George Robinson; 1859-61, Jeremiah Traver; 1862-66, Milton D. Packard; 1867-70, Horace W. Hale; 1871, Charles N. Conkey; 1872-75, M. D. Packard; 1876-77, Leslie W. Russell; 1878-86, William H. Kimball; 1887, Charles N. Conkey; 1888, A. B. Hepburn; 1889, William H. Kimball; 1890-93, Ledyard P. Hale.

THE VILLAGE OF CANTON.

The village of Canton had reached considerable importance in population, as the county seat, and as a center of manufactures and mercantile business, before its incorporation. The act of incorporation was passed May 14, 1845, with boundaries then embracing the jail limits, excepting the bridge across the Grasse River. These boundaries were changed and greatly enlarged, but in 1871 were reduced to the original dimensions. The first board of five trustees, provided for by the act of incorporation, were as follows: Nathaniel Hodskin, Prosper Barrows, Benjamin Squire, Nathan Pratt and Barzillai Hodskin.

The settlements on the village site of Daniel Harrington and the Foote family have already been described. Other prominent early settlers here were Dr. William Noble, the first physician, who owned a tract which embraced the present university grounds; he came in 1804-5. Dr. Daniel Campbell came in 1807, and Dr. Elijah Baker in the next year. Edwin Jones, father of D. M. Jones, who is still engaged in business, came in 1803 or 1804; Amos Jones, sr., Medad Moody, father of Captain Lucius Moody, 1804; Silas Wright, of whom a sketch will be found in the chapter devoted to the bar, came in 1819, and also his brother Pliny Wright; Silas Baldwin and Dr. Darius Clark in 1824, and Nathaniel and Barzillai Hodskin in 1827. Harry Smith, the venerable citizen who is still engaged in trade, came in 1830, and Walter Brown about the same time. In 1828 Ebenezer Miner came temporarily, and in 1829 settled here permanently. He married a daughter of Dr. Daniel Campbell, and purchased the interest of the heirs in the doctor's estate. He was prominent in all public affairs; built the Miner block and many other buildings, and was in

many ways a useful citizen ; he died September 16, 1871. Other early comers to the village were Benjamin and Solomon Walker, Joseph and John Barnes, Alvin C. Low, S. Prentice, and others that will be mentioned. Stillman Foote, the pioneer, built a house on the brow of the hill in 1802, which, after several enlargements and many improvements, still stands and overlooks the village. Dr. Campbell built his house where R. B. Ellsworth now lives, next to the town hall. These two were about all of the dwellings of any pretensions in the place before the War of 1812. Dr. Campbell brought the first stock of goods to the place in 1807, and sold them from a room in his dwelling. During the war he closed out his stock and opened a tavern in the same house, using the room where he kept his store as a bar room. This was prompted by the considerable travel through the place of troops and others going through to Ogdensburg. On one occasion a sloop load of confiscated goods was sent to Dr. Campbell's house, where they were secreted. A force of the British started out in search of the property, but were delayed long enough by a snow storm to permit of the goods being sold at auction. The sale was long known as the Great Vendue.

Captain Lucius Moody, who was born in the village in 1806, was a son of Medad Moody, who bought two acres of ground including the site of the present Haven House, and there built a dwelling, for which a larger one was substituted in later years and kept as a hotel.

The original mill of Stillman Foote has been mentioned. It stood about on the site of the present Eagle Mills. There was no other mill at Canton until after the war. In 1810 Mr. Foote built a dam and a saw mill on the site of Morley (formerly known as Long Rapids). The mill and the site were soon sold out to Christopher Wilson and Pitts Bailey, who in 1815 put into the mill two runs of rock stones, for grinding, and a bolt. These were displaced two years later for burr stones. This was the beginning of the settlement of that point as a hamlet.

Dr. Darius Clark came to Canton in 1822, after studying his profession at Malone, and John Leslie Russell came here in 1829. These men are properly noticed under the bench and bar. Hon. Silas Baldwin came here in 1824 and began his long and honorable career. Na-

thaniel Hodskin came to the village in 1827, and soon afterward erected a small furnace which he finished in four weeks and began the manufacture of plows. In 1833 he, with his son Barzillai, built the stone structure now used by Mr. Deshaw as a machine shop. In 1850 the son, Barzillai, engaged in the hardware trade, and later in various other enterprises of a public and private character. He built the Hodskin House (now the Haven House) in 1864, and conducted it for a time.

In the year 1820 the second mill was put up by Henry Foote, son of Stillman; the frame work of this mill was afterwards used in the construction of what became widely known as the Jackson mill. This was built in 1860 by E. E. Jackson, and it subsequently passed to the ownership of B. Hodskin. Stillman Foote built the first distillery at the village about the year 1815, and in 1827 he established a marble factory, where most of that kind of material used in this section previous to 1835 was prepared from the stone found at Crary's Mills. The rock not proving very durable, the manufacture was abandoned. About the year 1840 Silas Wright built a custom saw mill on the site of the L. A. Taylor mill; it was burned in 1852. L. A. Taylor built his present planing and general wood-working mill in 1889-90; he began business in the place in 1874. Silas Parker built a saw mill in 1850, a short distance above the island, on the site of the present Grange mill. Its capacity was between 5,000 and 10,000 feet per day. It passed into other hands and was burned in 1885, while in possession of H. P. Grange, who had owned it since 1881. Mr. Grange rebuilt the mill, which now has two circular saws, a trimmer, an edger, a lath mill, a shingle mill, a planer, etc. The first good grist mill was erected of stone by Stillman Foote about the year 1817; it stood about on the site of the present electric light building, where it was burned, leaving a part of the wall standing. The Eagle mills were erected in 1842 by Henry Van Rensselaer. The structure is of stone and four stories in height. In 1871 this mill passed to Lasell & Jewett. The former bought his partner's interest and sold out to W. B. Allen. From Mr. Allen's estate the present owners, Henry and Fonda Bullis, purchased the property. In 1889 they put in three sets of rollers, which are now operated with three run of stones. Opposite this mill, on the island, was

erected by Lucius Moody, in 1859-60, a fine three-story brick mill, which took the name of the St. Lawrence Mills. It contained four run of stones. It subsequently passed to possession of Hodskin & Sherwin, and then to D. W. Sherwin, who is the present proprietor. Four double sets of rollers were placed in the mill in 1888. A. E. Smith has carried on the manufacture of sash and doors since 1888, on a site which was occupied formerly by George Gilmore for making furniture. D. M. Jones, before mentioned, took the Hodskin furnace property in 1852, and in 1860 greatly enlarged the plant by adding a large brick furnace. On the site of L. B. Storrs's machine shop was formerly an oil mill built by Stillman Foote in 1871; this was purchased by Harry Smith in 1830, who operated it for ten years, making about 1,000 gallons of oil per year. Mr. Storrs carries on the manufacture of a patent machine for the use of tailors in pressing. The first tannery at Canton was on the west side and carried on by Elias C. Page. A larger tannery was started by him near the same place in 1830, which was burned, and he then laid the foundation of another, which was purchased by Jerry Traver in 1853 and greatly extended. A large business was maintained until a few years ago, when the scarcity of bark caused the abandonment of the enterprise. David Sears also carried on tanning from 1846 for a number of years. In 1827 Amos Bird, one of the early business men of the place, began operating a carding machine in a building attached to the saw mill on the west side, and continued it for many years. About 1852 Albert Fowler began the manufacture of axes and other edged tools in a small shop on the east side of the river. Later he established himself on the island, where he continued to 1875, when the business passed to M. A. Fowler. The works were closed soon afterward. The building, of which he occupied a part, was erected by Barrows & Blanchard about 1846 for a butter tub and cheese box factory. Several years later Henry Stickles put in machinery for the manufacture of sash and blinds, and is still in the business. W. B. Barlow began the manufacture of threshers, wheels, etc., in 1873. He erected the buildings which he now occupies, and added a carding mill. His business is now largely repairing and the sale of agricultural implements. O. G. Baxter, manufacturer of plows and castings, since 1884, in the Rushton boat shop. J. H. Rushton began boat and canoe build-

ing in a small way in 1874. He erected in 1883 a large factory and now employs many hands. Wagon-making has been carried on in Canton in past years to a considerable extent; Champlin & Jeffrey were conspicuous in it at one period, and Mr. Champlin at a later date, but the business is now confined chiefly to repairing. Numbered in the past were several large asheries near the village, among the proprietors being L. E. Clark, B. Hodskin, E. Miner and others. The Canton Lumber Company, with Harmon Rice, has operated a large steam mill near the village, turning out a large product of lumber, etc., for several years past.

Down to the year 1827 three stores sufficed for the community, and they were then kept by Ephraim Bridge, on Main street, above the Union block, in a brick building, which was burned in 1862. Barnes & Sackrider were opposite, on the site of the Hodskin House, in a frame building, which is in use now as a blacksmith shop; and A. C. Low and Amos Bacon were where Harry Smith's drug store is now situated. Mr. Smith came here in 1831 and has been continuously in trade ever since. Medad Moody and Nathan Walker were merchants together as early as 1816, and handled potash, etc. Daniel Mack kept a drug store, where the Mather block now stands. The former leading merchants were Solomon Boynton, Ebenezer Miner, Christopher Cook & Co., and Simeon D. Moody, who built a part of the Union block which was burned; also M. D. Packard and Moses Whitcomb. Lorenzo Lawrence dealt in furniture. Joseph Ellsworth has been connected with the shoe trade, and is now associated with his son. D. M. Jones and H. L. Sackrider were early associated in the hardware trade, are now separate in the business. Conkey & Sherman carried on a drug trade for a number of years; the business is now conducted by George S. Conkey and G. W. Gulley.

Medad Moody built a square frame hotel on the site of the Haven House in 1820, which was destroyed by fire several times and rebuilt, the last destruction being in the fire of 1862, after which he did not rebuild. Mr. Hodskin bought the site and erected the present house in 1864, at a cost of about \$25,000. Since that time it has been kept by several different persons, and is now conducted as a first class temperance house by J. M. Haven, who purchased it in 1889. The Amer-

ican Hotel was originally built in 1825 by Sartwell Prentice, and was known as the Prentice Hotel until about 1840, when it passed to the ownership of Henry Foote, and from him to the Bridge brothers, who gave it its present name. It is now kept by S. D. Bridge. The Commercial Hotel was built by Dr. Darius Baker for a private house for his son-in-law, Robert Clark. It has been kept as hotel many years, and at various times enlarged.

The first bank in Canton was established in 1858 by R. M. Godard & Co. It was closed up in 1860. In 1862 H. J. Messenger, who had long carried on banking in Cortland, N. Y., opened a branch in Canton, and two years later organized the Bank of Canton under the State laws. Messenger met with disastrous failure in 1868, M. D. Packard acting as receiver. During the life of the Bank of Canton, the Commercial Bank was organized, but after receiving deposits for a few weeks its manager disappeared with most of the funds, and the doors were closed. In January, 1870, S. D. Hungerford & Co. organized and opened a banking house in the building formerly occupied by the Bank of Canton, and its management was placed in the hands of W. H. Kimball as president, and S. D. Kimball as cashier. A bank building was built in 1870. The capital of the bank is \$50,000. The institution has always been prudently and carefully conducted. Its deposits now average about \$200,000, and it has a surplus of about \$19,000. The bank is incorporated under the State laws, under the name of the St. Lawrence County Bank, and the present officers are W. H. Kimball, president; M. D. Packard, vice-president; S. D. Kimball, cashier.

The First National Bank of Canton was organized in 1887, with a capital of \$65,000. Its officers were: D. S. Lynde, president; B. Hodskin, vice-president; John Pickens, cashier. Commodious offices were prepared for the bank in the Sherman block, and a substantial vault built. R. B. Ellsworth has succeeded Mr. Hodskin as vice-president, and W. H. Beard is the present cashier. The directors are Leslie W. Russell, Adolphus S. Lynde, R. B. Ellsworth, John C. Keeler, D. S. Rice, James S. Gale, James P. Howe, Henry Bullis, George W. Seymour. All of these excepting Mr. Seymour are residents of Canton.

The Press.—The beginning of newspaper publication in the town of Canton dates back to about the year 1827, at which time Jonathan Wallace was connected with the publication of the *St. Lawrence Republican* in Ogdensburg. He also at about that time issued the *Day Star*, a Universalist publication, which he continued about six months, when it was united with the *Gospel Advocate* in Utica. While that paper was being published the establishment was removed to Canton.

In July, 1832, C. C. Bill started a Whig paper in Canton, which he called the *Northern Telegraph*. He sold out to Orlando Squires, who began the publication from the same office of a Democratic sheet called the *Canton Democrat*. It was short lived. A paper called *The Luminary of the North* was issued here in July, 1834. Its light was soon extinguished forever. The *St. Lawrence Democrat* was a Whig paper, owned by several persons and published by Edgar A. Barber; was started in September, 1840, and lived until April, 1842. The press and materials of Mr. Barber were next used by Charles Boynton for the publication of the *Northern Cabinet and Literary Repository*, which first saw the light January 2, 1843. How long the paper supported its burdensome name is not known.

A paper called *The True Democrat* was started May 28, 1850, at Madrid, by a Mr. Wilson. In less than a year it passed to O. L. Ray, who changed its name a year later to the *Columbian Independent*, and at the end of another year again changed its title to the *Canton Independent*, and removed it to Canton village. It did not survive long afterward. The *Canton Weekly Citizen* was a small folio which made a weekly appearance for one month beginning January 1, 1852, and then joined those which had gone before.

The *St. Lawrence Plaindealer* was started as a Republican campaign paper in July, 1856, by William B. Goodrich, and S. P. Remington as junior partner. The material of the *St. Lawrence Democrat* was used, and the paper printed on an exceedingly ancient hand press. After the close of the campaign an entire new outfit was purchased, and the paper was established as a permanent enterprise. A few months later Mr. Goodrich sold out his interest to his partner. When the War of the Rebellion broke out, Mr. Goodrich entered the Union army as a volunteer. See chapter on the Rebellion.

The *Plaindealer* continued until 1862 under the editorship and management of Mr. Remington. At that time he entered the army, and sold the office to J. Van Slyke, who owned and controlled it until 1867, when it was repurchased by Mr. Remington. On the 14th of August, 1869, and again on the 4th of August, 1870, the material of the office was entirely destroyed by fire. Col. Remington, after each of these fires, continued to issue the paper regularly, on small sheets at first, but in a few weeks restored to its usual size, and the office equipped with new presses and material.

In 1873 he sold the *Plaindealer* and establishment to Gilbert B. Manley, the present proprietor. It has been twice enlarged, and is now issued as a seven column quarto. Williston Manley, a son of the proprietor, is now associate editor.

The *Commercial Advertiser*, a weekly Democratic newspaper, was started at Norwood, in this county, by Hall & Tracey, on the 3d of November, 1873. In May, 1877, it was removed to Canton, the first number in the new location being issued on the 31st of that month. Subsequently Mr. Tracey bought his partner's interest in the establishment, and has since conducted the paper alone. Under his able editorial and business management the *Advertiser* has prospered financially and is recognized as one of the leading exponents of Democratic doctrine in Northern New York.

The post-office in Canton village was established April 1, 1804, under the name of New Cairo, with Daniel Sayre as postmaster. The name was changed to Canton July 1, 1807. The incumbents of the office have been as follows: Daniel Campbell, 1811 to 1821; Silas Wright, 1821 to 1827; Silas Baldwin, 1827 to 1833; John L. Russell, 1833 to 1841; Jeremiah Bailey, 1841 to 1843; Darius Clark, 1843; Ephraim Goff was the next incumbent and was succeeded in 1853 by Amasa O. Brown; Seth P. Remington came next, and was succeeded by William R. Remington; he was followed by A. T. Martyn, who was succeeded for four years by John H. Mills. The present postmaster, Edwin Aldrich, assumed the position April 1, 1891.

The presidents of the village from its incorporation to the present time have been as follows: From 1846 to 1852 they were Nathaniel Hodskin, Prosper Barrows, Benjamin Squire, Nathan Pratt and Bar-

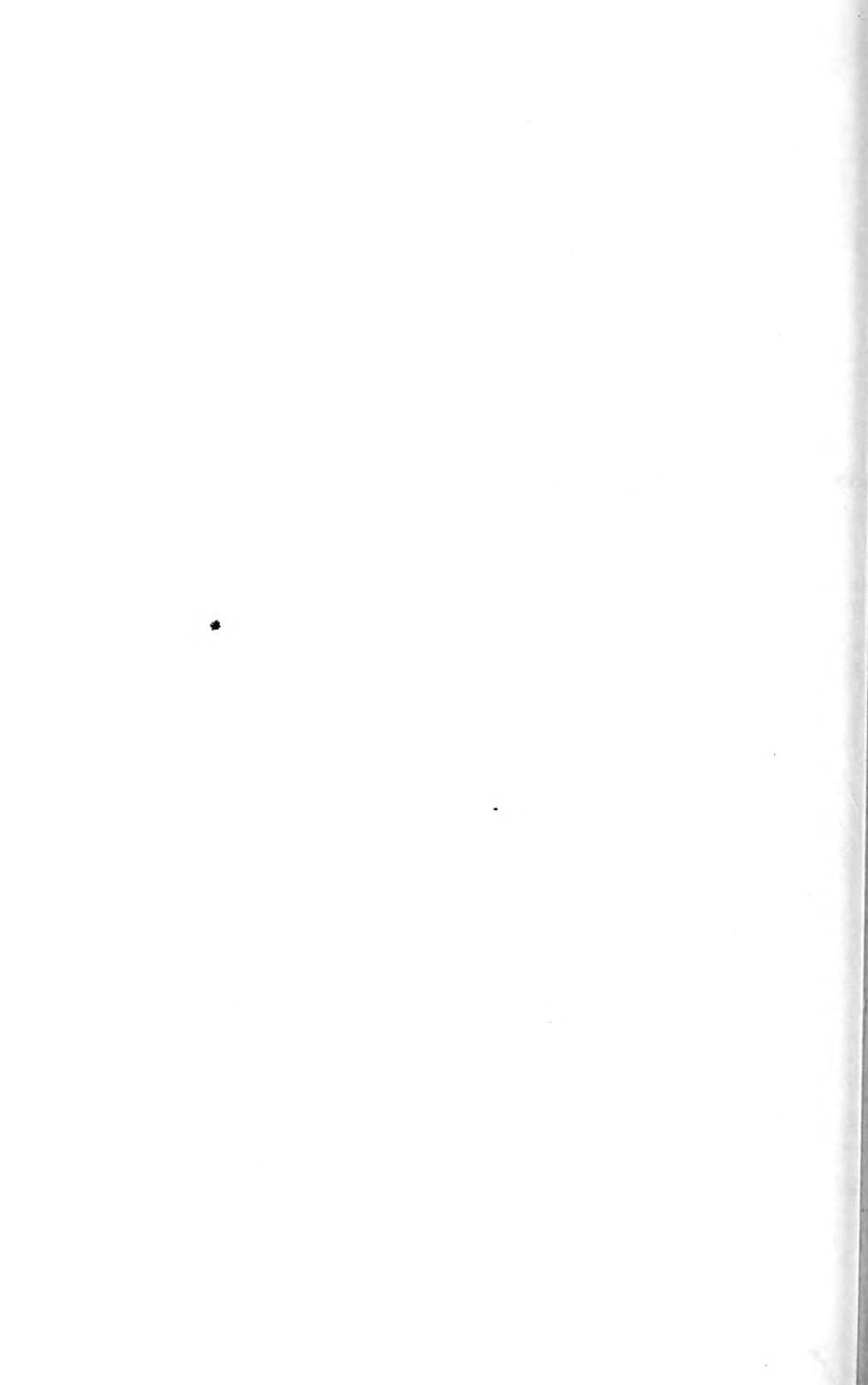
zillai Hodskin ; from 1846 to 1852 (elected by the people), Nathaniel Hodskin, Elias C. Page, Prosper Barrows, Paul Boynton, A. R. Kipp, Paul Boynton and Luman Moody ; from 1853 to 1858 the records are lost ; from 1859 to the present the presidents and clerks have been as follows : 1859, E. Miner and S. J. Day ; 1860-61, 1862, L. E. B. Winslow and M. B. Chamberlain ; 1863, D. M. Jones and J. Barnes ; 1864, J. Traver and J. F. Havens ; 1865-66, E. Miner and Joseph Barnes ; 1867, E. Miner and W. J. Ferrey ; 1868, B. Hodskin and W. J. Ferrey ; 1869, C. Bailey and J. W. Bugbee ; 1870, Jeremiah Traver and Joseph Barnes ; 1871, Joseph Barnes and W. J. Ferrey ; 1872, J. S. Conkey and H. D. Ellsworth ; 1873, B. Hodskin and H. D. Ellsworth ; 1874, H. H. Judd and H. D. Ellsworth ; 1875, L. B. Storrs and H. D. Ellsworth ; 1876-78, L. B. Storrs and C. A. Chamberlain ; 1879, M. D. Packard and C. E. Chamberlain ; 1880, John C. Preston and C. E. Chamberlain ; 1881-82, John C. Preston and H. D. Ellsworth ; 1883, L. B. Storrs and H. D. Ellsworth ; 1884, L. B. Storrs and L. C. Sawyer ; 1885, Worth Chamberlain and L. C. Sawyer ; 1886, Ledyard P. Hale and L. C. Sawyer ; 1887-88, D. H. Rice and Charles J. Preston ; 1889-90, D. H. Rice and C. E. Chamberlain ; 1891, J. N. Bassett, jr., and C. E. Chamberlain for one half of term ; 1892-93, James E. Johnson and H. M. Barber. The present trustees are Thomas Peggs, G. E. Sims, George E. Jamieson, and W. A. Brown.

Fire Department and Water Works.—The first fire company in Canton village was organized about 1849, when the apparatus consisted of a small rotary engine. The venerable Harry Smith was foreman of company, which was in existence ten or twelve years, when the engine became disabled, and the village was substantially without protection from fire until 1870. On the 28th of August, 1869, a meeting was held to discuss and adopt measures for the establishment and maintenance of a fire department. For these purposes \$700 were appropriated. On the 9th of the same month a meeting was held and a company organized, and a second-hand brake engine purchased in Ogdensburg.

On the 14th of August, 1869, a fire broke out on the north side of Main street and swept away everything between Water and Hodskin streets, involving a loss of \$65,000. One year later, within a few days, another fire broke out at the point where it was stopped the previous



Love my Family
Homer D. Llewellyn



year and burned away the buildings on the same side of the street for a long distance and causing a loss of \$150,000.

In March, 1870, "The Fire Department of the Village of Canton" was incorporated by Act of the Legislature and the following board of directors named to hold office until the next annual meeting of the department under the act of incorporation: S. D. Bridge, chief engineer; S. P. Remington and M. D. Packard, assistant engineers. In January, 1871, a hook and ladder apparatus was provided for the department. A frame engine house was erected on Water street in 1870, which was occupied until 1874, when the present brick structure on Court street was built. A hook and ladder company was formed in December, 1875, with twenty members, but it was disbanded after a few years. In 1882 a steam fire engine of the Silsby make was purchased and the hand engine was sold. The steamer company now has seventeen members, one hose company eleven and the other ten members. The following have held the office of chief engineer: S. D. Bridge, 1870-71; John J. Stacks, 1872-73; M. D. Packard, 1874-76; Ezra D. Jackson, 1877; J. H. Mills, 1878; M. D. Packard, 1879; C. J. Perkins, 1880; Worth Chamberlain, 1881-82; S. D. Bridge, 1883-86; G. W. Seymour, 1886-88; T. G. Kirkland, 1889-90; Homer Bailey, 1891.

Water Works.—The present water works and sewer system were established in the year 1889, but as separate undertakings and under separate issues of the village bonds, the sewer system being introduced first. For the latter purpose bonds were issued for \$35,000, payable in thirty years, and for the water works the amount of bonds were \$40,000, payable in twenty years. They were negotiated at four per cent. and were sold at a small premium. The works comprise a building for the pumps, which are modern and efficient in character, and a stand-pipe of sufficient height to give ample pressure excepting in the highest parts of the village. The sewer system comprises between four and five miles of conduit. The works are under control of a board of officers, consisting for the year 1893 of the following: J. Henry Rush-ton, president; Winfield S. Leonard and Isaac Cornell.

Electric Lighting.—In the year 1887 a stock company was formed in which the Thompson-Houston Company was represented with citizens of Canton, the capital being \$18,000. The necessary plant was

installed in a wooden building which was destroyed by fire in 1890 and was replaced by a brick structure, the power being derived from the river. The village authorities pay the company for the public lights. The officers of the company are L. P. Hale, president; A. T. Martin, secretary and treasurer; Luman Bailey, superintendent.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES.

First Congregational Church.—Early in the summer of 1807 the missionaries Amos Pettengill and Ebenezer Hibbard, of Vermont, organized a Congregational Church with seven members, as follows: George Foot, John Richardson, Weltha Foot, Betsy Donegly, M. Conkey, Jane Ross and P. Richardson. The society was incorporated January 16, 1815, with George Foot and two others as trustees. They were supplied with missionaries most of the time until 1823, when Rev. Hiram S. Johnson became their pastor. In 1825, it is said, through spiritual weakness or indifference, they were induced to change to Presbyterian.

A second Congregational church was organized at Crary's Mills (as mentioned in the history of Potsdam), on the Canton side of the river, in September, 1823, with twelve members. Jeduthun Farwell and three others were elected trustees. A church building, 32x44 feet, was erected and dedicated in 1844. It was repaired and rededicated February 12, 1874. The society is now in a prosperous condition.

The First Baptist Church of Canton.—Meetings of Baptists were held in the northern part of this town as early as 1814 and for several years thereafter before an attempt was made to organize a church. On the 22d of June, 1817, a council was called at the school-house in North Canton by Rev. Samuel Churchill, a missionary from Boston. Fourteen persons presented themselves for membership, not all of them, however, from this town. Justin Olin was appointed deacon and Joseph Olin, clerk. Rev. Rupe Batchelor was called to the pastorate and the membership increased. The records of 1832 show a membership of sixty-eight, and services were being held in the village and a branch which had existed in the south part united with it. On the 10th of December, 1823, the First Baptist Evangelical Society of Canton was incorporated, with R. Batchelor, T. D. Olin and Jonathan Paul as trus-

tees. In 1829 this society united with the Universalists in the erection of a church building, which was used by the Baptists until 1849, when they erected a church of their own, which was dedicated February 8, 1849. This building was occupied until 1871, when the present one was built; but it has been considerably remodeled since that date. At the present time (1893) there are about 125 members, and the pastor is Rev. S. Thomas Williams. The trustees are Charles Churchill, John Fields, Harvey Barber, Gilbert Bouck.

Methodist Episcopal Church.—As early as 1808 a class was formed in the western part of the town, where prayer meetings were held, and their numbers increased yearly. On the 3d of November, 1819, the Methodist Church Society of Canton was incorporated, with the following trustees: Jesse Barnes, Hugh Montgomery, Isaac Buell, Jeduthun Farwell, William Perry and William Richardson. The early meetings were held in school houses and in a building which had been used in connection with a distillery by Mr. Farwell. In 1823 measures were adopted to erect a church edifice, which resulted in the building of the brick church at South Canton, which is still in use. The lot was donated to the society by William Richardson for church and cemetery purposes. Rev. L. T. Cole is the present pastor in that church.

In the mean time the northern part of the town had become thickly settled, and to meet the necessity of a more convenient place of worship the Second Methodist Church and Society was formed on the 28th of August, 1827, with Solomon Boynton, Samuel Fish, Daniel M. Foot, Gershom Conger and Joseph Ames as trustees. A lot on Chapel and Court streets was purchased of David C. Judson, on the 1st of January, 1828, and there a frame church was erected, which was the home of the society for nearly forty years. It was displaced by the present brick edifice in 1856, which was dedicated February 25, 1857. A parsonage was erected in 1846, and the present one about 1884. The membership of the church is 209, and Rev. C. E. Dorr is the pastor for 1893. The trustees are: James Kingston, Nathan Barber, Dr. A. C. Drury, A. Watson, L. Barber, E. F. Tripp, D. W. Sherwin, W. D. Church and R. A. Barber.

Presbyterian Church.—The first Presbyterian society of Canton was organized from the Congregational body under the pastorate of Rev.

Hiram S. Johnson, a Presbyterian, and placed themselves under the St. Lawrence Presbytery. In 1816 the Presbytery of Oneida was divided, and the Presbytery of St. Lawrence created, comprising this county, Lewis and Jefferson counties. The northern and eastern parts of the county belonged in the Presbytery of Champlain. In 1821 the Albany Synod set off Ogdensburg, De Kalb, Canton, Potsdam, Hopkinton, Rossie and Gouverneur to constitute the Presbytery of Ogdensburg. In 1829 a change was made by which all of this county was placed in the Presbytery of St. Lawrence. In 1839, at the division of the church into the Old School and the New School, the Old School Presbytery was formed, and in 1870, upon the reunion of the two bodies, the last named Presbytery and that of Watertown were united in the St. Lawrence Presbytery, of which this Canton church became a part. The first pastor after the church became Presbyterian was Rev. Hiram S. Johnson. The church was incorporated July 22, 1825, its first trustees being Elias C. Page, Silas Wright, jr., Joseph Barnes, Henry Foote, William Richardson and Eden Ray. In 1826 a site for a church was deeded to the society by Silas Wright and Joseph Barnes, and the building was begun in 1828 and not completed until 1831. Mr. Johnson's pastorate continued until 1838. The erection of the present beautiful stone edifice was begun in 1876, and dedicated January 4, 1880; its cost was about \$25,000. The succession of pastors in the church has been as follows: Revs. Roswell Pettibone, John Waugh, James Gardner, who came in November, 1869, and remained until 1884. Rev. Rolla G. Bugbee was acting pastor one year and was installed pastor in November, 1885. He served until February 6, 1888. The present pastor, Rev. Avery S. Walker, D.D., was installed July 11, 1888.

The present officers of the church are as follows: Ruling elders, Henry L. Sackrider, Charles N. Conkey, Heman P. Matthews, Gilbert B. Manley; deacon, Hiram Sanderson; trustees, Gilbert B. Manley (president), Charles Nickelson, Solon D. Kimball, Wm. H. Tallman, Thomas Fields and James W. Bailie. The membership of the church is 208.

Universalist Church.—This society was organized in November, 1829, at a meeting held in the school house in the village, with the

following officers: Minot Jenison, Joseph Ames 2d, and Thomas H. Conkey, trustees; Alvin C. Low, clerk; Daniel Mack, collector. In 1828-9 a church edifice was erected by this society and the Baptists, each being entitled to the use of it according to the amount paid towards its construction. A few years later the interest of the Baptists in the church was transferred to the Universalists. The church was remodeled in 1865, and again in 1887. The pastors who have served the church have been Revs. Mr. Briggs, W. H. Waggoner, L. M. Hawes, J. F. Goodrich, S. W. Remington, Richard Eddy, L. C. Browne, Simon Goodenough, A. G. Gaines, Joseph Crehore, George W. Weaver, Mr. Stowe, and the present pastor, Rev. J. W. Payson.

Grace Episcopal Church.—This church was organized in 1836 by the Rev. Richard Bury, who was also the first rector. The original membership was nineteen. On the 22d of August of the same year a society was formed, of which Richard N. Harrison and Roswell Green were wardens, and John D. Burns, Darius Clarke, Elam Russ, Harry Foote, Lyman Ellsworth, Thomas Viner, Chauncey Foote and Henry Van Rensselaer, vestrymen. A small chapel was erected in 1841-2, and consecrated September 3, 1842, by Bishop Benjamin H. Onderdonk. With subsequent repairs and extensions this building has been used until the present time. In 1855 a rectory was built, which was displaced by the present one in 1887 at a cost of \$3,700. The rectors of this parish have been as follows: 1836, Richard Bury; 1838, William Latham; 1840-41, Thomas P. Tyler; 1843-4, F. J. Hawley; 1845-6, William G. French; 1848, Minot M. Wells; 1851-53, Abel Ogden; 1854-59, John Wells Moore; 1859-64, W. A. Rich; 1864-5, Thomas H. Siel; 1866-68, William Binet; 1868-71, John F. Potter; 1872-73, George T. Kaye; 1873-74, R. B. Van Kleeck; 1875-76, R. D. Irwin; 1877-82, John T. Pearce; 1883-85, E. R. Armstrong; 1886-90, R. G. Hamilton; the present pastor is Rev. R. W. Brown. The wardens are L. W. Russell and Sheldon Brewer; vestry, R. B. Ellsworth, Cleland Austin, J. D. Tracy, H. D. Ellsworth, H. B. Safford, J. C. Keeler, H. Liotard and C. J. Perkins.

St. Mary's (Roman Catholic) Church.—This church was incorporated August 17, 1874, by Rt. Rev. Edgar P. Wadhams, bishop of the diocese of Ogdensburg, Very Rev. James Mackey, vicar-general of that

diocese, Rev. James O'Driscoll, and laymen Dennis Woods and James O'Brien, as trustees. Many years ago there was a large settlement of Irish emigrants in the western part of the town of Canton, on what became known as the Irish Settlement Road, who attended church at Potsdam. The pioneer priest was Rev. James Mackey, who at intervals visited this settlement and was the founder of this church. When the society was finally formed they purchased the lot on which their church now stands and erected a small frame edifice previous to 1868. There they worshiped until 1873, when it was burned by an incendiary December 12th. In 1862 the parsonage was purchased. After the burning of the old church, and while the present one was in process of construction, the court-house was used for services. In 1874, through the efforts of the present pastor, Rev. James O'Driscoll, the building of the present brick edifice was commenced, and the corner-stone laid by Bishop Wadhams, July 4. It was dedicated on the 15th of August, 1876, by the same person. It is a large and handsome edifice and cost with its furnishings about \$55,000. The families in this parish number nearly two hundred, principally farmers.

Educational Institutions.—Since the first district school was taught in this town, said to have been in 1804, the development of its educational institutions has been commensurate with the growth of the town in all other respects. As population increased, new districts were created, until at one time there were thirty, which number has since been reduced to twenty-eight. The first school taught in the village of Canton was on the site of the Miner block.

It is evidence of the deep interest of the inhabitants that steps were taken as early as 1831 to establish an academy. At that time twenty-five citizens of the town pledged themselves to pay \$1,250 towards the erection of a building suitable for academic purposes. The subscribers met on the 16th of May, in the year named, and adopted articles of association, in which it was provided, among other things, that a building should be erected two stories high, with cupola, and not less than thirty by fifty feet in size. The sum of money pledged was to be divided into shares of fifty dollars each and each share entitled to one vote. To become a partner in the enterprise a person was required to sign his name to the articles and give his note to the building commit-

tee to be appointed, promising to pay five dollars in the following August, and the remainder in two annual installments, payable in cattle, on or before the first of October; or grain on or before the first day of February following. The articles were to continue in force until the school was incorporated, for which application was to be made immediately. No subscription was binding until the sum of \$1,200 was signed and the site selected for the building. Joseph Ames 2d, Isaac C. Paige, and William Noble were appointed a building committee, and the site opposite the county buildings was presented to the subscribers by David C. Judson. A committee was appointed to secure incorporation from the Board of Regents, but the amount of property necessary for this purpose was increased about that time, rendering it impossible to accomplish the object until later. On the 8th of May, 1835, a legislative act authorized a tax upon the town of Canton of \$500 for a classical school, provided an equal sum should be raised by subscription, the fund to be turned over to the trustees of the gospel and school lot for investment, the income to be paid annually to the support of the academy. These provisions were carried out, and on the 9th of April, 1837, an act was passed authorizing a tax of \$500 annually for three years on the taxable property of the town, to be invested in a manner similar to the foregoing, provided an equal sum was raised by subscription. This was also accomplished. An act of incorporation was passed April 24, 1837, appointing Silas Wright, jr., Minot Jenison, Thomas N. Conkey, Chauncey Foote, Thomas D. Olin, Richard N. Harrison, Daniel Mack, Joseph Ames 2d, Simeon D. Moody, Darius Clark, Henry Barber, and Amos G. Smith, trustees. Previous to this time, and since 1831, a good classical school had been maintained. In 1839 the trustees purchased a lot of Mr. Judson adjoining the one they already owned, and erected thereon a building, a part of which was for the female department of the academy, and part as a boarding-house. It was burned in November, 1844, and in the following year the first building was repaired and an addition erected for the female department. The academy was successful from the beginning, when it had ninety-nine students, and reached its highest number in 1846, when it had 182. It was maintained as an academy until August 20, 1868, when it was merged in the Union Free School, established in that year.

In 1883 the present handsome and commodious school building was erected at a cost of \$28,000.

SAINT LAWRENCE UNIVERSITY.¹

BY NELSON LEMUEL ROBINSON, B.A., (ST. LAWRENCE AND HARVARD), SECRETARY OF THE CORPORATION.



SEAL OF THE UNIVERSITY.

Arms, Gules, cross bottony Argent; quartered with Sanguine, open book Argent; edges, covers, and clasps Or.

The seal contains a shield with the arms on a circular field Or, on which is the motto *fides et veritas* Gules, and on the rim the words VNIVERSITAS SANCTI LAURENTII IN NOV. EBOR. MDCCCLVI.

The college colors are scarlet and brown.

The St. Lawrence University was chartered April 3, 1856, for the purpose, as stated in the act of incorporation, "of establishing, maintaining, and conducting a college in the town of Canton, St. Lawrence County, for the promotion of general education, and to cultivate and advance literature, science, and the arts; and also to establish and maintain a theological school and department, in Canton aforesaid." As at present organized, it consists of two schools, the College of Letters and Science and the Theological School, independent of each other in their faculties and funds, and in the instruction and government of their students. A law school was established in 1869 and graduated two classes, but was discontinued in the fall of 1871. A field of twenty-six acres, on which a four-story brick building had been erected by the Universalist Educational Society as the foundation for a Universalist theological school, was transferred by the representatives of that society to the university in 1857; and during the same year the State appropriated for the new college \$25,000, of which \$10,000 were to be expended for "books and apparatus," and \$15,000 were to be kept as a permanent fund, on condition that an additional sum of \$25,000 should

¹The writer is indebted to Rev. Dr. T. J. Sawyer, of Tufts College, to Dr. F. S. Lee, of Columbia College, and to Prof. C. K. Gaines, of St. Lawrence, for valued assistance in the preparation of this sketch.

be raised for the endowment of the school by its friends. With this modest equipment the college began. It has struggled with poverty throughout its career, but has grown slowly and sturdily to a respectable rank among the colleges of the State. Designing to furnish an educated ministry to the Universalist Church, its founders cherished the true spirit of education by providing in its by-laws that the College of Letters and Science should remain unsectarian in its teachings and influence. This provision has been faithfully observed.

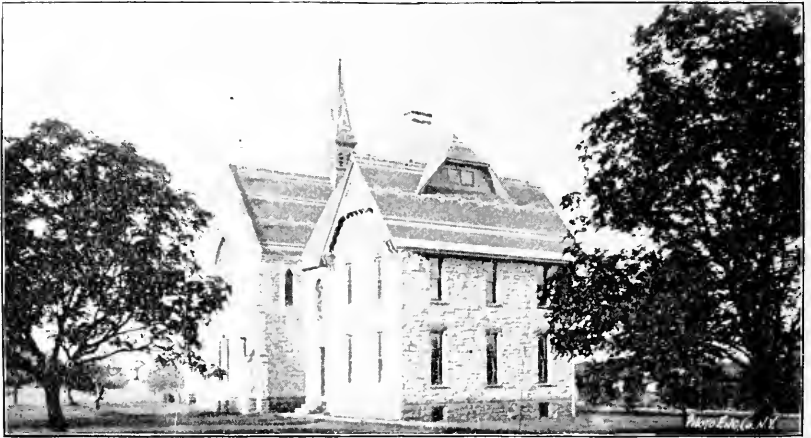
The charter trustees were Rev. Thomas J. Sawyer, D. D., Jacob Harsen, M. D., Rev. William Stevens Balch, Frederick C. Havemeyer, and Thomas Wallace, of New York; United States Senator Preston King, of Ogdensburg; Sidney Lawrence, of Moira; George C. Sherman and Rev. Pitt Morse, of Watertown; Francis Seger, of Utica; James Sterling, of Sterlingville; Caleb Barstow and Norman Van Nostrand, of Brooklyn; Josiah Barber, H. W. Barton, and Rev. John M. Austin, of Auburn; Rev. Lewis C. Browne, of Honeoye Falls; George E. Baker, of Albany; Peter H. Bitley, of Branchport; Rev. George W. Montgomery, of Rochester; and Hon. John L. Russell, Martin Thatcher, Barzillai Hodskin, Levi B. Storrs, and Theodore Caldwell, of Canton. Though not trustees, Rev. Dr. Edwin H. Chapin and Horace Greeley were among the founders of the university. A by-law of the corporation, enacted pursuant to Mr. Greeley's request, requiring that "the principal, professors and students in the Theological School shall each be engaged in manual labor at least two hours in each day," fell speedily into innocuous desuetude; but his liberal gift for the purchase of spades and hoes may still be seen on the treasurer's books. The presidents of the corporation have been:

Thomas Jefferson Sawyer, D. D.....	1856-67
Martin Thatcher, Esq.....	1867-68
Richmond Fisk, D. D.....	1868-71
Jonas Sheldon Conkey, M. D.....	1871-83
Arthur Guinness Rogers, D. D.....	1883-87
Edwin Atkins Merritt, LL.D.....	1887-

The corporation consists of twenty-four members.

The Theological School was opened in April, 1858, by Rev. Ebenezer Fisher, D.D., who remained at its head until he died in his lecture room February 21, 1879. Its first class, of five members, was graduated in 1861. During Dr. Fisher's administration the school was permanently endowed, and achieved a wide reputation as the first and leading Universalist theological school in America. More than 150 men passed from his training into the Christian ministry. He was succeeded, as President and Dockstader Professor of Theology and Ethics, by Rev. Isaac Morgan Atwood, D. D., its present head, under whose care its endowment has been doubled, while its standard of education has steadily improved. Other professors have been Massena Goodrich, M.A., Biblical Languages and Literature, 1861-63; Orello Cone, D.D., now President of Buchtel College, Craig Professor of Biblical Languages and Literature, 1865-80; John Stebbins Lee, D.D., Ecclesiastical History and Archeology, 1869-; Henry Preutiss Forbes, D.D., Craig Professor of Biblical Languages, 1881-.

Edwin Cortland Bolles, Ph. D., D.D., Alpheus Baker Hervey, Ph. D., William Augustine Poste, M.A., Oscar Fitzalan Safford, D.D., Adoniram Judson Patterson, D.D., William Henry Ryder, D.D., George Landor Perin, D.D., John Coleman Adams, D.D., and Alonzo Ames Miner, D.D., LL.D., have been lecturers in the Theological School. Rev. Dr. Ryder died in 1888, and made the school one of the five residuary legatees of his estate. Thus far \$32,808.40 have been received from his bequest. The corporation has voted to establish a Ryder Professorship of Pastoral Theology on this foundation; and Rev. Lewis Beals Fisher, T. S. 1881, of Bridgeport, Conn., a nephew of President Fisher, has been elected to the chair. The course of study leading to the degree of Bachelor of Divinity requires four years, but most of the students pursue a three years' course, for which a diploma is given.

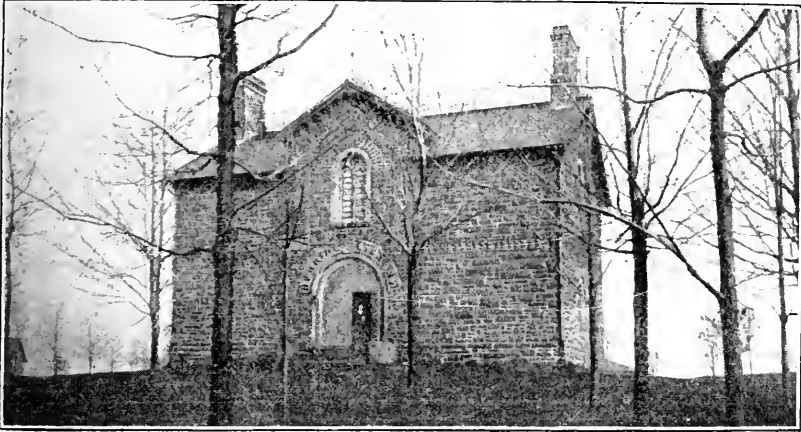


FISHER HALL.

In April, 1859, an academic department was opened by Rev. John Stebbins Lee, D.D., a graduate of Amherst College, as Principal and Professor of the Latin and Greek Languages. Dr. Lee continued at its head until 1868, and in 1869, after a year abroad, was called to the chair of Church History in the Theological School. He was assisted in his work in the College by John White Clapp, M.A., an honorary graduate of Amherst, who was Professor of Mathematics until 1865. Professor Clapp was succeeded by Nehemiah White, Ph. D., D.D., now President of Lombard University. Dr. White had charge of the mathematical department until 1871. At the beginning of Dr. Lee's administration the work in the academic department was wholly preparatory, but subsequently classical and scientific courses of study, similar to the ordinary courses in the New England colleges of that period and leading to the degrees of B.A. and B.S., were laid out and were entered upon by a number of the students. In 1865 was graduated the first college class, consisting of Hon. Hiram Henry Ryel, now District Attorney of Lewis County, and Hon. Delos McCurdy, formerly District Attorney of St.

Lawrence County, now a leading lawyer in New York City. Hon. Pardon C. Williams, of Watertown, Justice of the Supreme Court, and Mr. Leffert L. Buck, of New York, a civil engineer of distinction, left college before graduation, Mr. Buck to serve the Union in the Civil War, and have since received their degrees *nunc pro tunc* as of the year 1863.

Rev. Richmond Fisk, D.D., a graduate of Union, was elected President of the College in 1868, and served for three years. On his accession the preparatory school was discontinued, and only college work has since been done in this department.



HERRING LIBRARY.

Dr. Fisk was succeeded in 1872 by Rev. Absalom Graves Gaines, D.D., LL.D., a native of Kentucky, educated at the University of Virginia. To him are largely due the character and influence of St. Lawrence University. His strong intellect, profound scholarship, uprightness and purity of character, and persevering, unselfish devotion, have built up the College. All but about thirty-five of its graduates has been educated under him. A man of earnest convictions and marked individuality, his influence in moulding, both intellectually and morally, the minds of his pupils has been notable. Under his administration were fully developed the true college feeling, an *esprit de corps* shown in many college songs and local usages, and a hearty loyalty to St. Lawrence, which has been proved in many ways. No college can boast a more patriotic body of alumni. Resigning on account of illness in 1888, Dr. Gaines was succeeded as President in 1889 by Rev. Alpheus Baker Hervey, Ph.D., the present head of the College; but retains his chair as Craig Professor of Psychology and Ethics, and Political Economy, and is now fully restored to health. President Hervey is a graduate of the university, and holds the Cummings Professorship of Natural Science.

Among the professors and instructors in the College of Letters and Science have been Moses Marston, Ph. D., late Professor of English Literature in the University of Min-

nesota, Latin and Greek, 1868-73; William Alexander Rich, LL.B., D.D., Latin and Greek *ad interim* 1871-72; James Henry Chapin, Ph.D., Geology and Mineralogy, 1871-92; John Stocker Miller, M.A., LL.B., Latin and Greek, 1871-74; Almeron Zenas Squires, M.A., LL.B., Mathematics, 1872-80; Walter Balfour Gunnison, Ph.D., Latin Language and Literature, 1875-85; Bernhard Jaques Pink, M.A., LL.B., Modern Languages, 1875-82; Charles Kelsey Gaines, Ph.D., Greek Language and Literature, and English Literature, 1876-; Henri Hermann Liotard, M.A., Modern Languages, 1882-; Henry Priest, M.A., Hayward Professor of Mathematics and Physics, 1883-; Clement Morelle Baker, M.A., Latin Language and Literature, 1885-92; Frederic Schiller Lee, Ph.D., Physiology and Biology, 1886-87; Robert Dale Ford, M.S., Mathematics, 1887-90; George Robert Hardie, M.A., Latin Language and Literature, 1892-; Ceylon Samuel Kingston, B.A., Mathematics, 1892-93. The professors in the Law School were Leslie Wead Russell, LL.D., lately Attorney-General of New York, Property, 1869-71; William Christopher Cooke, Practice, 1869-70; Stillman Foote, M.A., Contracts, 1869-71.

The requirements for admission to the College and the courses of study leading to the degrees of B.A., B.S. and Ph.B. are of essentially the same grade as in the best colleges of the State. Instruction is offered at present in:

	Greek (Language and Literature).	
	Latin " " "	
	German " " "	
	French " " "	
Algebra.	Mechanics.	
Geometry.	Physics.	
Trigonometry.	Electricity.	
Surveying.	Astronomy.	
Analytical Geometry.	General Chemistry.	
Differential Calculus.	Analytical " (Qualitative).	
Integral Calculus.	Analytical " (Quantitative).	
	Physiology.	
Ancient and Modern History,	Zoölogy.	
with more detailed courses	Botany.	
in Greek, Roman, English,	Mineralogy.	
and American History.	Geology.	
	Microscopy.	
Civil Government.		
Parliamentary Law.		
International Law.	Metaphysics.	
Political Science.	Psychology.	
Political Economy.	Rhetoric.	
	Logic.	
	Ethics.	
	Evidences of Religion.	

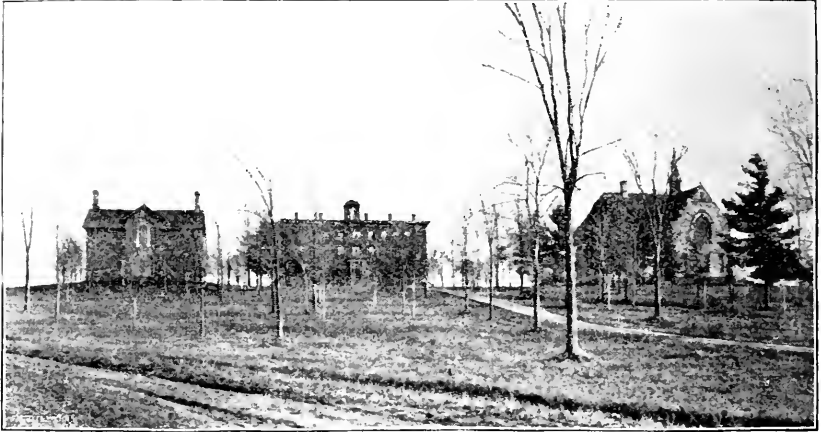
No pains are spared to develop in the student right methods of study, power of attention, close observation, and independent judgment. He is encouraged to original thought and assisted by judicious criticism. Especially in the sociological and kindred studies of the junior and senior years, propositions are not dictated but demonstrated, and opportunity is given him to maintain his own opinions; oral drill in the lecture room is supplemented by a system of written reviews. Throughout his course he is required to write themes and essays, subject to detailed criticism. Successful classes for parliamentary practice and debate are conducted on a system which originated at St. Lawrence. In the treatment of English literature, especial attention is given to the study of literature itself by means of an extended course of critical reading; thoroughness is enforced by weekly examinations. In the languages, proper appreciation of the classics as literature and the historical bearings of what is read, are particularly insisted on. Full courses are given in both pure and applied mathematics. The courses in physics, chemistry and biology include a large amount of practical work in the laboratories. Students designing to do advanced work in any department are encouraged and assisted. A course of four years is required for the Bachelor's degree. The studies of the freshman and sophomore years are prescribed, while in the junior and senior years a considerable number of electives is offered. Since 1886 the Master's degree has been conferred only on examination after the completion of regular courses of work. The degree of Doctor of Philosophy for independent research has been given upon thesis and examination in one instance. It is intended that this degree shall be conferred only when warranted by the standard of the best American universities.



COLLEGE HALL.

As yet the means of the College of Letters and Science are too limited to provide for special scientific research. Its policy has been to furnish a thorough liberal education as a sound basis for further development in lines of culture or professional study. The

beneficial effect of its discipline is seen in the earnestness with which large numbers of the graduates continue their studies in professional schools, and at leading American and foreign universities. It is, however, greatly to be desired that adequate provision may be made for the erection and endowment of special chemical, physical and biological laboratories and for instruction in the fine arts.



COLLEGE FIELD FROM THE WEST.

The library contains about 11,000 volumes, catalogued according to improved methods, several thousand pamphlets, and a few valuable paintings and other works of art. It is open daily and is used constantly by the students and the public. Although it comprises many rare and costly books, including the Loveland collection and the library of the late Prof. Dr. C. A. Credner of the University of Giessen, rich in theological works, especially of the early decades of the sixteenth century, it has of late been dependent for accessions upon the gifts of friends, and its wants are manifold. Private libraries containing from 15,000 to 20,000 volumes are open to the students. Since the loss of the income formerly supplied by the generosity of Mr. S. C. Herring, the library has had for the purchase of books only the income of a fund of one thousand dollars, the gift of a friend who prefers to remain unknown. A fund of twenty-five thousand dollars is greatly needed. There are also several class-room reference libraries.

The university is admirably situated in a region at once attractive and remarkable for healthfulness, with spacious grounds on a hill overlooking the village of Canton, the shire town of St. Lawrence County. With abundant facilities for recreation, the students are peculiarly free from undue distraction in their work, and are prompted to industry by every legitimate incentive. The unavoidable temptations to vice and dissipation are here at a minimum, and are utterly discountenanced, not merely by the discipline of the college, but also by the general sentiment of the students and the neighborhood. The university buildings are University Hall, of brick, 45 x 100 feet,

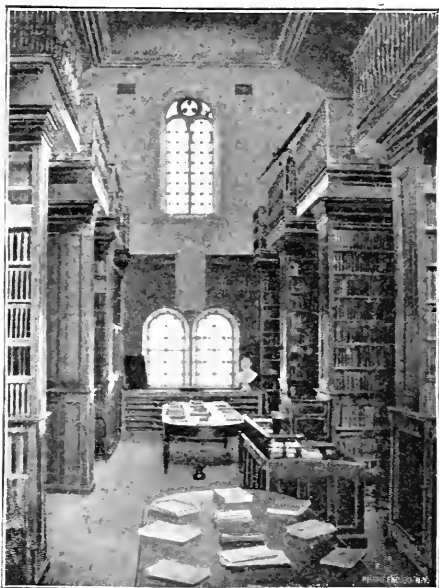
four stories high, erected in 1856; Herring Library, a fireproof structure of Potsdam sandstone, with a capacity for 60,000 volumes, built by the late Silas C. Herring, of New York, in 1870; Fisher Hall, a substantial edifice of Canton marble, erected in memory of President Fisher by the alumni in 1882, for the use of the Theological School; and a president's house, of brick, erected by President Atwood in 1887. They stand in the middle of the college field, which is adorned with native trees and is ample for the future growth of the university.

The students maintain two public debating societies, one in each school, holding weekly meetings; an athletic association which holds an annual field day, and various boating, baseball, football and tennis clubs. There are three Greek letter societies and two brotherhoods which occupy comfortable club houses. The Laurentian Publishing Company issues *The Laurentian*, a monthly undergraduate journal, devoted to the interests of the university. About forty free scholarships in the College of Letters and Science have been established in the various schools of St. Lawrence County and Northern New York, in the Clinton Liberal Institute at Fort Plain, and by private donors. The total necessary expenses of each student average from \$175 to \$300 per year. Many without means work their way through college by teaching and in other ways, and graduate free from debt. From the first, women have been admitted to all the privileges of the university, and number about one-fifth of its graduates.

The university has received no aid from the State since the first grant of \$25,000. Its benefactors have been many. Among them may be mentioned Charles A. Ropes, of Salem, Mass., whose gift of \$5,000 in 1865 saved the Theological School from suspension; Augustus C. Moore, of Buffalo, a charter trustee, who gave \$30,000 to the Theological School; John Craig, of Rochester, from whose bequest each school received \$25,000 in 1873 for the endowment of a Craig Professorship; Alvinza Hayward, of California, a native of Canton, who endowed the Hayward Professorship of Mathematics and Physics in the College with \$30,000 in 1874; George A. Dockstader, of New York, who gave \$10,000 to endow the Dockstader Professorship in the Theological School; Mrs. Lorena Bicknell, of Stockholm, who left \$10,000 to the college in 1873; Thomas A. Goddard, of Boston, who left \$3,000 to the Theological School; Miss Sarah A. Gage, of Hudson, who left \$37,456 to the Theological School; Lester Taylor and Wife, of Fly Creek, who left \$4,000 to the Theological School; Rev. William H. Ryder, D.D., of Chicago, whose bequest of \$32,808.40, has already been mentioned; Mrs. Abby M. Simmons, of Victor, who bequeathed \$5,000 to the College in memory of her husband, the late Richmond Simmons, Esquire; Dr. Joseph W. Clowes, of New York, who gave \$5,000 to the College in a time of serious need; the Hoyt and Watson families of Sennett, from whom it has received four different legacies; the late P. T. Barnum, who gave it \$5,000, besides a bequest not yet received; George C. Thomas, of Philadelphia, a generous friend, who gave the College \$5,000; and the late David I. Stagg, of New York, under whose will the Theological School is to receive one-sixth of his residuary estate.

Previously to 1885 it was the practice of the trustees to pay the current expenses of the College of Letters and Science out of the funds, as the school had never been adequately endowed. It was the opinion of the then lately elected treasurer, Mr. George

Robinson, that this policy was unsound, and that an endowment should be obtained. Accordingly, in June, 1885, the corporation voted to expend no more of the funds for any purpose, and thereafter to confine the expenditure of the university to its income. At that time the funds of the College amounted to barely \$50,000. The wisdom of this action is shown by the fact that they now (December, 1893) amount to over \$165,000. A plan, suggested by the Treasurer, for raising a fund of \$50,000 by means of interest-



INTERIOR OF LIBRARY.

bearing subscriptions, payable in five annual payments, was adopted. A vigorous canvass was conducted by the officers and friends of the university, assisted by the county press, with such success that the sum of \$50,508 was raised before November 30, 1887, without expense to the institution. About one-fourth of the whole sum was contributed by alumni and considerably more than one-half by citizens of St. Lawrence County. The undergraduate students, many of whom were working their own way through college, gave upwards of \$1,000. The names of the subscribers to this fund, over four hundred in number, are engrossed upon parchment and hang in Herring Library. Immediately thereafter the raising of another \$50,000 was begun under the supervision of President Hervey, and was completed in 1889 by the gift of \$25,000 by Columbus R. Cummings, Esquire, a native of Canton, now of Chicago, to establish the Cummings Professorship of Natural Science.

The property of the university may be summarized as follows :

ENDOWMENT FUNDS.

College of Letters and Science :

Alvinza Hayward Professorship.....	\$30,000 00	
John Craig Professorship.....	25,000 00	
Joseph W. Clowes.....	5,000 00	
Lorena Bicknell.....	10,000 00	
Alumni.....	50,000 00	
Richmond Simmons.....	5,376 16	
George C. Thomas.....	2,500 00	
Columbus R. Cummings Professorship.....	25,000 00	
Joseph Boardman Noble.....	250 00	
Harriet Watson.....	660 65	
Phineas Taylor Barnum.....	1,000 00	
Jeremiah Davis.....	1,000 00	
Eliza M. Wight.....	1,000 00	
Edward S. Hoyt.....	3,382 14	
Rachel Hoyt.....	2,000 00	
Other funds.....	3,030 05	
		\$165,198 00

Theological School :

Charles A. Ropes.....	\$ 5,000 00	
Augustus C. Moore.....	30,000 00	
John Craig Professorship.....	25,000 00	
George A. Dockstader Professorship.....	10,000 00	
Thomas A. Goddard.....	3,000 00	
Sarah A. Gage.....	37,456 00	
Lester Taylor.....	4,000 00	
William H. Ryder Professorship.....	32,808 40	
David I. Stagg.....	5,018 61	
Nancy Burton.....	1,000 00	
Laura A. Davis.....	666 69	
Other funds.....	91 91	
		\$154,041 61

The Library :

Rich.....	\$900 00	
Other funds.....	97 00	
		\$997 00
Total Endowment Fund.....	\$320,236 61	
Buildings and grounds.....	100,000 00	
Collections etc.....	20,000 00	

Total property of university..... \$440,236 61

The foregoing estimate does not include legacies and gifts announced but not yet received.

The funds are nearly all invested in bonds and mortgages on real estate. About \$31,000 are held in corporate bonds. The policy of the university is to keep entirely free from debt, to incur no expense until the means are provided for paying it. The endowment of the College of Letters and Science ought to be three or four times its present amount in order to provide for the present needs of the college. St. Lawrence is the only college in the State north of the line of the Erie Canal, and is situated at about the middle of a fertile belt with a population of over 350,000, to whose youth it offers the only means of obtaining a liberal education, without going a considerable distance from home. Probably nine-tenths of its graduates would never have gone to college had not St. Lawrence been at their doors. Upon the welfare and growth of the university the interests of higher education in this part of the State are largely dependent.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

The present teaching force is as follows:

College.....	8
Theological School.....	6
	—
	14
Officers of administration.....	5
Trustees.....	23

The whole number of students in 1892-3 was :

COLLEGE.		THEOLOGICAL SCHOOL.	
Graduate students.....	17	Graduate students.....	2
Seniors.....	14	Seniors.....	8
Juniors.....	16	Middlers.....	16
Sophomores.....	29	Juniors.....	4
Freshmen.....	39		
Special.....	19	Total.....	30
	—		
Total.....	135		

Whole number of students in university..... 165

The whole number of graduates is 514, classified as follows :

		Dead.	Living.
Bachelors of Arts.....	73	2	71
Bachelors of Science.....	171	9	162
Bachelors of Philosophy.....	6	0	6
Bachelors of Laws.....	15	4	11
Bachelors of Divinity.....	10	0	10
Graduates in Theology.....	195	20	175
Civil Engineer.....	1	0	1
Masters of Arts on examination.....	4	1	3
Masters of Science on examination.....	4	0	4
Doctor of Philosophy on examination.....	1	0	1
Honorary Graduates.....	34	7	27
	—	—	—
	514	43	471

Among these, exclusive of honorary graduates, the learned professions are represented as follows :

Clergymen.....	191	20	171
Teachers, including college presidents and professors. . .	85	7	78
Lawyers.....	57	7	50
Physicians.....	21	1	20
Civil Engineers.....	3	0	3
	-----	-----	-----
Total.....	357	35	322

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Laws of New York, Svo. Albany, 1857, chapter 91, Charter of St. Lawrence University ; 1857, chapter 350 Appropriation for College; 1868, chapter 133; 1869, chapter 288, special acts amending charter.

Manuscript Records of the Corporation. Canton. Folio. 1856-94.

A Discourse occasioned by Locating a Universalist Seminary in Canton, N.Y., delivered in the First Presbyterian Church, Sunday, April 6, 1856. By J. R. Hale. Svo. Pp. 47. Boston, 1856.

A curious sermon in which subscribers to the fund for securing the proposed school, belonging to orthodox churches, are advised not to pay their subscriptions. By invitation of the First Presbyterian Church, President Hervey was inaugurated and the commencement exercises of the university were held in this church in 1889.

Act of Incorporation and By-laws of the St. Lawrence University, together with forms of contribution by subscriptions, bequests and devises, for the use of the same. New York. A. Taylor & Son, 1857. 16mo. Pp. 15.

The same. Canton. 1871. 16mo. Pp. 10.

Statement of Facts and Reasons in behalf of the Universalist Theological School at Canton, N.Y. Canton, 1860. Svo. Pp. 13.

An interesting pamphlet prepared by Dr. Fisher, containing much information in regard to the early history of the school.

Laws and Regulations of St. Lawrence University. Canton. 12mo.

Circulars, with statement of Courses, etc. 1859, 1866, 1868, 1871. The earlier issued in lieu of a catalogue.

Annual Catalogues of the St. Lawrence University. Canton. Svo. 1864. 1866. 1867. 1869-94.

Triennial Catalogues. Canton. Svo. 1876. 1879. Quinquennial Catalogues. 1885. 1890.

The St. Lawrence Plaindealer. Weekly. Canton. Folio. 1856-94. The thirty seven volumes of this journal, issued since the founding of the university, contain almost weekly references to the institution, and form an invaluable record of its history and growth.

- Scrap-books kept by the Beta Theta Pi fraternity. Canton. 4to. These contain newspaper clippings, programmes, and other printed matter of interest. At present in four volumes.
- Annual Reports of the Regents of the University of the State of New York. Albany. 8vo. 1857-94.
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- Old and New. Monthly. Boston. See Vol. IV, 1871, page 129 et seq.
- History of St. Lawrence County, New York. Philadelphia. 1878. Contains historical sketch of the University by W. A. Poste, M.A., and a lithograph of the college buildings.
- Circular of information of the College of Letters and Science of the St. Lawrence University. Canton, 1880. 8vo. Pp. 8.
- The Gridiron. Canton, 1880, 1882. Students' annual. Illustrated by Frederic Remington and others.
- Memoir of Ebenezer Fisher, D.D., by George H. Emerson, D.D. 12mo. Boston, 1880. Portrait of Dr. Fisher.
- The Public Service of the State of New York. 4to. Boston, 1882.
- Shall St. Lawrence University be Saved? 8vo. Canton. 1886. Pp. 8. A statement of the condition of the college made during the canvass for the first \$50,000 fund.
- Universalism in America. A History. By Richard Eddy, D.D. 2 volumes. 8vo. Boston, 1886. Contains a brief sketch of the university, and in the bibliography attached much valuable information in regard to the university library.
- The Laurentian. 4to. Monthly. Canton, 1888-94. An undergraduate journal devoted to the interests of the university.
- Much information is to be found in the files of the Christian Leader. Weekly. Boston, 1879-94, and in the predecessors of that journal: also in the Universalist Register. Annual. Boston.
- New York State World's Fair Educational Exhibit. Handbook No. 26. 32m. Albany, 1893.
- James Henry Chapin, of Connecticut. By George Sumner Weaver, D.D. New York, 1894.

Morley Village.—This place was formerly known as "Long Rapids" and is situated on both sides of the Grass River in the northeast corner of the town. Stillman Foote began the settlement here in 1810 by building a dam and a saw mill. Pitts Bailey and Christopher Wilson from Vermont purchased the village site and the mill, and in 1815 placed in the mill two run of rock stones; two years later they built a new grist mill, having burr stones. In this mill Thomas Fenton had a wool carding machine; a few years later he built a factory farther down the stream and carried on his business about twenty years.

Wilson built a frame house on the east side and Bailey on the west side of the river; the latter built the hotel which he kept for many years. The first bridge was built about 1820. The first saw mill on the west side was built by Charles Barrett, who built also a tavern on that side which was burned. The first store was kept by J. P. Cummings, and he built the stone building which is still standing. Isaac Whitney was his partner six years. The present stone mill was built in 1840 and is now operated by Johnson Brothers. The hotel is now kept by Mrs. Erwin. The saw mill is run by James Whitney, and the Whitney Brothers have established a butter tub factory. Mercantile business has been considerably extended, and is now in the hands of Healey Fenton, Edwin T. Spaulding, William Scruton, and W. Z. Whitney. The name of the place was changed to Morley when the post-office was first established. William Scruton is now postmaster. The school building was erected about 1860 and now serves the purpose of a good graded school.

Episcopal Church, Morley.—Trinity Chapel (a mission) was erected in 1870-71, chiefly through efforts of T. L. Harrison, one of the most liberal and energetic citizens. It is a handsome structure of stone, and cost about \$12,000. On the 26th of July, 1871, it was consecrated by Bishop Doane. From that time to the present the mission has been prosperous and has been served by the pastor at Canton. Services in this faith had been held here, previous to the building of the chapel, in the school-house. Rev. R. W. Brown, of Canton, has the church in charge at the present time.

Wesleyan Methodist Church.—Previous to 1843 members of this faith had worshiped in the village school-house. On the 23d of September of the year named they met and organized the First Wesleyan Methodist Society, with David Clemens, Joel Seger, Zelotus Whitney, John W. Allen, and Thomas Buffam, trustees. A plain frame church was built the same year at a cost of \$1,200; in 1845 a parsonage was built costing \$800. The present pastor is Rev. J. F. Wright.

Rensselaer Falls.—This village is situated near the northwest corner of the town on the east bank of the Oswegatchie River, and is a station on the R. W. & O. railroad. It is thirteen miles from Ogdensburg and ten miles from Canton. The river has a fall of about six feet at

this point, affording water power, which has been utilized for several manufacturing establishments. Among the more prominent early settlers at this point and in its vicinity may be mentioned John Shull, sr., N. Hammond, Jacob Shull, Archibald Shull, Christian Ghering, A. Johnson, W. Randall, J. Ghering, C. Goodell, Dea. Hanna, S. Walroth, Leonard Herring, A. Sunderlin, and A. Sharp. The village was formerly known as "Tateville," from Robert Tate, formerly a surveyor and a prominent citizen; it was also called "Canton Falls," previous to the establishment of the post-office in 1851, when it was given its present name. The first important progress of the place was effected through the starting of a forge by Tate, Chaffee & Co.; this was on the west bank of the river just below the dam. It was operated to about 1848, but was finally abandoned; the ore used was from Hermon and Lisbon. John Shull, jr., as agent for Mr. Van Rensselaer, built a saw mill in 1839, on the site of the present cheese box factory. The first mill was carried off by a flood; it was rebuilt and afterwards burned. The site was later occupied by the Phoenix Bent Works; this was changed to a box factory about 1880 by B. F. Spooner. Otis Brooks is the present operator, and turns out about 1,000 boxes per day. The first grist mill here was built in 1842 by Henry Van Rensselaer and was burned in the spring of 1875. The mill was rebuilt the same year by Rose & Son, and has passed through various hands. It is now operated by Maloney & Morrison. The saw mill, with planing machinery attached, is now run by Solon Dexter. The first tavern was built by John Shull, jr., and the first store was kept by Thomas Leonard, where J. W. Browne carried on business for many years. The post-office was first opened in 1851, with Archibald Shull, postmaster. The present official is George J. Hinsdale. The village now contains fourteen stores of all descriptions and two hotels, with the necessary number of mechanic shops of various kinds. Succeeding the district schools a graded school was established for the village, and the present school building was erected in 1880. Three teachers are employed and the number of pupils in attendance is about 150.

The Congregational Church was organized June 6, 1842, with ten members. Jeduthun Farwell and three other trustees were elected. Rev. Goram Cross served them as their first pastor. The society

prospered, and it was resolved to erect a church. July 19, 1847, a meeting was held, and John Shull, jr., William Hanna, and T. F. Rathbone chosen trustees. The church was completed in the last of the year 1848, and dedicated January 11, 1849. Its cost was \$800. In 1875 extensive repairs and improvements were made in the building, and it was rededicated February 16, 1876; again in 1891 the house was repaired and repainted inside and out; the whole cost was about \$5,000. In 1870 a parsonage was erected, costing \$1,500. The present membership is 115, and the pastor is Rev. J. O. Griffith.

Methodist Church.—The first class of Methodists here was formed in the spring of 1853 by Rev. A. Blackman, from the Heuvelton Circuit. This class prospered under the ministrations of Revs. H. Woodruff, S. F. Kenyon, and W. C. Lent, until in 1857 it was apparent that a church building was necessary. In 1858 the Kendrew neighborhood (in De Kalb) was taken, and with the Rensselaer Falls class formed a charge. The society was incorporated November 11, 1858, with Joseph L. Gilbert, Robert Wilstrop and Joseph Wheater, trustees. In that year a church was built, costing, with the site, \$1,000. A parsonage was afterwards erected, costing \$400, and a church was built in the Kendrew neighborhood at a cost of \$900. Cooper's Falls appointment was also added to this charge. In 1866, during a period of unusual prosperity, the church and parsonage were sold for \$1,875, and a new church was projected. A lot was bought and a brick building erected, finished and dedicated September 16, 1868; it cost about \$8,000. This sum was raised by subscription. The present membership is about sixty, and the pastor is Rev. Mr. Tisdale.

CHAPTER XXVII.

THE TOWN OF POTSDAM—ORGANIZED IN 1806.

POTSDAM was the seventh town erected by an Act of the Legislature passed February 21, 1806, formerly attached to Madrid. It was one of the original ten townships, No. 3, and is said to have been named thus by the commissioners on the discovery by the surveyors of a bed of redish sandstone resembling the Potsdam sandstone in the town of that name in Germany. The original land titles will be found on pages 82 to 85, patented to Macomb, etc.

The first town meeting in Potsdam was held at the house of Benjamin Raymond, April 4, 1806, where the following officers were chosen: Supervisor, Benjamin Raymond; town clerk, Gurdon Smith; commissioners of highways, Bester Pierce, David French, and Gurdon Smith; assessors, Giles Parmelee, Horace Garfield and Benjamin Bailey; overseers of the poor, Jabez Healey and David French; pound masters, William Smith and Oliver Boyden; overseers of highways, Benjamin Raymond, Benjamin Stewart, Levi Swift, Abner Royce, jr., Archibald Royce and Isaac Buck; fence viewers, Levi West, Bester Pierce and Benjamin Stewart.

On November 18, 1802, a large portion of this township was conveyed to Levinus, and John C. Clarkson (see Clarkson family, Part II), Hermon Le Roy, Nicholas Fisk, Garret Vanhorn, and William Bayard, who took steps to open the way for settlers. They employed as their land agent, Benjamin Raymond, who had assisted the original commissioners in subdividing the townships. Mr. Raymond, with six men, a set of mill-irons, provisions, and all necessary implements required to commence a settlement in the wilderness, left Fort Stanwix (Rome) in May, 1803, in a bateau, and proceeded by the old route of Wood Creek, Oneida Lake, Oswego River, and down Lake Ontario, the River St. Lawrence, and to Point Iroquois above Waddington. Here they left part of their load and proceeded on foot with packs on their

backs through the woods, reaching Raquette River about half a mile below the present village of Potsdam, thus becoming the first settlers in the town. They built a raft and ascended to the falls, where they erected a hut on the west bank of the river. In the mean time they had the remainder of their goods hauled over with ox team on "travois." They commenced the erection of a dam and saw mill, which was put into operation that fall. Mr. Raymond was satisfied that the river and falls were sufficient to afford abundant power, and that was the proper place to commence a village; therefore, during the summer he surveyed roads in different directions leading to Hopkinton, Canton and Madrid. He had them bushed out and worked sufficiently for teams to pass, and in the mean time he opened a land office in a log shanty. During the summer several persons came to town and purchased lands. Ebenezer Patterson and wife were said to have been the first white family that moved into town. The following are the names of those who took contracts of land that year: Christopher Wilson, Jabez Healey, John Fobes, Moses Patterson, Elihu Knights, Asa Knapp, Elias Champion, Gurdon Smith, Joshua Conkey, Francis Whitney, John Delance, Benjamin Stewart, Giles Parmele, Sylvanus Eaton, Archibald Royce, William Smith, Chester Dewey Nathaniel Bailey, David French, Esau Rich, Reuben Ames, Barnabas Ames, Benjamin Bailey, Howard J. Pierce, Newell B. Smith, Ansel Bailey, Ebenezer Hubbard, and Ebenezer Patterson. Two of these took deeds during that year—Benjamin Stewart and William Smith. Mr. Stewart's was the first deed given to a settler of this town and was dated July 9, 1803; it covered the northwest part of lot 42. Mr. Smith's deed bore date September 19, 1803, and covered 320 acres, the north half of lot 26, the purchase price being \$800.

Jabez Healey and John Fobes came in from Vermont, making the journey from Lake Champlain on horseback. After a few weeks, during which they made contracts for land, they returned. In the fall of the same year Healey and his eighteen year old son came back to Potsdam with small packs of supplies to prepare for the advent of the families. They built a log house and cut the timber from a few acres of land. They then again returned to Vermont, and in the spring of 1804 Mr. Healey came on to his settlement with his wife and eight or

ten children, three horses and some cattle. Mr. Smith and Mr. Fobes also brought their families in the spring of 1804, and others who are known to have arrived in that year were Christopher Wilson, Benjamin Bailey, Howard J. Pierce, Benjamin Stewart, John Delance, Joseph Bailey and his sons Nathaniel and Ansel. Mr. Raymond also brought his family that spring.

Gurdon Smith located at "West Potsdam," which was long known as "Smith's Corners." He had been chief of a corps of surveyors under Benjamin Wright, and had surveyed a large part of Maccomb's purchase.

During the year 1804 other settlers came, among whom were Ebenezer Parkhurst, jr., William Ames, Barnabas Hogle, Thomas Bowker, David Carey, Jehiel Slafter, Joseph Wright, Lebbeus Johnson, Bester Pierce, Roswell Parkhurst, Alvin Mills, Reuben Field, John Bowker, Spalding Waterman, Ezra Crary, William Bullard, and several associates. Mr. Bullard, while in New England, drew articles of an agreement and a constitution in which each member of the company to be formed was to share according to the amount of property or labor invested. All things relating to the association were to be decided by a majority vote, strictly democratic, although their religious or political views were not to be criticized. An account was to be kept with each member of the amount of stock invested and the days' work performed, when a settlement was to be made at the annual meeting in January of each year. About a dozen signed the agreement when William Bullard, the projector, was made agent and John Borroughs, secretary. The party, with their families, came in as above stated, and on the 28th of November, 1804, purchased a tract of 2,427 acres, about two miles north of the present village, at a cost of \$8,656, and commenced the settlement. After a couple of years several of the members withdrew and others were taken in, when, in the month of May, 1807, they formed an association on the same basis, which was styled "The Union." The names of the male members were William Bullard, John Borroughs, Manassa Smith, Nathan Howe, Ammi, Thomas and William Currier, Isaac Ellis, Alba Durkee, and John McAllaster. The "Union" prospered fairly, but in 1810 dissolved by mutual agreement, the land was divided, and most of them continued to reside on their

farms. It is said that the energetic women objected to continue the union, as their more indolent sisters were receiving the benefit of their labor, although they continued to be friendly with each other.

Mr. Raymond, having gone south with his family to stay with their friends during the winter of 1804-5, and when returning in the spring, accompanied by his family, his brother in law, Wright and his family, and his cousin, Sewall Raymond, all in sleighs, they were completely deserted by the snow at the Ox Bow, on the Oswegatchie River, in the edge of Jefferson county. Mr. Raymond immediately directed the construction of a raft out of about thirty pine logs, on which the sleighs, goods and families were placed, and on which they proceeded down the swollen stream to Cooper's Falls in De Kalb. The horses were sent over land in charge of Sewall Raymond, and from Cooper's Falls there was enough snow to serve the party to Potsdam. About thirty settlers came in and took up land that season.

Mr. Raymond commenced work on a frame grist mill at the village in 1804, which was put in operation the next year, and also erected a frame building for dwelling, store and office.

The first child born in Potsdam was Orpha Maria Smith, daughter of William Smith, on the 20th of April, 1804. The marriage of John Delance and Nancy Healey was celebrated in the summer of 1804; this was probably the first marriage in the town. The first death of a settler was that of James Chadwick, from Massachusetts, who was killed by a limb falling from a tree in July, 1805.

It is worthy of note that John Smith, an uncle of the famous Joseph Smith, the Mormon leader, was a very early settler in this town. He accompanied "Joe" to Utah and became a high priest in the Mormon church. He was succeeded at his death by his son, George A. Smith, who was also a native of Potsdam.

The first post office was established in town, April 21, 1807, with Dr. Pierce Shepard as postmaster. He was also the first physician to settle in the town.

The early settlers found Indians camping in the town, but they were, as a rule, very friendly when sober. They assumed the right, however, to enter the dwellings of settlers at any time and with very little warning. The Indians obtained considerable money from the sale of furs,

and were almost the only source at first whence the settlers could get cash, which they did by trading the Indians produce or rum.

David Barnum came to the town in 1807, and Simeon Dart in 1808, the latter settling at Smith's Corners (West Potsdam). Timothy Shepard came about the same time and settled at the falls on the east side. Josiah Fuller came in 1808, bringing, as one of his family, L. W. Fuller when two years old. He was a tanner, and subsequently built a small tannery, with vats on the outside of the building on ground afterwards occupied by the Richards flouring mill. Mr. Fuller contracted for the triangular tract of land between the river, Market and Raymond streets, and cleared away the thicket on the east shore. He built a one and a half story house on the Market street side of his lot, and there kept for some years a good public house. It was afterwards kept by Samuel Pease.

Down to the year 1809 a ferry was maintained across the river for those who came to the mills and others who wished to cross; but in that year a bridge was built on the present bridge site, which endured until 1830. The next one was in use to about the close of the last war.

Liberty Knowles came to the town in 1809 and was admitted to the bar in the next year. A brief sketch of his life will be found in another department of this volume.

Settlements continued to increase, and in 1810 the town had a population of 928, and was the fourth town in the county in that respect. In 1810 the village consisted of only seven buildings; these were small frame structures, all those outside of the immediate settlement being of logs. There was no church, but Judge Raymond habitually held religious services in his house on Sundays, and they were soon attended by many of his neighbors. When the attendance began to overcrowd his rooms he built a house that will be described further on. The only schools at that time were private ones, there being no school organization until 1813, when Benjamin Raymond, Gurdon Smith and Howard J. Pierce were chosen commissioners of common schools. It is probable that Mr. Pierce was the first teacher in the town. A fulling mill was built in 1811 on the island.

Calls for militia to serve along the St. Lawrence River were followed by enlistments, with their attendant anxieties and foreboding in the

War of 1812. Ansel Paine served thus for eight months in a company enlisted in Potsdam, Madrid and Massena. The first captain was Bester Pierce, of Potsdam, and the company served near Waddington, at Ogdensburg, and finally at Sackett's Harbor. In a general way the effect of the war was to stimulate business and growth in Potsdam and other interior towns, as large quantities of army supplies passed through the town and markets were unusually active. The old American Hotel building, which became a land mark, was erected in 1813. Most of the turnpike through Potsdam, Hopkinton and Parishville was constructed during the war period. These roads cost from two to three dollars per rod. The first distillery in town was built in 1813 by the land proprietors. Previous to the war the one store kept by Judge Raymond sufficed for the community, but in 1813 Sewall Raymond, a cousin of the judge and father of George Raymond, who came into the town with the judge in 1805, when he was nineteen years old, built and opened a store on the east side of the river, where L. D. Andrews now is located, corner of Main and Market streets. For many years Sewall Raymond continued in business and was a prominent citizen. In early years he was clerk in the land office for Judge Raymond, learning surveying, and did a great deal of that work in this section. He was one of the original board of trustees of the academy and was clerk of the board until his death on July 1, 1866. Dr. Robert McChesney, who came to the town about the beginning of the war, continued a large practice to about the time of his death in 1824. Horatio S. Munson, long a prominent citizen, started a nail factory on the island as early as 1818, cutting the nails from plates and heading them by hand.

There were many prominent men came into the town during the influx caused by the war and settled in business. At the close of the conflict there were six stores in the village and twenty-five or thirty houses. But when the channel of trade was opened on the St. Lawrence River, all the east side merchants failed except Mr. Raymond. There was neither a hotel nor a store in the town outside of the village. John Raymond, a brother of Sewall, employed as clerk (nineteen years old), came to the village in 1815, and it is related of him, as indicating how like a wilderness this whole section remained, that he thought he had indeed reached a wild country when he ran across a panther on Sunday

evening just at dusk in the middle of Elm street, sitting on its haunches like a dog, a short distance before him. As he advanced, the animal leaped over a ditch to the side of the road, when he discovered it was a panther, and probably was the mate to the one that had been killed near by a few days before. The next moment he leaped back into the road and watched the boy for a short time, who stood his ground considering what it was best to do, when the panther again leaped over the ditch and crept behind a stump, where Raymond could see his fierce eyes peering out on one side and his tail swinging angrily to and fro on the other. The lad hastened to the nearest house and informed the occupant, who took his rifle, and the two returned to the spot, but the panther had fled. Several sheep had recently been killed in the neighborhood, and it was determined to destroy the beast. The whole country around was notified and promptly turned out, surrounded a large tract of some twenty miles, and gradually closed in together. While two bears, a large number of deer, and a quantity of smaller game was secured, the panther escaped.

About the year 1821 the first building of much importance was erected in the village, of the now extensively used sandstone. It was the store still standing on the southeast corner of Market and Elm streets, and was built by Liberty Knowles, Sewall Raymond and Charles Partridge. It was an experiment on their part, to ascertain if the stone was suitable for such a purpose; the results are well known. About 1822-3 Mr. Knowles built a tannery, to be operated by Azel Lyman, and Mr. Partridge a distillery, of the same stone. Aside from the mills and shops, these were among the prominent early manufacturing industries. In 1823-4 Mr. Partridge built also a three story stone structure known as the "Aqueduct Buildings," in which water was raised to supply the tannery and distillery. Pump logs were laid to various parts of the village and the citizens were supplied with water at five dollars each per year. The prevailing temperance agitation of a few years later led Mr. Partridge to close his distillery, and it was not reopened. David French, who purchased land in the town in 1803, came a few years later and settled about midway between Potsdam village and Canton, where he was a successful farmer, and kept a public house from 1819 for more than thirty years. He died November 15, 1854.

In 1845 the town voted, by a small majority, to erect a town house in the village, for which purpose, under a legislative act, a tax of \$1,200 was imposed in two annual installments. The tax money was anticipated by loans, and the building was erected the same year, on the west side of the public square, by William Sweet, under direction of Henry L. Knowles, Samuel Partridge, Flavel Smith and William W. Goulding.

Amos Blood settled at West Potsdam in 1835, and there were then several houses and a blacksmith shop there. At about the same time Barnabas Yale and his sons, John and Lloyd C., settled a mile west of West Potsdam, where a saw mill was already in operation, to which a run of stone was adced by Alexander Bailey. Other settlers followed the Yales and led to the founding of the hamlet known as Yaleville. About the same time Edward Crary built a grist mill, which was the first at the point known as Crary's Mills, in the extreme southwest corner of the town. A small tannery was also built there and a few settlers gathered about. Buck's Bridge had also become of some importance, and on the 30th of March, 1836, a post-office was established there with Owen Buck in charge

In the financial crisis of 1837-8 the village of Potsdam felt the depressing influences to some extent, but the thriving agricultural district near at hand prevented any general stagnation of business. In 1849 Dr. Henry Hewitt, of Potsdam, became convinced that by making certain improvements in the channel of the river, logs in great quantities could be floated down from the great wilderness at very little expense, sawed into lumber at Potsdam, and made a source of profit to the community. He convinced others of the feasibility of his project, and circulated a petition to the Legislature asking an appropriation of \$10,000. The work was accomplished, and, as expected, produced splendid results in this town.

In 1851 the United States Mutual Insurance Company was organized in West Potsdam, the directorship embracing many prominent men; but it was a little ahead of its time, and closed its business after a few years.

In 1857 the old town house was burned, and after considerable agitation a small majority voted to build the second one, which was done in 1858, at a cost of \$5,000.

The principal features of the War of the Rebellion as they related to St. Lawrence county, have been described in Chapter XV of this work; consequently a brief allusion to it here is all that is necessary. There was only one draft held in the county, under which the quota of Potsdam was one hundred and eighty-six men. On this the town was entitled to a credit of ninety-three. The quotas under the other several calls were all filled, the bounties ranging from the first one paid by the general government and the State, up to \$1,000, which was the gross sum paid to those who enlisted under the call of July 18, 1864. So efficient was the work of the men having in charge the filling of the two quotas of 1864, that at the close of the war this town could have stood a call for sixty men and filled it without a draft. The town furnished between 900 and 1,000 men.

The history of the town during its last decade is largely embodied in the account of the various industries and institutions of the villages. During that period manufacturing operations, as will be seen, have at least kept pace with the growth of the town in other directions.

In 1875 measures were inaugurated for building a new town house, the old one having become inadequate for the public need. A resolution providing for a new structure was adopted at the annual town meeting in February, 1875, the appropriation being \$20,000. The movement met with fierce opposition, but the resolution was adopted by ten majority. The passage of the necessary act by the Legislature was also actively opposed, but it went through in April, and William H. Barnum, William Mathews and Norman Swift were appointed a committee to build the new structure. The tax was anticipated by a loan of \$20,000, payable in five equal annual installments, which the supervisors were authorized to levy. The old building was demolished in the same spring, additional land was purchased, and during the summer the new building was erected, of Potsdam sandstone. It is ninety by sixty-eight feet in size, with basement and mansard roof. The upper part is devoted to a public hall or theatre, with balcony and commodious stage.

THE VILLAGE OF POTSDAM.

The act of incorporation for the village of Potsdam was passed March 3, 1851. The act provided for the election of a board of five trustees,

to be elected annually on the first Monday in May, who were to elect one of their number as president of the board, and appoint a clerk, a treasurer, a collector, a constable and a pound master, who should hold their offices for one year, unless sooner removed by the trustees. The following officers were elected :

Trustees, Jabez Willes, Horatio G. Munson, Sewall Raymond, Samuel Partridge and Frederick C. Powell; president, selected by the board, H. G. Munson; treasurer, Jesse Davison; clerk, Justus Smith.

Following is a list of the presidents of the village up to date (1893):

1831, H. G. Munson; 1832, Jabez Willes; 1833, Justus Smith; 1834-5, Samuel Partridge; 1836, Theodore Clark; 1837, Sewall Raymond; 1838, H. G. Munson; 1839, Jabez Willes; 1840, Samuel Partridge; 1841, Benjamin G. Baldwin; 1842, George Wilkins; 1843-45, Sewall Raymond; 1846-7, Theodore Clark; 1848-50, Nath. Perrine; 1851, Chas. T. Boswell; 1852, Joshua Blaisdell; 1853, H. H. Peck; 1854, Theodore Clark; 1855, J. H. Sanford; 1856, Noble S. Elderkin; 1857, Amos Brown; 1858-59, Seth Benson; 1860-62, Wm. H. Wallace; 1863-4, A. X. Parker; 1865-6, H. E. Peck; 1867-9, A. X. Parker; 1870, Milton Heath; 1871-3, B. Usher; 1874-7, Milton Heath; 1876, H. L. Knowles; 1877, Milton Heath; 1878-80, A. X. Parker; 1881-87, Hosea Bicknell; 1888-89, Luther E. Wadleigh; 1890, A. X. Parker; 1891, John G. McIntyre; 1892, O. G. Howe; 1893, L. E. Wadleigh.

At a meeting held May 3, 1832, a village seal was adopted, having for its device a tree under the word Potsdam. On the 3d of July, 1832, Zenas Clark, George Wilkinson and Justus Smith were appointed a board of health, and John Parmelee, health officer. This action was taken in anticipation of possible danger from cholera, which was then prevalent in most parts of the country.

The village charter was amended April 10, 1841, by which the boundaries of the village were enlarged, additional powers were conferred upon the trustees relating to the purchase and holding of real estate, building of sidewalks, construction of sewers, reservoirs, etc.

Fire Department.—The means for extinguishing fires in Potsdam has passed through the usual evolution from a few buckets and ladders to the modern steam fire engine and water works. The burning of all the early village records leaves us with very little data of early conditions in this respect. A fire company was organized here soon after 1820, but it became almost useless through disorganization. In 1833 the village owned two hand engines, and the department was regularly

organized in 1857, with J. R. Jackson as chief engineer. The organization included the Potsdam Engine Company No. 1, and Frontier Hose Company No. 1. Among those who have since held the office of chief engineer are J. B. Lombard, A. X. Parker, J. L. Brown, C. E. Haywood, and T. H. Swift, who occupied the position more than ten years. The present chief is Julius Palmer.

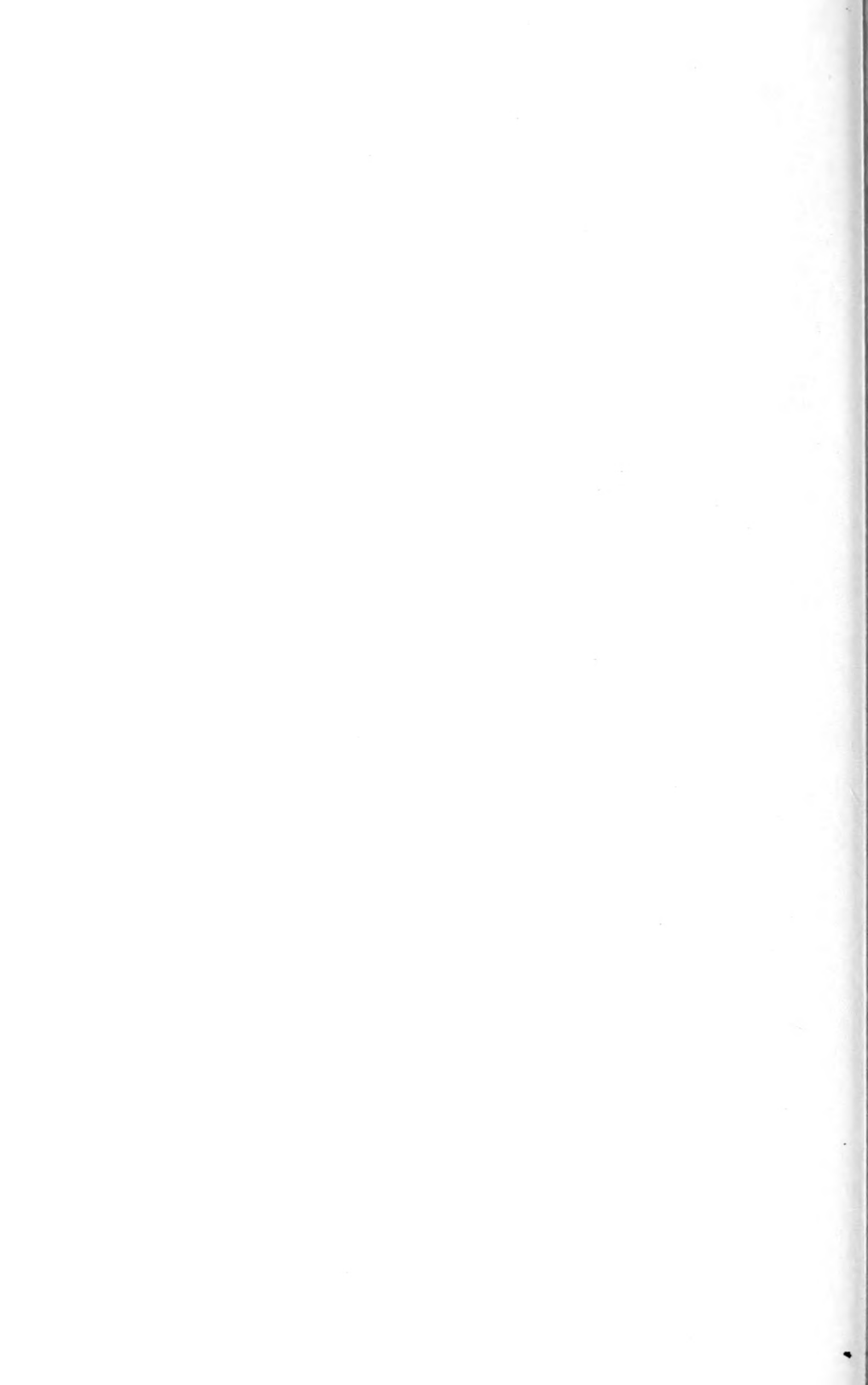
Early in 1889 a steam fire engine was purchased at a cost of \$4,000. This, with three hose companies and a hook and ladder company, supplemented with hydrants connected with the water mains, constitute an efficient equipment. In 1890 a lot on the west side of Market street was purchased by the village, of Harvey M. Story, for \$1,000. On this a brick engine house was erected, with a lock-up in the rear and a hall on the second floor. The building is twenty-seven by fifty-five feet, and cost about \$2,500. In this building are kept the steamer and Hose Company No. 3. Hose Company No. 1 and the Hook and Ladder Company are located in Firemen's Hall, and No. 2 is on the west side of the river.

Potsdam Water Works.—The works consist principally of a stone building thirty-four feet square and two stories high. The works were constructed in 1871, the original cost being about \$50,000, for which the village authorities issued bonds. The water is pumped from a filtering pier on the Holly system, by water power, with the exception of an auxiliary steam pump, which was added in 1890, at a cost of \$2,500. Improvements have also been made in the original pumps. The entire cost of the works to the present time (1893) is nearly \$60,000; but the cost of the late improvements noted was paid from the village funds. The bonds, in a sum of \$40,000 issued in 1871, and \$10,000 issued in 1872, had twenty years to run at seven per cent. interest. Of this amount \$37,000 of the first issue became due April 1, 1891, and were refunded at four per cent., payable \$2,000 annually; and on April 1, 1892, the \$10,000 were refunded in like manner, payable \$500 annually.

The original commission chosen to procure plans, specifications, etc., were William H. Wallace, Samuel B. Gordon, E. A. Merritt, Bloomfield Usher and E. W. Foster. About four miles of mains were originally laid, which have been extended to nearly or quite six miles.



Friendly yours
E. A. Merritt



Sewerage.—It is an evidence of the enterprise of the people of Potsdam that they appreciate the great importance of perfect drainage to the health and growth of the village. On the 6th of May, 1886, the first meeting of citizens was held for the consideration of this subject. A law was procured from the Legislature giving authority to bond the village for \$25,000, and a commission composed of Thomas S. Clarkson, Hosea Bicknell, D. F. Ellis, William H. Walling and Charles L. Brackett was appointed. Under this action about seven miles of sewers have been laid, giving the village almost a perfect system of drainage. For \$20,000 of the cost notes were made which were taken by the Potsdam National Bank, and these have been taken up by payments made from taxes collected for the purpose.

Electric Lights.—In the fall of 1886 a contract was entered into with the Thompson-Houston Company, under which the village was lighted for a time. Their interests were taken by a company called the Potsdam Electric Light Company, which continued only a short time, when a corporation under the name of the Potsdam Electric Light and Power Company was formed in 1888, and since that time has given the village efficient service in this respect. The streets are lighted with nearly eighty arc lights, and incandescent lamps are extensively used by individuals and firms. The officers of the company are as follows: Thomas S. Clarkson, president; W. Y. Henry, vice-president; Hosea Bicknell, treasurer.

Hotels.—Some of the early public houses of Potsdam have been alluded to in the history of the town. Probably the first of these was the one built and kept by Josiah Fuller, father of L. W. Fuller, in the first years of the century. The old American Hotel is now doing duty in a small way as a public house. The St. Lawrence Hotel was a noted public house for many years, and the building in which it originated still stands on the corner of Market and Main streets. What is now the Windsor House was built by Noble S. Elderkin, and has been used since as a hotel and kept by various persons. It is now (1893) kept by Sheridan & Cameron. Henry W. Knapp kept Knapp's Hotel on Main street for some years. The original building, now occupied by the Albion Hotel, was built by M. V. B. Ives, to which A. J. & C. R. Holmes have since made two additions, the first in 1884 and the

last in 1888. They have kept the house about twelve years and have made it very popular with the traveling public.

Capital Crime.—John Donovan was legally executed at Canton, April 16, 1852, for murdering James Rowley in Potsdam village, January 23, 1852. They had been drinking freely and quarreled over their beer and exchanged blows, but had apparently become reconciled and parted friends. Donovan, however, followed Rowley and inflicted several wounds with a jack knife which proved fatal.

Plank Roads is under the head of Internal Improvements, see page 167.

Agricultural Societies.—See page 216.

Bay Side Cemetery.—For many years before the establishment of the present burial ground in Potsdam it was felt that a more desirable place should be selected for the remains of those called away by death than the former one. A meeting was held on the 14th of October, 1865, over which Rev. H. C. Riggs presided, H. N. Redway acting as secretary, at which the Bay Side Cemetery Association was organized. The present name was adopted and twelve trustees were appointed as follows: Bloomfield Usher, William W. Morgan, John H. Seeley, T. Sreatfield Clarkson, Edward Crary, E. D. Brooks, George Richards, Edward Hitchings, Aaron M. Deming, Harvey M. Story, H. C. Riggs, and Hiram H. Peck. The association being organized, a second meeting was called October 23. Bloomfield Usher was chosen president of the Board of Trustees; H. C. Riggs, vice-president; T. S. Clarkson, treasurer; Edward Crary, secretary. A constitution and by-laws were provided and an executive committee appointed. Twenty one acres of land, situated on the west side of the river, were purchased of Mr. Usher, and arrangements made for surveying and laying out the ground. The consecration ceremonies took place October 6, 1866, when addresses were made by William A. Dart, Rev. H. C. Riggs and others. In 1867 fifteen acres of land were added to the ground, and with improvements since made, the many well kept lots and handsome monuments, the cemetery is now a spot to which the mourner may turn with sadness tempered by the beautiful surroundings.

*Potsdam Red Sandstone Company.*¹—This is the name of a company of quite recent organization, but the inception of the business carried on

¹ Furnished by the proprietors.

by them dates far back in the past. The value of what has long been known to geologists as Potsdam red sandstone for building purposes has been locally known to some extent for many years; but it was left for enterprising men of more recent times to fully demonstrate this value and bring the stone into extensive use. During the early years of this town the sandstone was quarried in a primitive manner by almost anybody to use in buildings, walls, etc. Among the earliest to work in the quarries now controlled by the company, of which we are writing, were members of the Parmeter family, who continued it many years. The present company is composed of Edwin A. Merritt, jr., and Ogden H. Tappan. They succeeded a company of the same name composed of E. A. Merritt, jr., James W. Barker, George Z. Erwin and W. R. Weed. The quarry in which that company operated is not now used, better and more convenient workings having been opened. The present company took the business in 1889, and since that time have probably done more to extend a knowledge of the stone and prove its great value, as well as its sale, than all the others who proceeded them in the business. The owners of the quarries have secured the skill of the most eminent scientists in the country, among them Professor J. S. Newberry, of the School of Mines, Columbia College, in analyzing and testing the stone, from which has been built up a wealth of evidence that is absolutely incontestable as to its great value in every respect. Professor Newberry has written of the stone as follows: "It is stronger than any granite and much more durable, since granites are composed of quartz, feldspar, mica and hornblende, all of which, except quartz, are liable to decomposition on exposure. From this danger this stone is free; composed as it is of pure silica, it will bid defiance to the tooth of time, and had the obelisk now standing in Central Park been composed of as dense and homogeneous stone as Potsdam sandstone, it would to-day be as perfect as when erected at Tanis, 1500 years B. C."

This is strong testimony and need not be amplified here, for all who are interested will receive from the company, upon application, a great amount of detail regarding the qualities of the stone, which would be out of place in these pages. It may, however, be added that there are buildings of this material now standing in the village of Potsdam which are from fifty to seventy-five years old, and which bear to the ordinary

observer every appearance of having been erected within a decade. Among these is a dwelling erected by Gardiner Cox in 1838; the residence of Judge C. O. Tappan, which is sixty years old, built by the late Judge Allen; the Usher residence, General E. A. Merritt's residence and others. In a concise description of this sandstone we find the following: "It is a fine-grained sandstone cemented with silica and weighing more than any other sandstone, over 160 pounds to the square foot. The cementing material is so unaffected by acids that the stone can be boiled in pure nitric acid for hours without injury. It is capable of withstanding crushing strains of 42,000 pounds per inch. It is so nearly fire-proof that it has been used in the vicinity to line cupola furnaces. For lining bank vaults it is superior to any other material except steel. In color the stone is an ideal red, being deep, rich and brilliant, and retaining its freshness unimpaired by any condition of climate or situation."

Very many important and costly buildings have been erected of this stone, and stand to-day as monuments of its beauty and durability. Among these may be mentioned the Houses of Parliament at Ottawa, which cost over \$4,000,000; All Saints Cathedral, Albany, now in process of construction, costing about \$2,000,000, and many others. The stone is now shipped to all parts of the country, a recent order going to Washington, D. C.

The quarries now in process of working expose seventy feet in thickness, and the output is very extensive, while something like 100,000 cubic feet is carried in stock. The quarries are known by numbers, reaching from one to four, the color varying more or less in all. Water power is used for the propulsion of the machinery used in pumping, etc. Two hundred acres of land on both sides of the Raquette River are owned and controlled by the company, where extensive buildings have been erected.

The Clarkson Sandstone Quarries are situated about three miles south of the village of Potsdam, and are owned by Thomas S. Clarkson. The quality and color is the same as the old quarry and used for the same purpose in building. This quarry was opened and worked in 1877, and now about fifty men on the average are employed.



Geo. W. Lissom

The Clarkson Manufacturing Plant was founded by Clarkson & Brown in 1886, for the manufacture of butter firkins and tubs, which is now carried on alone by Mr. Clarkson, who also turns out a large quantity of shingles on Fall Island.

The Watkins and Turner Lumber Company.—Henry A. Watkins came to the village about the year 1842, and died on March 29, 1891. He was also for many years one of the principal operators of the large mills on the west side of the river, which are now owned by the Watkins & Turner Lumber Company. The mill is one of those that were originally built soon after 1850, in the period when advancement in this direction was rapid, by Elderkin, Clark & Co. There were several early changes in its ownership, and in 1863 it was owned by Watkins & Burnham, and later by Watkins, Lester & Co. Eventually the Raquette River Lumber Company was formed, of which Mr. Watkins was a member; that was in 1884, and it was succeeded by the Watkins Lumber Company, and that by the Watkins, Turner & Co., which was formed in February, 1891, and the following are the officers: C. H. Turner, president; H. A. Watkins, vice president; B. Turner, secretary; H. E. Barnard, treasurer. The last two are residents of Plattsburg. The capital of the company is \$100,000. The mill now contains two circular saws, two gangs, a planing mill, and has a capacity of 100,000 feet per day. The company owns about 35,000 acres of timber lands in the forests south of Potsdam. This mill occupies substantially the site of the old mill of 1803, mentioned in earlier pages.

The same company carries on a kindling wood factory, which was started in the spring of 1893, with a capacity of 10,000 bundles daily. The factory is near the depot, and is equipped with machinery for its purpose.

The A. Sherman Lumber Company.—The little hamlet called Sissonville, a few miles below Potsdam village, owes its existence to a mill put in operation there between 1840 and 1850 by persons from the east. It was burned in 1852. Pomeroy & Pearson built a mill on the site, which they operated a few years only. In 1866 George W. Sisson settled there, and in partnership with Alfred H. Griswold erected a new mill with six gangs of saws, which produced about 65,000 feet of lumber a day. In 1875 Augustus Sherman, of Glens Falls, became a partner

in the mill, when the firm name of the A. Sherman Lumber Company was adopted. This arrangement continued until 1885. In 1886, after the death of Mr. Sherman, William R. and Frederick A. Weed, grandsons of Mr. Sherman, came into the business as partners, and the mill has been operated by them and Mr. Sisson since. The capacity of the mill is upwards of 100,000 feet per day, and it has also machinery for cutting slabs into lath; a shingle mill with a capacity of 25,000 per day; a planing mill with capacity of 60,000 feet per day, and a box factory from which a carload can be turned out daily. Logs for the mill come from the south woods down the river, as far as fifty miles away. The firm owns 40,000 acres of timber land tributary to the Raquette River. About 150 hands are employed by them. In 1881 the saw mill was burned, with 2,000,000 feet of lumber and twenty dwellings. The mill was rebuilt, and other property restored as far as possible.

Sash, Door and Blind Factory.—In 1853 Seth C. Ellis & Co. built a sash factory on the island. In 1855 George B. Swan acquired an interest in the business, and soon afterward became the sole proprietor, and for many years before he died carried on a large business. In 1885 Thos. S. Clarkson purchased the property and continued the business until April 4, 1888, when the property was destroyed by fire.

D. A. & W. A. Moore purchased the premises formerly occupied by George B. Swan, who used it until 1884 as a door, sash and blind factory. In the last named year the Moores purchased the business, and have since conducted it on a large scale in the manufacture of doors, sash, blind, screens, finished lumber, interior finish, lath, shingles, etc.

Foundry and Machine Shop.—The foundry was built by Judge Jabez Willes not long after 1820. He was succeeded by Knowles & Watkins. C. W. Leete in 1851 acquired an interest in the foundry, when a machine shop was added. The former went out of the business in a few years, and Mr. Watkins in 1872. Since that time it has been carried on by Mr. Leete, chiefly in the manufacture and repairs of mill machinery.

A second machine shop was started August 1, 1884, by M. Hughes and Son, where they do a general line of machine work and repairing.

Flouring Mill.—The old mill, previously mentioned, in which was combined not only a grist mill, but a saw mill and cloth factory, stood



William R. Weed



about 150 feet east of the present building. This site carries with it the monopoly of grist grain-grinding in the town. The present stone structure was erected in 1830 by members of the Clarkson family, and two years later passed to Rodee and McCarthy. About the year 1856 it was sold to Brockins and Hitchings, and they were soon afterward joined by D. K. Brown. After Mr. Brockins's withdrawal from the firm Brown & Hitchings operated the mill until about 1872, when they were forced to assign. S. C. Crane, as assignee, conducted the mill a short time, when it was sold to Watkins, Foster & Rodee, who conducted it to about 1876. It was then sold to Hitchings & Conlon, who operated it only about ten months, when in the fall of 1877 it was purchased by Robert Wood, the present proprietor. It was changed by him in 1885 to a roller mill of seventy-five barrels capacity.

The Raquette River Paper Company.—The organization of this company was effected in February, 1891, with a paid up capital of \$50,000, and the following officers: George W. Sisson, president; Carlton E. Sanford, vice president; F. T. Flint, secretary and treasurer; James A. Outterson, superintendent. Other stockholders are Fred. L. Dewey and Flora E. Snell. The mill stands on the east side of the Raquette River, on an old saw mill site below Potsdam village. The old buildings on this property were removed to make way for the paper mill plant, for which two large structures were erected. The power is furnished by five large water wheels, and the product is now about eight tons per day. A sulphite department was added to the plant in the fall of 1893.

Tanneries.—At an early day tanning was carried on in a small way by L. W. Fuller, but was soon given up. Another early tannery, situated at the foot of Raymond street, was built by Davis & Sayles, who operated the tannery a few years, when Davis purchased his partner's interest. In 1858 the property was sold to Duff & Barnes, who operated it five years. After several changes were made, the property, in 1880, was sold to A. Sherman, who remodeled the old tannery into a planing mill and furniture factory.

Cabinet Shop—Previous to 1841 almost all the furniture used in this section of the country was made by hand. In that year Benjamin T. Batchelder established a factory for making furniture by machinery.

It was situated on Fall Island, but in different localities in the village at several different periods. Three times the factory has been totally destroyed by fire, once by a freshet, and once partly burned. It is worthy of mention that on all of these occasions the fire started elsewhere and communicated to Mr. Batchelder's building. In 1869 he was joined by his son, Henry C. Batchelder, and in 1874 a younger son, Charles E., came into the firm. In 1874 they opened a wareroom in the village in connection with their manufactory. The elder Mr. Batchelder died in 1882, but the firm name has been retained and the business is carried on by the brothers.

Wait & Sons, manufacturers of fine cabinet ware, stair builders and general jobbers in wood work, established their business in 1878. They have all the necessary machinery for carrying on a successful business.

Picture Studio.—N. L. Stone & Son carry on a business in a three story building fronting ninety four feet on Market street, which consists in part of the copying and enlarging of photographs. In this business Mr. N. L. Stone was one of the first to commence, and the first one in Potsdam, where he settled in 1870 and began business in 1872. The firm now makes seven grades of crayon pictures, six of ink work, two of pastel, and three of water-colors and one in oil. This firm has introduced every facility that skill can devise, aside from the employment of artists or specialists, in their particular line. Competent men are employed to solicit orders throughout the United States and Canada. About 15,000 portraits are now made annually.

The Thatcher Manufacturing Company.—This company was organized in 1879, consisting of H. D. Thatcher and H. P. Barnhart, for the manufacture of "Orange Butter Color." Mr. Thatcher began in 1862 experimenting, and continued his researches until the object was obtained and the company formed. Other inventions in the line of dairy implements have since been perfected, such as a cream and milk protector, a milk can measurer, bottle, etc. In 1887 Dr. Thatcher sold his interest in the manufacturing company to H. P. and S. L. Barnhart.

In December, 1889, a stock company was formed with a capital stock of \$60,000. The officers were as follows: Thomas S. Clarkson, president; George Z. Erwin, vice-president; Carleton E. Sanford, W.

R. Weed, Louis E. Ransom (of New York), H. J. Sanford (of Parishville), with H. P. Barnhart, and S. L. Barnhart, the first being treasurer and the latter secretary. The active management of the company rests with the two Barnhart brothers. After the formation of the stock company they erected a plant on Depot street, in Potsdam village, with a brick building thirty by one hundred feet. The basement is occupied by the machinery and the compounding of the butter color. The packing is done on the third floor, while the main floor is used for the offices and the labeling of goods.

A new invention of the managers is attracting attention, consisting of a machine for printing and cutting the milk jar caps simultaneously. Attached to this machine is a device for paraffining the caps as they come from the press. They have also perfected a cheese color for which there is a large demand.

The Potsdam Milk-Sugar Company.—This company was organized January 1, 1893 for the manufacture of milk products, including butter, fancy French cheese and milk sugar. Thomas S. Clarkson is president; Henry S. Wilson, vice-president; D. F. Ellis, secretary and treasurer. The capital is \$25,000. The buildings are on the site of the door, sash and blind factory formerly operated by Mr. Clarkson, and which burned down in 1887. The stone building formerly occupied by the D. F. Ellis Butter Company, which began business April 1, 1890, is also used by The Milk-Sugar Company. The business of this company is rapidly assuming large proportions, employing as they do men who have given years to the business and who can make as fine goods as the markets afford. Their products are sold largely in this State, although quite an amount of their butter and fancy cheese find sale in New Jersey and Connecticut. The milk-sugar finds ready sale among manufacturing chemists and for baby foods, and is pronounced by experts to be the finest product of this nature manufactured in this country.

A very destructive flood occurred in the village in May, 1871. Heavy rains swelled the volume of water and the reservoir dam gave way, bringing down toward the village a terrible flood, carrying along the wreck of the Ellsworth mill, a quantity of logs, etc. This was on a Saturday, and all night long the inhabitants remained up to watch the

expected catastrophe. At noon on the following Sunday a bulkhead above the island was crushed, and the torrent poured through, carrying away part of the Batchelder furniture factory and taking the east part of the building of Watkins & Leete's shop. The upper part of Sparrow & Swan's shop was carried off and the floor on which was the heavy machinery was left. The booms at Sissonville, with their logs, were carried down, and at Hewittville parts of the dam and the bridge and the booms filled with logs went down with the flood. Most of the property was recovered at Norwood, where the booms withstood the torrent.

A destructive fire occurred on the 17th of January, 1890, which burned all of the property between the old American House and Raymond street, causing a loss of \$20,000 on buildings and about \$50,000 on goods, etc. But the burned district has been rebuilt and with a far better class of buildings.

The Potsdam Savings and Loan and Building Association was organized in May, 1890, with Hosea Bicknell, president; Hollis Snell, vice-president; B. T. Scott, secretary; F. M. Peck, treasurer. It is a prosperous institution.

The following persons have served as supervisors of the town :

Benjamin Raymond, 1807; Charles Cox, 1808; Benjamin Raymond, 1809; Charles Cox, 1810-11; Benjamin Raymond, 1812 to 1817, inclusive; Gurdon Smith, 1818 to 1821, inclusive; Samuel Partridge, 1822; Gurdon Smith, 1823-1824; Samuel Partridge, 1825; Horace Allen, 1826-27; Samuel Partridge, 1828-29; Zenas Clark, 1830 to 1834, inclusive; Ansel Bailey, 1835 to 1837, inclusive; Amos W. Brown, 1838; Ansel Bailey, 1839; Aaron T. Hopkins, 1840 to 1843, inclusive; Thomas Swift, 1844-45; Isaac Parker, 1846-47; Charles Dart, 1848-49; Amos Blood, 1850-51; Isaac Parker, 1852 to 1854, inclusive; Benjamin G. Baldwin, 1855; Aaron T. Hopkins, 1856 to 1860, inclusive; Edward W. Foster, 1861 to 1876, inclusive; Erasmus D. Brooks, 1877-81; John A. Vance, 1882-92; M. V. B. Ives, elected February, 1894.

National Bank of Potsdam.—This institution is the successor of the Frontier Bank, which began business in Potsdam, May 1, 1851. Previous to that time the village had been without a bank. There were originally three stockholders—H. P. Alexander, of Herkimer; J. C. Dann, of Sackett's Harbor; and Bloomfield Usher, of Potsdam. The capital was \$50,000. On the 1st day of May, 1854, it was reorganized under the State laws and its capital increased to \$100,000. The bank



Bloomfield Usher



continued a successful career until October 28, 1866, when the Frontier Bank ceased to exist under that name and the National Bank of Potsdam succeeded, with its capital increased to \$162,000. The next increase of capital was made March 1, 1871, when it was raised to \$200,000. The stock of the institution has always been largely held by the original proprietors of the Usher family, and the monopoly of banking business of this section held by the bank for many years gave it great prosperity. It has now a surplus and profits of about \$60,000. Bloomfield Usher held the office of president from the beginning until January, 1890, when Luke Usher was elected president and William Usher was made cashier. The present board of directors are as follows: Bloomfield Usher, Luke Usher, George A. Hardin, William Usher, P. F. Bellinger. W. Y. Henry is teller and book keeper. The bank building was erected in 1853.

The People's Bank of Potsdam.—This financial institution was organized on the 1st of May, 1889, with a capital of \$50,000. Its president and one of the principal promoters was, and still is, Carleton E. Sanford (see biography in later pages). Its vice-president was William A. Herrick, who was succeeded by W. W. Weed, and he by C. M. Peck, who is the present incumbent. The first cashier was William L. Pert, who was succeeded by Frank D. Barry, the present cashier. F. M. Peck was the first teller. In the board of directors were C. E. Sanford, W. A. Herrick, Theodore H. Swift, W. W. Weed, Hosea Bicknell, Hollis Snell, John S. Thompson, George S. Wright and Royal Newton. C. M. Peck succeeded to a directorship when Mr. Herrick died, and A. D. Heath, Frank F. Flint and Rufus L. Sisson have succeeded Messrs. Weed, Snell and Wright. Under the progressive and liberal management of these men the People's Bank has been especially prosperous and has already accumulated over \$10,000 surplus. Its bank offices are convenient and commodious, and contain a large and secure vault, with Yale time locks, built especially for it. It has the entire confidence and liberal support of the community.

The Press.—The first paper in the town was *The Potsdam Gazette*, started January 13, 1816, by Frederick Powell. It was a small sheet, eighteen by twenty-two inches, and neutral in politics. It was a weekly, had four columns to the page, and survived to April, 1823. In January,

1824, Mr. Powell began the issue of another paper similar in character, a little larger, and called *The Potsdam American*. It was later published by the firm of Powell & Redington, and lived until April, 1829. In May, 1829, Elias Williams issued from the same press an anti-Masonic weekly called *The Herald*; it was discontinued in August the same year. In April, 1830, William Hughes published on the same press *The Patriot*, another anti-Masonic sheet; it was continued to early in 1831, when the press was removed to Ogdensburg by W. B. Rogers, and used in the publication of *The Northern Light*

On the 11th of April, 1844, Mr. Charles Boynton began the publication at Canton of the *Enquirer and Tariff Advocate*, a campaign paper, devoted to Whig politics; it was stopped in November following. From the same office was issued the Democratic sheet called *The Northern Cabinet and Literary Repository*, started by Mr. Boynton January 2, 1843. The latter became unpopular with the Democratic party, and was removed at the close of the second year to Potsdam, where it continued on its former plan one year, when the literary department of the paper was issued semi-monthly, in octavo form and in covers, given up almost wholly to literary matter, and its name changed to *The Repository*; the first number of this was dated July 20, 1846. At the end of the fourth volume *The Cabinet* was sold to William L. Knowles, and thenceforth issued under the name *The St. Lawrence Mercury*. Mr. Knowles continued it two years, when he sold out to Wm. H. Wallace, who continued it about two years longer under the same name. In June, 1851, he sold to H. C. Fay, who changed the name to *The St. Lawrence Journal*. In July, 1852, he consolidated the paper with *The Potsdam Courier*, under the name of *The Courier and Journal*. The latter journal was started by Vernon Harrington in the fall of 1851, and was neutral in politics. The union of these two papers under the very able and intelligent management and editorship of Mr. Fay at once made an impression upon the reading public of Northern New York. About the year 1858 *The Northern Freeman* was started by Doty and Greenleaf in Canton. O. D. Baker succeeded Greenleaf, and the paper was removed to Potsdam, where in 1861 it was united with *The Courier and Journal*, and the name made *The Courier and Freeman*, by the firm of Fay, Baker & Co. In 1862 Baker & Fay succeeded, and after one

or two other unimportant changes in the firm the establishment came into the sole ownership of Elliott Fay, who conducted the business until May 13, 1891, when he associated with himself his son, Ernest A. Fay, under the style of Elliott Fay & Son. The paper is now a large nine-column folio, and is devoted to Republican politics.

The St. Lawrence Herald.—This paper was started in January, 1878, by William M. Hawkins & Son (Watson S. Hawkins), as a temperance advocate. It was soon afterward changed in character to a local Republican journal, and in October, 1881, was sold to Rollin E. Sumner. He has conducted the business and edited the paper ever since, and with gratifying success. Beginning with about 1,000 subscribers, it has steadily increased in circulation until at present there are printed from 2,000 to 3,000 copies, while the editorial conduct has merited the respect of the public.

The Potsdam Recorder.—This journal was established at Hermon, under the name of the *Hermon Recorder*, in 1886, by P. L. Doyle. After six years of successful publication in that village, the establishment was removed to Potsdam in October, 1892, and the name changed to its present form. The business is now conducted by Mr. Doyle and B. G. Parker, editor of the *Gouverneur Free Press*. The *Recorder* is a four page paper, twenty-eight by forty four inches, and aims to be independent on all public questions.

Reading Room.—A movement was inaugurated in 1887 for the establishment of a free reading room and library in Potsdam. Its direction was placed with Thomas S. Clarkson, Timothy O'Brien and George H. Sweet. After the preliminaries were settled and a liberal fund secured by subscription, the two stores on the ground floor of the Albion Hotel building were leased for a term of three years from March 1, 1887, at \$500 annually. The rooms were opened to the public April 16, leading periodicals were provided, and the attendance was encouraging from the beginning. The expenses for the first year were about \$1,500. The institution continued with increasing attendance during the second and third years and was so encouraging to those whose liberality had supported it, that the rooms were leased for a second term of three years. The benefits conferred upon the community by this institution are incalculable, and promise to be permanent.

Schools and Academy.—It is believed that the first school taught in the town was by Howard J. Pierce, on the North Canton road; Mr. Pierce was one of the early purchasers of land. In the summer of 1810 Judge Raymond built a frame building, twenty-four by thirty-six feet, between what is now Main and Elm streets, a little east of Market street, which he intended should be used for both church and school purposes. It had a porch and a small bell, and as the question of having an academy here had by that time received some discussion, this building often was called the academy. At that time no regular school organization existed in the town. This building was used for private and district schools until the organization of the old academy. Acting under the law passed in 1812, the electors of Potsdam assembled in special town meeting at the academy on the 1st day of September, 1813, and chose Benjamin Raymond, Gurdon Smith and Howard J. Pierce as commissioners of common schools. At the same time they elected four inspectors of common schools: James Johnson, Liberty Knowles, Thomas Swift and Sylvester Bacon. Since the first division of the town into school districts there have been many changes. There are now thirty-three districts in the town. District No. 17 has the school building on Market street; No. 8 in the new building on Main street, and No. 30 on the west side of the river. Other schools will be noticed in the account of Norwood.

The discussion of the project of having an academy in Potsdam, stimulated, doubtless, by the erection of the building before mentioned, by Judge Raymond, at last bore fruit. When it was finally decided to make the effort a subscription was started and a liberal sum secured during the War of 1812-14. Benjamin Raymond subscribed for a hundred shares of ten dollars each, including the building he had already erected, with the lot on which it stood, and Liberty Knowles, Asel Lyman, Samuel Pease, Robert McChesney, Benjamin Burton, Anthony Y. Elderkin, Joseph P. Reynolds, William Smith, James Johnson, R. Taylor, Pierce Shepard, Lemuel Pinney, John Burroughs, Sewall Raymond, David Parish, and Jacob Redington each took ten shares. Eighteen others took lesser amounts, making in all 312 shares—\$3,120. In the month of January, 1813, a petition was sent to the Legislature for an act of incorporation, but nothing was accomplished

at that time. The incorporation was effected in 1816, with the following as the trustees: Benjamin Raymond, Liberty Knowles, Pierce Shepard, Asel Lyman, Joseph P. Reynolds, Sewall Raymond, Robert McChesney, David Parish, Nathan Ford, Louis Hasbrouck, Roswell Hopkins, Russell Atwater, and Ebenezer Hulburd. Benjamin Raymond was the first president of the board and held the office until 1819. He was succeeded by Liberty Knowles, who held the office until his death in 1839.

By the act of incorporation the lands in Potsdam reserved for literary purposes were transferred to the trustees, with power to lease, but not to sell them. At the first meeting of the trustees in September, 1816, they directed the clerk to lease the land in lots of sixty acres or less for a term of fourteen years, for a peck of wheat per acre, after the first two years. But even at this low rental it was almost impossible to find men who would clear the land under those conditions. At the same meeting a preceptor was employed at \$428 a year, and prices of tuition in the several branches were fixed. Nathan Dixon, a graduate of Middlebury College, Vermont, was the first preceptor; he began in the fall of 1816, but remained only one year. He and his successors for nine years taught in the building erected and donated by Mr. Raymond. Mr. Dixon had forty-two students. After he left the school was closed two years, when Levi S. Ives was employed and remained two years. He was succeeded by Charles Orvis, who remained one year, and was followed by Rev. Daniel Banks. He was a successful teacher, and under his administration of about five years the academy acquired a high reputation. In April, 1825, the Legislature appropriated \$2,500 to the academy, on condition that a brick or stone edifice should be erected on ground owned by the trustees. In the same month the commissioners of highways were authorized to convey, and soon did so, a suitable lot to the trustees out of land granted by the original proprietors to the town for public purposes. The trustees then proceeded to erect a stone building facing the public square, and on the site of the present north wing of the Normal School building. The corner-stone was laid by Harmony Lodge of Masons, June 1, 1825. The building was of Potsdam sandstone, sixty-eight by thirty-six feet in size, with three stories and a basement, a cupola and belfry. The

cost was \$4,000, the surplus over the \$2,500 given by the State being contributed by citizens. The building was erected by Samuel Partridge, under direction of Liberty Knowles, John C. Smith, and Joseph P. Reynolds, and was finished the same year. Soon afterward the old academy was sold to the Presbyterian church.

Rev. Mr. Banks died in 1827, and the school for the year was finished by his assistant, Joseph Hopkins. In the following year the Legislature authorized the sale of the "literature lot," the proceeds to be invested in a fund, the interest only of which was to be applied to the payment of teachers; this was accordingly done. In the beginning of the same year Asa Brainerd, a graduate of the University of Vermont, was employed as principal, and held the position until the summer of 1847, nearly twenty years. During this long period the school was exceedingly prosperous, and in 1835 it was designated by the Regents of the University as one of the institutions to which State aid should be given for the instruction of common school teachers. In consequence of this action the town petitioned the Legislature for an act, which was passed, imposing on the town a tax of \$500 in 1836, and the same in 1837, to help in the construction of another building. The new structure was erected in 1836, near the other and facing the square from the east, leaving the church between the two academy buildings. This building was seventy-six by thirty-six feet and four stories high, and built of the Potsdam sandstone, and cost \$5,200. The school continued to prosper and was considerably extended, and thenceforward about one hundred teachers were fitted annually to teach in the common schools. In 1847 Mr. Brainerd resigned and was succeeded by William H. Parker, who remained two years, and was followed by William F. Bascom. He remained until 1852, and was succeeded by Rev. E. W. Plumb, D.D., who continued as principal until 1864, with the exception of one year, 1855, when H. B. Bucknam acted in the position. George H. Sweet served as principal from 1865 to the closing of the academy. In 1867 the trustees conveyed all the property to the State, in trust for the new Normal and Training School, and in the spring of 1868 the two stone structures were removed to make a site for the new building. The academy, as a school, was removed across the square to the old Methodist church, and continued until

April, 1869, when the academic department of the Normal School was established and the old historical institution went out of existence.

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL OF POTSDAM.

The State Normal School at Albany was established in 1844, and until 1861 it remained the only school supported by the State for the education of its common school teachers. In 1861 another school of like character was established at Oswego. Their graduates demonstrating that special training for their important work enabled them the better to perform it, a public sentiment was soon created in favor of the normal system. The War of the Rebellion for a time turned the thought and energies of the people in another direction, and for four years no new normal school were organized. But April 7, 1866, the Legislature, upon the recommendation of Victor M. Rice, superintendent of public instruction, passed chapter 466, laws of 1866, naming the governor, lieutenant-governor, secretary of state, the comptroller, the state treasurer, the attorney-general, and the superintendent of public instruction, as a commission "to receive proposals in writing in regard to the establishment of normal and training schools for the education and discipline of teachers for the common schools of this State, from the Board of Supervisors of any county, from the corporate authorities of any city or village, from the Board of Trustees of any college or academy, and from one or more individuals." The commission was given the power to locate within the State four additional normal schools. The act provided for the appointment by the state superintendent of public instruction of a local board, which should have the immediate supervision and management of any school so located. The act contemplated that these schools would be deemed of such special importance to the place where they might be located, that different localities would compete with each other in offering to supply the necessary site, buildings, furniture, and apparatus for their use.

This theory proved correct, and a lively competition was elicited. One of the first places to realize the importance of such an institution was Potsdam. For half a century St. Lawrence Academy had been maintained here, as before described, and had a name and reputation

as broad as the continent. It had, from its organization in 1816, educated a large number of teachers for the common schools.

Early in the summer of 1866 the Board of Trustees of the academy passed a resolution tendering to the State Normal School Commission the grounds, buildings, library and apparatus belonging to that institution for the use of a normal school, if located at Potsdam. At that time General E. A. Merritt was a member of the staff of Governor Fenton. He had assisted Superintendent Rice in procuring the passage of the normal school bill, was quick to realize the importance to any locality of securing such a school, was probably the first to suggest that Potsdam might secure one of the four prizes permitted by the bill, and labored zealously and indefatigably until the end was accomplished.

Henry A. Watkins and Charles O. Tappan, president and secretary of the Board of Trustees, were among the most active promoters of this enterprise, and caused petitions to be circulated in the principal towns of St. Lawrence county, asking that efforts be made to locate a normal school at Potsdam. At a special meeting of the Board of Supervisors, held June 19, 1866, the board pledged the payment by the county of the sum of \$10,000, to be used in establishing said school at Potsdam, and the village of Potsdam, at a special corporation meeting, pledged \$12,000 more. At its annual meeting, November 19, 1866, the Board of Supervisors voted \$25,000 for the same purpose. This was subsequently modified so as to rescind the former resolution of \$10,000, leaving \$25,000 as the whole amount contributed by the county. Soon after this action was taken the Normal School Commission officially announced that it would locate one of the schools at Potsdam upon the condition that the sum of \$72,000, in addition to the property donated by St. Lawrence Academy, should be raised to construct the necessary buildings, etc. The amount was much larger than was supposed to be needed, and must be raised by a fixed date. People in other parts of the county opposed the appropriation made by the Board of Supervisors, and for a time the success of the project seemed in doubt. The friends of the proposed school used their utmost endeavors to overcome the arguments and efforts of its opponents, who many times seemed likely to succeed, but at last all opposition was defeated. December 19, 1866, at a special town meeting, the citizens of Potsdam nobly



N. B. Stowell.

came to the rescue and voted the sum of \$35,000 to complete the necessary amount to secure the school. The Presbyterian church lot was purchased for \$10,000, with the academy lot and the \$72,000 which had been pledged, as above mentioned, less the amount to be paid for the church lot, was tendered to the Normal School Commission and accepted by it, and the school located at Potsdam.

January 23, 1867, chapter 6 of the laws of that year was passed, which imposed taxes upon the county of St. Lawrence, the town of Potsdam, and the village of Potsdam to raise the money donated by them respectively, and created a commission, consisting of Bloomfield Usher, T. Streatfield Clarkson 2d, Hiram H. Peck, Henry Watkins, Erasmus D. Brooks and Charles Cox, to prepare and improve the lands donated, provide suitable buildings thereon, and furnish proper apparatus, books and furniture for the school. Bloomfield Usher declined to act as a member of the commission, and Charles O. Tappan was appointed in his place by the other commissioners, by virtue of authority given them under the act. The moneys were raised by tax, and turned over to the commission and expended by it for the purposes mentioned in the act.

On the 29th of November, 1867, a contract was entered into with Joseph N. Greene for the construction of the buildings. On the 24th of June, 1868, the corner stone was laid with imposing ceremonies by the F. and A. Masons of the county, G. B. Winslow acting as Grand Master Mason of the State of New York, and in the course of that season the buildings were erected. April 27, 1869, the school was organized and commenced in the buildings provided for it, with Malcolm McVicar as principal. Dr. T. B. Stowell came to the school in 1890.

Members of the local board of the State Normal School of Potsdam from the date of its location; the first since the original board appointed by Superintendent V. M. Rice, August 10, 1867:

Henry Watkins, president, appointed August 10, 1867, deceased; Charles O. Tappan, secretary, appointed August 10, 1867, resigned January 23, 1878; *Dr. Jesse Reynolds, appointed August 10, 1867; Ebenezer Fisher, appointed August 10, 1867, deceased; *John I. Gilbert, appointed August 10, 1867; R. G. Pettibone, appointed August 10, 1867, resigned July 3, 1890; Noble S. Elderkin, appointed August 10, 1867, resigned December 31, 1875; A. W. Deming, appointed August 10, 1867, resigned August 14, 1873; Abraham X. Parker, appointed August 10, 1867, resigned January 12, 1882; *Edwin A. Merritt, president, appointed August 14, 1873; William H. Wallace, ap-

pointed December 31, 1875, resigned May 6, 1878; *George Z. Erwin, treasurer, appointed January 23, 1878; William A. Poste, appointed May 6, 1878, resigned July 3, 1890; *Absalom G. Gaines, appointed June 4, 1879; *John G. McIntyre, secretary, appointed January 12, 1882; *George H. Sweet, appointed July 3, 1890; William R. Weed, appointed July 3, 1890; *John A. Vance, appointed July 1, 1891.

Those marked with an * are members of the present board.

The State Normal and Training School at Potsdam is a finely constructed building. The brown stone from the neighboring quarry has been utilized to make a very handsome structure. It stands in the center of a large block, and a beautiful campus covered with shade trees stretches before it.

It is a three story and basement building, containing every appliance and convenience for the instruction of the pupils. Upon the roof is a cupola which contains a deep toned bell by which the pupils are admonished as to their hours for study, the sessions of the school, bed time, etc. In shape it is a somewhat modified T.

Upon the lower floor are the principal's office, the faculty room, reception room, janitor's apartments, the offices of the principals of the primary and intermediate departments, and the class rooms of the training school. In the body of the T, on the second floor, is the assembly room of the normal department, an ample and well lighted hall. On this floor also are many class rooms, the office of the preceptress, and the libraries; of these there are two, the text book and the reference library. The third floor contains the piano department, the museum, and several society class rooms.

The buildings are heated by steam and hot air, and there is a fair system of ventilation, but not a thoroughly satisfactory one by any means. The basement is dry, cemented, and suitable for manual training rooms, if such are ever needed. The boilers are in a separate building.

The extreme measurements are: length of front, 232 feet; depth, 180 feet. The body of the T is forty-five feet in width, while the other divisions average thirty-six feet.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES.

The early settlers of Potsdam were religiously inclined. Judge Raymond, the pioneer settler, conducted religious services in his home on

the Sabbath for the benefit of his neighbors. The community, later known as the "Union," who settled in the town in 1804, formed a society in 1806, and later, in 1815, an organization was effected by Bela Palmer, which included most of the Union members, who were of a Unitarian cast, became quite numerous at one time, and continued its organization for a number of years. The congregational missionary, Amos Pettengill, with others, held services in the settlement as early as 1806, which were continued from time to time, and culminated in the formation of a society. A few years later the society was organized into a Congregational church. A council was called consisting of Rev. A. Pettengill, of Champlain; Rev. A. Parmele, of Malone; Rev. E. Wright, of Russell; J. Winchester, of Madrid, and Amasa Blanchard and Salmon Gray, delegates from Hopkinton. The church was duly organized on June 9, 1811, by the assistance of Rev. William Wright and Rev. James Johnson, with twenty members. Rev. James Johnson became their first pastor, and was installed the following spring. Regular services were held in school-houses, and the church prospered for a number of years.

St. Paul's Church Society.—A Presbyterian branch was formed August 14, 1811, with Liberty Knowles, J. P. Reynolds, and Azel Lyman, trustees. This society united with the congregational body in holding meetings, congregating in school-houses, and often in the Raymond building, called the old academy, that they became known as the Congregational Presbyterian Church. At length, exceptions having been taken at the name St. Paul's Church Society, and a desire to form a union of the two bodies, when a general meeting was called for that purpose on the 16th of December, 1820. After due consultation as to the benefits of a union, a vote was taken, when the St. Paul's Society, being a trifle more numerous, the name of Presbyterian was carried and adopted by both societies. Hence the First Presbyterian Society of Potsdam dates its organization, and a frame church was erected at a cost of \$4,500. The fall and winter of 1826-27 were periods of unusual religious interest, and the membership of the united bodies was greatly increased. In 1853 a brick church was erected on the old grounds (now part of the Normal School) at a cost of \$10,000. In 1868 the property was sold to the commissioners of the Normal

School for \$10,000, and in 1867 the present beautiful stone structure was erected at the intersection of St. Lawrence and Elm streets, at a cost of \$37,000. The Rev. George O. Phelps is their present pastor.

The First Methodist Church.—A station of the St. Lawrence Circuit was organized in Potsdam in November, 1820, and an ancient record states that "Brothers Powell, Miles, Denning and Clark" joined on trial on the day of organization, and were received into full communion the next spring. There had been Methodist preaching here probably ten years prior to the above date. Josiah Keyes and William W. Randall were preachers on this circuit at the time in question. In 1821 a small frame church was erected which now serves the village as "Firemen's Hall," on June 21, 1821, and dedicated before its entire completion, on the 22d day of January, 1822, the first church dedication in town. Potsdam Circuit was formed in 1823 with two classes, one of them being in the village. This church became an independent station prior to 1833, and in 1835 had 130 members—eleven classes which extended over a considerable tract. The first church was repaired and enlarged in 1844. In 1859-60 the present brick church was erected at a cost of about \$10,000. In 1882, during the pastorate of Rev. J. C. Darling, its present parsonage was built, refurnished, etc., at a cost of \$3,500, and in 1883 over \$4,000 were expended in renovating and repairing the church. The present membership (1893) is 320.

First Baptist Church.—This church was organized January 9, 1824, with thirteen members, viz.; John Tickenor and wife, Norman Clinton and wife, Henry Myers and wife, Charles Grandy and wife, Silas Taft and wife, Josiah Doolittle, Phœbe Collins, and Rowena Fobes. The first deacons were Norman Clinton and Josiah Doolittle and the first pastor, R. Batchelor. The society was feeble for a number of years and had no house of worship until 1858, when a society was incorporated and a frame church erected on Elm street at a cost of \$5,100. This was improved in 1875 at an expense of \$2,500. Rev. A. L. Fox is the present pastor. The present membership is 168 and the Sunday school has an average attendance of ninety pupils; the superintendent of the Sunday school is F. F. Flint. The parsonage on Elm street was erected by the society in 1867.

Universalist Church.—The earliest record we have of the formation of the Universalist Society was at a meeting called January 3, 1824, and was incorporated October 2, 1825, with James Whitcomb, Asher Brown, and Stewart Bannister, trustees. The early efforts failed to secure the means for building a church until 1832, the meetings being previously held in the old academy. A committee was then appointed, who in 1835-36 erected a small wooden church edifice. Rev. Jonathan Wallace was the first pastor, who was followed by Rev. William H. Waggoner, and he by Rev. Jonathan Douglass. The church was reorganized January 17, 1852, with twenty-four members, and Joseph Miller, Timothy Bacon, Solomon Parmeter and John Lucas, trustees. There were several reorganizations from that time until 1859, when the number of trustees was changed to five. In 1874 there was a marked revival of interest, and twenty-three new members were added to the church. In 1876-77 an elegant and substantial edifice was erected on the site of the old one, built of Potsdam sandstone, forty-five by sixty-five feet in size, and cost about \$13,000, aside from the ground. Since the reorganization of the church in 1852 the pastors have been U. M. Fish, E. Fisher, M. Goodrich, Frank M. Hicks, Moses Marston, E. Hathaway, A. U. Hutchins, O. A. Rounds, E. J. Chaffee, Francis E. Webster, and the present pastor, W. O. Tuttle. The present Board of Trustees are General E. A. Merritt, William S. Brown, Merrill Hosmer, Dr. Oliver Bliss, and Chapin W. Hazelton.

Trinity Church (Episcopal)—As early as 1816 the Rev. Daniel Nash, while on his missionary tour through the county, visited Potsdam. In June, 1818, Rev. Amos G. Baldwin, who had the Waddington and Ogdensburg parishes in charge, made a tour through the several towns in the county and visited Potsdam. Rt. Rev. Dr. Hobart, bishop of the Diocese of New York, made a visit to Potsdam in August of the same year, but nothing resulted in regard to establishing services there. For many years after the church people were dependent for ministration on the missionaries at Waddington, held in the old academy. In the year 1831, July 15, Rev. Aaron Humphrey officiated at Potsdam. Again on the 21st of May, 1833, he held services, examined candidates, and baptized one adult. On the following Sunday the Rt. Rev. Dr. Onderdonk, Bishop of New York, held serv-

ices in the Methodist church and administered the rite of confirmation to eleven candidates. A call was extended to the Rev. Richard Bury, of Ogdensburg, on the 11th of November, 1834, who entered upon his labors soon after, and became the first rector of the parish. On the 23d of March, 1835, a parish was organized under the name of "Trinity Church," (Potsdam), and articles of incorporation were duly executed,



with John C. and Augustus Clarkson, wardens; David L. Clarkson, Zenas Clark, Theodore Clark, Myron C. Munson, Noble S. Elderkin, Samuel Partridge, Frederick Miller, jr., and Aaron T. Hopkins, vestrymen. The southerly half of Fall Island was offered by the proprietor for a site for a church; the work was commenced and the corner-stone laid in June of 1835. The church was completed and consecrated on the morning of the 7th of August, 1836, by Bishop Onderdonk, and on the afternoon of the same day ten persons were confirmed. The

edifice and furnishing cost \$5,880; all of this sum, except \$1,500 donated by Trinity Church, New York, after which the plan was taken, was raised in the parish. In 1858 the interior of the church was remodeled at a cost of \$5,698. The sum of \$3,000 was bequeathed to the parish by the late Augustus L. Clarkson. The chapel erected in 1884 was provided for by Mrs. Elizabeth Clarkson as a memorial to her late husband, Thomas S. Clarkson. In February, 1886, the church was reconsecrated by Bishop Dr. C. Doan, after the erection of a new front to the structure. This work was the gift of Thomas S. Clarkson and his sister. The tower is a memorial to their parents. The nave window, "Christ the Light of the World," was a gift of Mrs. George H. Allan, of New York, as a memorial to her parents, the late Mr. and Mrs. A. N. Hopkins.

Catholic Apostolic Church.—There are only a very few organizations of the peculiar character of this one in the United States. The sect originated in Scotland about 1830, spread to England, and in a few years men were named for office of apostle, as was believed by the Holy Ghost speaking through prophets. In time twelve such apostles were selected, and under their guidance the church has gradually increased, especially in the old countries. The beginning of the church in Potsdam was in 1837, when two evangelists named Card and Cuthbert came at the invitation of David Lewis and began preaching. Since that time various persons have conducted the peculiar service, which in 1893 is under charge of W. F. G. Sealy. The membership is small.

Roman Catholic Church.—The first mass said in Potsdam was celebrated in the house of a Mr. Burk in 1832 by Father Salmon, to about a dozen people. In 1841 there were twenty-five families in that district, where Father Mackey, of Ogdensburg, said mass for a few months. He purchased a large dwelling house, where he said mass three or four times a year to about fifty persons. He blessed the house and gave it the title of St. Mary's. In 1857 Potsdam became an independent parish with Father Philip Keveny as its first pastor. Father McGlinn soon succeeded him, and erected a church in the place of the old house. Bishop McCloskey in 1859 dedicated the new building capable of holding 600 persons.

In 1879 the Catholic population in the parish numbered 1,350 souls. Bishop Wadhams twice visited the parish and confirmed 205 persons. The Catholic spirit of the parish is very good and has never lost its tone from the beginning.

A *Free-will Baptist Church* was formed at West Potsdam July 4, 1841, by Elder D. F. Willis, of thirty members. This church erected a house of worship, in connection with the M. E. society, in 1842, at a cost of \$600, which was dedicated October 2 of the same year. The society was incorporated June 29, 1843, with G. S. Hathaway, Horace Hathaway and B. Lane, trustees.

THE VILLAGE OF NORWOOD.

The early settlement of Raquetteville, which is now the thriving village of Norwood, has already been described. It is situated in the northeastern part of the town of Potsdam, on the Raquette River, at the junction of what was formerly the Northern Railroad (afterwards the Vermont Central) and the Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg Railroad.

The building of the Northern Railroad, which ran through the northern part of this town, between 1847 and 1850 (see page 177) marked a new era in this section. The railroad at one point crossed the Raquette River on the farm of Benjamin G. Baldwin, and there Mr. Baldwin donated to the company fifteen acres of land with a right of way across his farm. From this action a station was founded. In 1850 Mr. Baldwin built a tavern, which was burned in March of the next year, and in 1851 two other taverns and several dwellings were erected. In 1852 a substantial dam, with a fall of eight feet, was constructed across the river, affording a valuable water power. A highway bridge was built a little below the dam. The lands were laid out into village lots and streets, houses multiplied and mills were erected. A post-office having been established in January, 1847, the village was incorporated in 1872, and the name changed to Potsdam Junction; also, in 1875, to Norwood.

In 1878 there were in the place one general store, four dry goods stores, seven groceries, two of which were large ones, two hardware stores, two drug stores, one jewelry store, one furniture store, and

numerous other minor places of business and shops. There was also a steam grist mill of H. S. Martin & Son, which was started in 1874, and now discontinued; a hub factory operated by the same firm; the flouring mill of Hiram Rodee, a substantial stone structure with five run of stone, run by water, built by parties in Potsdam village, has since been burned; the Davis threshing machine factory, now discontinued; Pearson's broom handle and hoop factory, recently burned; Beam & Waldron's tannery, built in 1877, now discontinued, and the Norwood Lumber Company.

This destructive fire alluded to occurred in 1871, which also destroyed a large portion of the business establishments of the village on the main street, which are now covered almost wholly by handsome brick structures. There are now for fighting fire three good hand engines, with two organized fire companies, hose carts and other equipments. Music Hall was erected in 1889 by the village and the town sharing equally in the expense. It is an attractive brick structure, which cost \$6,500, and is used for public meetings and entertainments; for the latter purpose a stage and scenery were fitted up. The village and a small part of the town of Norfolk are embraced in the Union School District No. 1. It was organized as a graded school in the spring of 1870, the school comprising four grades, academic, senior, junior and primary. The school building in use at the time the graded school was established was erected eight years earlier. This was supplanted in 1884 by a new brick structure which cost with its furnishings about \$15,000. Seven teachers, including one for music, are now employed in the school, with E. F. McDonald as principal. The present officers of the village (1893) are as follows: Henry Ashley, president; trustees, M. F. Bartlett, William Smith, T. N. Murphy; treasurer, George F. Clark; collector, E. I. Wait; clerk, George Harris.

The manufacturing operations of Norwood are now almost wholly under control of the Norwood Manufacturing Company, which was organized in 1875. The officers are L. R. Ashley, president; H. H. Day, superintendent; I. B. Hosley, managing trustee and superintendent; William McEchron and F. L. Day, the last two men being of Glens Falls. They operate what was formerly the Reynolds saw mill, built many years ago by Amos Bicknell; a structure built at the same

time for a starch factory, and afterwards changed to a shingle mill and a door and sash factory; the mill originally built by James Morgan & Co., which passed through several ownerships to Lovelace & Fonda, who erected a steam mill and transferred the whole to the Norwood Lumber Company. All of these various properties are now in the hands of the company, which have been extensively enlarged and improved. Their product consists of spruce and pine lumber, which is manufactured and sold, box shooks, butter tubs, lath, shingles, doors and sash, etc. The capital of the company is \$80,000.

State Bank of Norwood.—This institution was organized in 1887, with a capital of \$25,000 paid up. The officers from the beginning have been as follows: president, C. P. Vedder; vice-president, L. R. Ashley; cashier, F. L. Smith. The bank has been prosperous and now has a surplus of about \$6,000, and average deposits of \$125,000.

Newspaper.—*The Norwood News* was started in 1877 by E. D. Parker, who conducted it for about five years, when it was purchased by F. R. Smith and F. R. Martin. The paper is Republican in politics, is ably edited, and has a large circulation.

Cyclone.—A destructive wind storm passed over Norwood, coming from the southwest, about five o'clock in the afternoon of August 12, 1885. Some twenty minutes previous to its arrival, a dark blue cloud was noticed coming up from the horizon, which was preceded by an ominous calm that settled over every visible thing. The trees stood motionless, birds ceased chirping, men and women were silently hurrying for places of shelter, and all seemed to have a premonition of danger at hand. As the cloud drew nearer, a roaring, hissing sound was plainly heard at a distance of five or six miles, which increased to a wild crash as it struck. Hailstones as large as walnuts added to the din, while the air was filled with all kinds of missiles, such as boards, shingles, hen-coops and dirt. Persons who were caught out were dashed to the ground and pummeled along before the wind like a football. Several houses were demolished, while some others were tossed about like toys. Trees were wrenched from the ground and scattered in all directions, houses unroofed, chimneys blown off, and about every window light exposed to the storm in the village was broken. The railroad bridge, a truss structure some 250 feet long, was lifted from its

foundation, wrenching it from the bed ties, and was carried some thirty or forty feet down stream and dropped into the river. Two persons were killed outright, Mrs. David Fitzgibbons and Michael McMartin, by falling timbers of a house and barn, and several others were more or less badly injured. It was estimated that \$150,000 damage was done in Norwood and vicinity.

Methodist Church.—In the year 1855 the Methodist Church at Norwood was organized, though services had occasionally been held here in school-houses previous to that date. Various pastors served the church until 1861, when they joined with the Congregationalists in building a church. The two congregations remained in that connection for six years, when the Methodists withdrew according to the original agreement, and with the money received from the Congregationalists, and with a liberal subscription from their people, erected the present house of worship, a substantial brick building. The society a few years later built a parsonage. The church is in a prosperous condition and is under the pastoral charge of Rev. John W. Simpson, who is also pastor of a small congregation at Knapp's Station. The membership is 138, and the trustees as follows: Harris Wilbur, George W. Drew, H. L. Collins, and W. H. Wells.

First Congregational Church of Norwood.—This church was organized March 4, 1858, with nineteen members, also with Norman Ashley, Robert McGill, and A. T. Holbrook as trustees, and under the pastoral charge of Rev. Dr. E. W. Plumb, of the St. Lawrence Academy, who preached about three years. The church building was erected in 1861 at a cost of \$4,000, and was dedicated February 13, 1861, in connection with the Methodists. In 1868 the society bought the interest of the Methodists, and repaired the present house of worship at a cost of \$1,200. The deacons of this church are O. H. Hale and George F. Clark; the trustees, S. D. Leonard, George F. Clark and George Harris.

St. Andrew's Mission (Episcopal).—This mission was formed February 7, 1874. Services were held for a time in the Congregational church on the first and third Sundays of the month. Since May, 1892, Rev. E. R. Earle has been the pastor. A pretty brick church has been in process of construction a number of years and is just finished in 1892-93; its cost is about \$5,000. The warden is M. Valley; treasurer, J. A. Valley; clerk, F. G. Partridge.

Church of Visitation.—This Catholic church was founded about the year 1878, and is an offshoot from the church in Potsdam. The first attendant pastor was Father Walsh, and the first resident priest is Father John Fitzgerald, who is at present over the church. Under his administration the land and property has been acquired. There are about ninety-eight families in the church.

Besides these churches in the villages of Potsdam and Norwood there is a Scotch Presbyterian organization which branched from the church of that section in the town of Madrid in 1852 and built a church edifice in the following year, about two miles northwesterly from Norwood. Services have been maintained most of the time since.

Buck's Bridge.—This is a small hamlet in the western part of the town on the Grass River, and on the road leading from Madrid to Canton. The place derives its name from Isaac Buck, of Shoreham, Vt., who settled here about 1807. In 1809 he built a saw mill, cleared a tract of land, and about the same time opened a store. He traded some years, and from 1838 to 1848 Orrin Buck had a store. Other former merchants were W. H. Wilcox, A. A. Simmons, and in 1867 Franklin Castle had a small store which was purchased in the next year by A. G. Buck, who has carried on the business ever since, and is now postmaster also. The old saw mill that has passed through the hands of various owners is now operated by James Spears, who purchased the property about two years ago.

In the year 1837 a separate Methodist charge was formed from the Canton Circuit, one of the classes being at Buck's Bridge. There had been preaching, however, at this place in still earlier years. A frame church was erected about the same time, and has in later years been extensively repaired. The membership at the present time is about sixty, and the pastor is Rev. J. R. Kay.

A house of worship was built at Buck's Bridge for the Second Adventists in 1856, and preaching was kept up for a number of years with considerable regularity; but there is no pastor at the present time and the membership is very small.

West Potsdam.—This hamlet, formerly known as "Smith's Corners," is in the northwestern part of the town, and received its former name from Gurdon Smith, the first settler. When the post-office was estab-

lished it was given the name of West Potsdam. Philander Simmons is the present postmaster, and has kept a store and shoe shop there for nearly forty years. The first mercantile business at this point was carried on by A. M. & O. N. Skeels, beginning nearly or quite sixty years ago. Nathan Crary then had a store a few years in connection with a law office; he closed out and went to Potsdam. There is no manufacturing here except butter and cheese, in which William H. and Augustus Lewis are engaged.

A small church was built at West Potsdam for the use of the Methodists and Free-Will Baptists in union in the year 1842. The Methodist Society was formed there in 1846, with John Wellwood, Erastus Robbins and William S. Horr, trustees. The Free Will Baptist Society was formed in 1841 by Elder D. F. Willis and thirty members. The society was incorporated June 29, 1843, with G. S. Hathaway, Horace Hathaway and B. Lane, trustees. A Congregational church in West Potsdam was incorporated July 8, 1842, with David Barnum, B. Hemingway and Henry Dayton, trustees. About the year 1857 the church edifice which this society had erected was transferred to the Methodist Society (above described), and the old church built by the Methodists and Free-Will Baptists was abandoned. The present pastor of the Methodist church here is Rev. Robert Kay and the membership is small.

The early settlement of what has been known as Valeville has been described. The principal business there at the present time is the grist mill operated by David Clark and owned by O. E. Martin. Mr. Martin has also established there a pulp mill, which is located on the Norfolk side of the river (see Norfolk).

CHAPTER XXVIII.

THE TOWN OF DE KALB—ORGANIZED IN 1806.

DE KALB, the eighth town erected by an act of the Legislature, passed February 21, 1806. It was one of the original ten townships, No. 7, of ten miles square, and formerly under the jurisdiction of Oswegatchie.

The act creating this town designated "the Cooper Hotel in said town" as the place for holding the first town meeting, and there the following officers were elected on the 18th day of March, 1806: supervisor, Isaac Stacy; town clerk, Amos Comly; assessors, James Burnett, John Seeley, Thomas Benedict; commissioners of highways, Potter Goff, Timothy Utley, Elias Alexander; overseers of the poor, Eseck Whipple, Timothy Utley; constable and collector, Elijah Farr. These officers were sworn in before James Cooper, justice of the peace.

The limits of the town have twice been curtailed: first, in 1825, when part of De Peyster was taken from it, and again in 1830, when a strip one mile wide and six long, in the southeastern corner, was annexed to what is now the town of Hermon. The town now lies toward the central part of the county, with De Peyster on the north, Canton on the east, Hermon on the south, and Macomb and Gouverneur on the west. The town was named from the celebrated Baron De Kalb, a native of Alsace, Germany, formerly a province ceded to France. He came out with Lafayette in 1777, and performed important service under General Washington in our Revolutionary War. He was killed in a battle near Camden in 1780, where a monument has been raised to his memory. The town contains 49,657 acres; its surface, while not hilly, is much broken by ridges of gneiss and white limestone. The soil is fertile and generally under good cultivation, and the dairying interests of later years are large and prosperous. The Oswegatchie River flows in a diagonal course nearly through the center of the town; Beaver Creek forms the boundary between De Kalb and De Peyster; Harrison's

Creek flows across the southeastern corner, and there are other small streams. Lead ore exists in the town and some mining has been prosecuted in the southeastern part in past years. Pyrites and barytes are found which possess value as a product, and near Richville are now extensive lime manufactories.

The territory of De Kalb was originally owned by Samuel Ogden, and by him was sold to Judge William Cooper, father of James Fenimore Cooper, the distinguished author, of Cooperstown, N. Y. In May, 1803, Judge Cooper, accompanied by thirty-four persons, mostly from the towns of Cooperstown and Richfield, in Otsego county, started to form a settlement on his purchase. A number of the party, with two wagons and spans of horses and a cart drawn by two yoke of oxen, proceeded by way of the Black River country and the old State road to the clearing of Abram Vrooman, near the site of the little village of Oxbow. There they found the roads in such a condition that it was necessary to build boats for a part of their loads, and two canoes were constructed from logs, under direction of Jehiel Dimick; these were lashed together and loaded with part of the freight. This party consisted of the following: William Cooper, the proprietor, Salmon Rich, Isaac Stacy, Eseck Whipple, Richard Merrill, Elisha Cook, William Brown, Gardner Brown, William Stone, Asa Ransom, Timothy and Elijah Utley, Abner Wright, Andrew McCollom, Asa Ransom, jr., James and Elijah Farr, and the wife and sister-in law of the latter, Joseph and William Woodhouse, Dr. Robert Campbell, Ralph R. Bell, wife, sister and daughter, Elijah Stockwell, Jehiel Dinick, John Hewlett, and William Sloan. Of these, Dimick, Rich, Bell and Hewlett came down the Oswegatchie River with the load, while the others came along the road towards Ogdensburg. Their first night was passed in a deserted shanty five miles from Oxbow, where they narrowly escaped being crushed by a falling tree which they had fired to keep off mosquitos. On the second night they reached Bristol's tavern, half a mile north of the Corners, in the present town of De Peyster. There the women were left while the men cleared a road and bridged Beaver Creek in order to reach their future homes. This was accomplished in eight days, the distance being seven or eight miles, and the settlement was made on the banks of the Oswegatchie, just above Cooper's Falls.

Alexander McCollom, Peter Goff and Stephen Cook, of the original party, went in boats up the Mohawk River with goods which Judge Cooper had purchased in Albany with which to open a store, and they reached their destination by way of Oneida Lake, Lake Ontario, the St. Lawrence and the Oswegatchie, arriving with others of the party on the site of De Kalb village June 12, 1803. The usual custom of putting up log houses was begun, and the first night was passed within the walls of one without a roof. On the second day another house was built, and on the third a building for the store, all roofed with bark or boughs. Goff, Campbell and Andrew McCollom were surveyors, and soon laid out several farms. Salmon Rich took up 11,850 acres in the southern corner of the town; Mr. Farr a large tract in the eastern part, and Stacy another tract in the northern part. A large part of these lands afterwards reverted to the heirs of Mr. Cooper. Among the names in the foregoing list of pioneers will be found many of persons and their descendants who in after years and even to the present day have been prominent in the county in various ways.

While some of the settlers proceeded with their clearings, others, in the employment of Mr. Cooper, made preparations by getting out timber, digging and blasting a canal, etc., for building a mill at the falls. This place has ever since been known as "Cooper's Falls." William Brown sowed two acres of winter wheat, and in the year 1803 the first saw mill was built. The entire town was afterwards surveyed into lots, furnishing a basis for all subsequent titles.

Three of the families mentioned and most of the men of the first party remained in the settlement during the first winter, and in the spring the families of Salmon Rich, Isaac Stacy, James Farr, Jonathan Haskins, James and Richard Merrill, Timothy Utley, and Sackett Dodge came in, and also Dr. J. Seeley, Barton Carver, Seth Alexander (the man that was drafted in the summer of 1812, see anecdote, page 140) and Elias Alexander, Elijah Pooler, James Burnett, Nathaniel Holt, James Cooper (a brother of the proprietor), Elisha Griffin, and others. The year 1805 saw the arrival of Philo Lord, Thomas B. Benedict, Horatio Johnson, Obadiah Johnson, Jacob Preston, William Cleghorn, Daniel Smith and his six sons (Harvey, John, Nathaniel, Daniel, Phineas and Richard), the latter family from Canada, and Solomon Pratt, and probably others.

The following list of jurors of the town in 1806 adds a few to the foregoing names of residents, and is of interest in this connection: Joseph Anderson, Elias Alexander, Seth Alexander, Ichabod Arnold, Isaac Burnham, Thomas S. Benedict (then a merchant), James Burnett, Amos Comly, James Farr, James Farr, jr., Elisha Griffin, Potter Goff, Nathaniel Holt (a shoemaker), Levi Holt, Jonathan Haskins, Horatio G. Johnson, Obadiah Johnson, Israel Porter, Solomon Pratt (a blacksmith), Solomon Rich, Isaac Stacy, Henry Smith, Nathaniel Smith, Timothy Utley, Abner Wright, Joseph Woodhouse (a carpenter), William Woodhouse and Joshua Sweet.

One more list comprising fifty-four names is worthy of preservation here, consisting of the electors of the town (though it then embraced a part of De Peyster) in December, 1807, all of whom were heads of families excepting Nathaniel Holt; they are as follows: Joseph Anderson, Ichabod Arnold, Elias Alexander, Seth Alexander, Daniel Barker, Ralph R. Bell, Mansfield Bristol, Truman Bristol, James Burnett, Isaac Burnham, Barton Carver, Abraham Cole, Elisha Cook, James Cooper, William Cleghorn, Abel Cook, David Day, James Farr, Elisha Farr, Joseph Fisk, Ephraim Fisk, Matthew Grover, Elisha Griffin, Potter Goff, Russell Goff, Nathaniel Holt, Levi Holt, Philo Hurlbut, John Jackson, David Judson, Philo Lord, Abial Lyon (chairmaker), Richard Merrill, James Merrill, Solomon Pratt, Jacob Preston, Samuel Phelps, Solomon Rich, Salmon Rich, Joseph Rounds, William Sloan, Nathaniel Smith, Joshua Sweet, John Seeley, M.D., Isaac Stacy, Elijah Stockwell, Marvel Thair, Josiah Thornton, Samuel Thatcher, Timothy Utley, William Van Booscirk, William Woodhouse, Abner Wright, Eseck Whipple.

In the spring of 1804 Mr. Cooper began the erection of that great necessity to the pioneer, a grist mill, under direction of three brothers named Jackson—Cyrus, Asahel and Asa. The latter was severely injured during the work by falling on his head, and it is said that Dr. John Seeley performed on him the operation of trephining with no other instrument than a steel thimble, which he fashioned into an annular saw and fitted to a handle. Further notice of the hamlet at the Falls is given a little further on.

Aside from Mr. Cooper, probably Thomas B. Benedict was the first merchant in the town, as he was granted a license for that purpose in 1806, and William Cleghorn received a license to keep a tavern in the same year. To these were added licenses to Solomon Pratt and Elijah Utley in the year 1807. In 1808 John Ross began working as a cooper in the town, and Peter Thatcher started a chair shop at De Kalb village, and Abner Wright a wagon shop. These were the first in the town. In the next year tavern licenses were granted to Jonathan Haskins and Solomon Rich. A tannery was in operation in 1814 by Gideon Townsley, who was then agent for the lands of the Daubeny and Waddell estates. He wrote in a memoranda that he was operating a tannery and "was accumulating money fast." The late E. P. Townsley, who died about two years ago, succeeded his father as agent for the lands mentioned, and they were not sold out until about thirty years later. A mill lot of two and a half acres was sold by Salmon Rich in June, 1808, near the site of Richville, to Ralph R. Thrall, for "a ton of potash and fifty dollars worth of sawing after the mill was completed." The mill was built and operated until 1814, when it was burned; but a new one was erected in the following spring through aid of many of the settlers. Russell Goff, who bought a farm of his brother, Potter Goff, in 1806, built a saw mill on his place (lot 503) as early as 1814. He was a mason by trade and noted for his great strength. Elijah Farr, son of James, built a dam on Farr's Creek and started a carding machine before 1814. It had to be abandoned after some years on account of scarcity of water in the creek.

The first death in the town of De Kalb was that of George Cowdry, one of the first party of settlers, who was drowned by going over the falls in the Oswegatchie, September 13, 1804. The first birth was in the family of Jehiel Dimick, in 1804, and the second that of Mary Ann Rich, daughter of Salmon Rich, born May 16, 1804. The first marriage was that of Elisha Cook and Letta Willey, May 27, 1804; they were married by Stillman Foote, then of Canton, and the nearest magistrate. The first road that is on record as being laid out in this town was on the 28th of June, 1806, "Beginning at the State road on Mr. John Jackson's southwest line, near Mud lake," and thence easterly to "Beaver Creek Bridge." A second one, under date of July 7, 1806,

ran "from Captain Farr's place to the town line towards the Ballybeen road." From the village to Captain Farr's was laid out in 1805 by Salmon Rich and Kelsey Thurber. Of course the first road in the town was that already mentioned as having been cut through by the first party of settlers in 1803, from the State road to the site of De Kalb village.

The settlement of De Kalb progressed with encouraging prospects and by a class of people who were competent to build up the community in both its material and moral aspects. The War of 1812 was scarcely felt here, except in the effect it had upon the general interests and the anxiety and unsettled condition of mind everywhere prevalent. Although many enlisted, as well as being drafted (see Chapter on the War of 1812), by the year 1818 the population of the town was 725, and the principal land owners at that time were James Cooper, Luther Bradish, Lloyd Daubeny, Henry Waddell, and Frederick De Peyster.

In relation to the educational question in De Kalb, we quote as follows from Dr. Hough's work :

In this, as in some other towns, a large amount of poor money had accumulated, by taxes levied ostensibly for the support of the poor, for which there was no use after the adoption of the poor-house system. By an act of February 22, 1830, the overseers of the poor in this town were directed to pay a thousand dollars to the trustees of the public lots, to be invested for the support of schools. From this source and the sale of the school lot this town acquired a very large fund. The location of the two reserved lots was at first not known, and they were sold by Mr. Cooper. This afterwards became a subject of difference, and Simeon Dewitt, the surveyor-general, was empowered by an act passed April 3, 1811, to settle with the legal representatives of William Cooper, on such terms as he might deem just and reasonable, for any differences which might have arisen between the State and the said Cooper, in consequence of any mistakes committed in locating the public lots in De Kalb. In the general law relating to the gospel and school lots of these towns, De Kalb was excepted.

During the early years the settlers depended principally on the lumber sent down the river to Ogdensburg market, and the "black salts" they made in clearing up their farms, to raise money. With the passing of the years in such industry the lands of De Kalb became largely cleared, and the agricultural interests developed in ratio with those of other localities. Dairying interests have in recent years greatly advanced, and the manufacture of butter and cheese has become an important branch. The cheese factory formerly operated at De Kalb was

burned in the winter of 1882 and was rebuilt in the following spring, and has since been operated as a creamery for the making of choice butter, which finds a market in Boston. The factory is owned by Gardner Murphy & Co., of that city, and is conducted by William Keyes. Aside from this factory, cheese is the principal product. The first factory, near Richville, was built in 1863, which was the first north of Black River. There are several prosperous factories now in operation, and the town ranks third in the county in the quantity of cheese made.

In educational affairs this town has always shown a proper degree of interest. There are twenty-two districts in the town, and all have well conducted schools. The village of Richville has a union free school, for which a commodious house was built in 1874, and three teachers are employed. At De Kalb Junction also is a graded school with three departments, in which J. C. Holland acts as principal.

The opening of the railroad and the establishment of the junction with the line leading to Ogdensburg had a permanent effect upon the business interests of the town, drawing trade largely to the Junction and to Richville, and away from the interior of the town, as recounted further on.

During the war period De Kalb put forth patriotic efforts in support of the government, and sent her quota of men to the front, providing liberally for the payment to them of bounties. A special town meeting was held December 15, 1863, at which a resolution was adopted pledging the payment of \$300 to each volunteer enlisting after the 17th of October of that year, until the quota was filled under the call for 300,000 men. Similar action was taken on the 27th of February, 1864, to fill the quota under the call of February 1 of that year. At a special meeting, August 17, 1864, after the call for 500,000 men, the town board was authorized to issue certificates of indebtedness to the amount of \$600 to each volunteer or substitute, but owing to some alleged illegality in these proceedings and the fact that the Board of Supervisors authorized the payment of a county bounty of \$400 each, this action was annulled. On the 30th of August the town board was authorized to issue bonds to the amount of \$500 for each volunteer in addition to the county bounty of \$400 each, and the quota was thus filled. There

were some unappropriated moneys in the hands of the committee which were by resolution appropriated to the payment of the taxes of persons who enlisted in the years 1861 and 1862. The total amount of bonds issued by the town was \$29,231.

Following are the names of the supervisors of the town from its formation to the present time, with years of service :

1807-15, Isaac Burnham ; 1816-18, Gideon Townsley ; 1819-20, Elisha Griffin ; 1821-28, Asa Sprague, jr. ; 1829-30, Jonathan Round ; 1831, Nathaniel Martin ; upon his failing to qualify, Roswell White was appointed to fill vacancy ; 1832-35, Asa Sprague ; 1836-39, Seth Alexander ; 1840-42, Harlow Godard ; 1843-45, Asa Sprague ; 1846, Dwight Spencer ; 1847-49, Orin M. Fisk ; 1850, Edward H. Hopkins ; in September, Orin M. Fisk appointed to fill vacancy ; 1851-56, Orin M. Fisk ; 1857-60, Elias P. Townsley ; 1861-63, George D. Hastings ; 1864, Henry Thompson ; 1865, Abel Godard ; 1866, Henry Thompson ; 1867-75, Darius A. Moore ; 1876-78, Thomas M. Wells ; 1879-81, Abel Godard ; 1882-4, Geo. E. Gibbons ; 1885-6, Ara J. Moore ; 1887-8, G. E. Gibbons ; 1889-91, Chas. R. Walker ; 1892, John W. Morrison ; 1893-94, A. J. Moore.

De Kalb Village.—The first settlement of this place (then called Cooper's Village) and the building of a public house by Judge Cooper in 1805, has been alluded to. Around that house, which was a large structure, sixty feet square and three stories high, the stores and shops of the place sprang up. After being kept by various persons, among them Isaac Stacy and Wm. Cleghorn, the building fell into decay and was taken down. Mr. Holt built a hotel about this time, which was favorably known throughout the country. The first school in the town was opened here in 1807, by Bela Willis, a Methodist exhorter. The post-office was established in 1820, the mails being carried through from the Black River country on horseback. Thomas B. Benedict was probably the first postmaster. Among those who have held the office since then may be mentioned Gideon Townsley, his son, Elias P., Nathaniel Holt, Asa Sprague, Stephen Slosson, John Kingsbury, L. D. Townsley, John Whipple, and the present incumbent, A. J. Moore.

Among the former merchants of this place were Asa Sprague, jr., Hiram McCollom, John Rounds, Stephen Slosson and D. A. Moore. Stores are now kept by D. A. Moore & Son, and Joseph Thraves. The only hotel in the place is the Seymour House, kept by Edward Seymour.

At Cooper's Falls was formerly concentrated a little settlement and some business interests. The falls are about six feet high, and are

about a mile below De Kalb village. There Judge Cooper erected a saw mill and a grist mill in 1804-5. Subsequently a stock company built a furnace there, the ore being obtained in the town of Hermon. The mine was abandoned, the grist mill went to decay, and the water power now is not in use.

Richville.—The first settlement made on the site of Richville was by Salmon Rich and Jonathan Haskins in 1804. It is said that they reached this point from Cooper's village in the winter, drawing a sled, with the help of two or three others, up the winding river on the ice, a distance of about ten miles. They formed a camp opposite the village site and began a clearing. In April of the next year Haskins built a log house near the river, and in June, P. Rich began clearing on the site of the village. The first school taught here was by Joseph Kneeland, who was killed in a skirmish at the taking of Ogdensburg by the British in 1813. About 1807 the first tavern was opened by Solomon Pratt. About the year 1810 Charles Boreland built a grist mill on the stream that bore his name, about a mile and a half above Richville, where Salmon Rich built a saw mill in the previous year; this grist mill was the second one in town. Jonathan Haskins was granted a license in 1809 and opened the second public house here. About the year 1819 John C. Rich erected a building for hotel purposes. This was burned in 1870, and on the site, what is now the Lynde House (formerly the Godard House) was erected; it is now kept by F. W. Foster. The first store at this point was established by James Phelps on the road leading to the station; he was a shoemaker and combined work at his trade with his store. Among the merchants of the past at this point are W. E. Carpenter, Charles Higbee, E. P. Griffith, Spooner & Wiser, J. C. Wiser, and Charles R. Walker. The present merchants are J. F. Wiser, William Walker, A. D. Gardner, F. P. Beaman, Alexander McCoy. The present postmaster is Willis P. Hendrick, the office having been in existence since 1824, when John C. Rich took the office and held it about twenty-five years. He was a son of Salmon Rich, the first master of Northern Light Lodge, No. 11 (see page 225), and long a prominent citizen of the town. The village was known for many years as "Rich's Settlement." The grist mill here and the saw mill connected were burned in 1877, when they were the property of James



Chas. Williams

O'Connor. They were rebuilt a few years afterward and again burned in 1881, while owned by Abel Godard, who rebuilt them and sold the property to A. D. Lawyer, the present owner. The mill is on the site of the one built in 1815, and described a few pages back.

With the opening of the railroad a considerable settlement grew up at what has been named Richville Station, near Richville village, in the southwestern part of the town. A post-office is located there now under the name of "Bigelow," and H. N. Williams is postmaster and general merchant. An extensive lime kiln has been in operation at the station, and quite recently quarrying of lime stone and sand stone near the station has been entered upon extensively by Williams & Johnson and the Clarksons, of Potsdam. This industry is probably destined to become an important one. S. W. Phelps has a mercantile business here, and a saw mill, built in 1884 by S. A. Martin, is now owned and operated by H. M. Townsley.

De Kalb Junction.—At this point the opening of the railroads has built up a thriving community. The Ogdensburg extension of the railroad was opened in September, 1862, and from the then only building of the place, a log house, the present village has grown. The first store was opened in the fall of that year by T. M. Craig, and about three years later Patrick Green built what was called the "Union Hotel." Later on two other hotels were built, one by Israel Smith and the other by Patrick Green, and they, with two steam mills owned by Joseph Ray, were burned with other buildings. The post-office here was established in January, 1864, with Israel D. Smith as postmaster. The present postmaster is W. E. Vandelinder. A. C. Hine built a grist mill in 1877, which he conducted a number of years. A saw and a planing mill was built in 1880 and burned January 31, 1892; it was then rebuilt, and is now doing a thriving business in the hands of John D. Smith. The flour and feed mill is now operated by Fairbanks & Lewis. The merchants of the place are W. E. Vandelinder, George A. Sheldon & Co., Dr. E. M. Cole, D. McGruer, Frank Green, I. G. Haven, W. L. Thomas, M. D. Alverson, L. M. Wainwright, and G. E. Gibbons. A. Stiles sells flour and feed, and S. T. Walker has the meat business. A pump and oar factory was started in 1878 by S. Smithers, who continues the business. A sash and blind factory was established by Lemuel

Clark in the spring of 1893, and is now operated by Gibbons & Clark. The Union Hotel was burned in 1888 and has not been rebuilt. The Goulding House is kept by Hurley Brothers, and the Thomas House by N. G. Thomas.

There was formerly a post-office and a small settlement at East De Kalb, the post-office of that name having been opened in 1853, with Harvey Bartlett as postmaster. The office is not now in existence. The locality was settled by Elijah Pooler and Chester Dewey. Thomas and Isaac Tanner, John Williams, Freeman Stewart, and a Mr. Adams settled here in the winter of 1810-11. Harvey Bartlett built a hotel here at an early day, and kept it for some years; it was afterwards conducted by others and finally closed.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES.

The former record of these societies has been somewhat mixed. De Kalb was one of the towns visited by the missionaries sent out by the Massachusetts Society in 1806, when meetings were held in private houses. In this way a circle of friends would congregate as a society without a formal organization. During a series of meetings held in the town of Russell by Rev. James Johnson, in the summer of 1817, Mr. Seth Pomeroy, of De Kalb, invited him to come and preach to his people. Arrangements were made, and his preaching awakened a deep interest in the minds of a few, and warmed up several backsliders, which resulted in the formation of a Congregational church at Old De Kalb, with ten members, on August 30, 1817. Rev. Mr. Johnson was their first pastor, and continued to supply them, in connection with the Russell church, for some two years. The society was incorporated December 18, 1818, with Seth Pomeroy, Joshua Dewey, Isaac Burnham (see page 126; he was also S. W. of F. and A. M.), Elisha Griffin, Isaac Stacy, jr., and Jonathan Haskins, trustees. A revival soon followed, when the church was greatly strengthened. Rev. Mr. Johnson soon returned to Vermont, when the Rev. Thomas Kennon was engaged to supply them a part of the time. A small church was built by the united efforts of the people, including other denominations, about 1818. A few years later a stone church was built by the Congregationalists at East De Kalb, where regular services were held until about 1853,

when, a number of the more prominent members having died and others moved West, services were discontinued, the members, however, going either to Richville or to Old De Kalb church. The Presbyterian minister serving a small church at Old De Kalb commenced to hold services at the stone church, but the spiritual life of the people in that neighborhood was on the wane, and after a short time the meetings were discontinued and the stone house left to decay.

The Congregational Church located at Richville was formed by a few of the waning society at East De Kalb then living in the place. The organization was effected in 1828, with Marshall Allen, Darius Wiser, Jonathan Baker, Josiah Walker, Orson White and A. V. Chandler, trustees. Rev. Thomas Kennon supplied them in connection with the church at East De Kalb. Rev. Gorham Cross came into the place in the summer of 1839 took charge of the church, and brought his family on the following spring, and served the church in connection with others near by for fifty years, and who is now (1894; aged eighty-four) living in the place enjoying the fruits of his labors. In 1840 the society, with the Methodists, built a small wooden church, and each held meetings on alternate Sabbaths. In 1859 a new church was built on a lot donated by A. B. Lynd. In the spring of 1877 Rev. Mr. Dixon came to minister to the Methodist portion of the congregation, when a desire on their part led to a separation. The Congregational society paid them for their interest in the church and became full owners of the property the following year. A parsonage was built on the lot, and in 1890 the church was thoroughly repaired and refurnished at an expense of \$1,500. Rev. T. T. Davis served this church, with the Welsh society, for a number of years, and resigned December, 1893.

The Congregational church located at De Kalb village was reorganized in December, 1829, with Stephen Thompson and two other trustees. The society has continued to maintain services most of the time since with varied success. In 1878 a new church building was built, in modern style, at a cost of \$4,500, which was erected principally through the influence and means of A. D. Moore. The membership is not large and is now coupled with South Hermon church, and served by Rev. W. Y. Roberts.

Welsh Congregational Society, located at Richville. The settlement at an early period of a large number of Welsh people led to the for-

mation in 1856 of the Welsh Congregational church, by Rev. Thomas D. Rees. Meetings were first held in the stone dwelling of James Jones, near the village, but in the summer of 1859 a frame church was erected. The church prospered and at one time had a membership of more than 125; it is now about forty, and Rev. T. T. Davis ministered to the church a number of years up to December, 1893.

The Methodist Episcopal Society—This body of believers was among the first to commence their labors in town, but they did not form a legal organization until February 25, 1829, when a society was formed at Old De Kalb, with Seth Alexander (see war incident, page 140), Dwight Spencer, Obadiah R. Rundell, Orin C. Spencer, Elijah Pooler, Thomas Spafford and John D. Smith, trustees. They had a part interest in the union church where they had previously met for worship. The society built a church at East De Kalb in 1839, and have continued since to hold forth in both places.

A Methodist Episcopal society was formed at Richville about 1835. They united in building a church with the Congregationalists in 1840, also in 1859. In 1877 the Rev. Mr. Dixon had charge of the society, when it was thought best by that body to withdraw from the Congregational or union house and build for themselves. Consent was given, and they received the value agreed upon from the other body. A lot was purchased a short distance north of the other church and a contract made with Albon F. Deen to erect a wooden church, which was completed and dedicated about December 1, 1878. The entire cost, including lot, furnishings, etc., was \$2,500. The membership is now about eighty. F. W. Thompson is the present pastor, who also supplies a small church of about forty members just over the line in North Gouverneur.

The M. E. Church located at De Kalb Junction was formed when that place, on account of the two railroad lines passing that point, attracted the people to locate there. A neat wooden church was erected in 1880. It is now in a flourishing condition, having about 135 members, with the Rev. J. P. Dunham, pastor.

What has been known as the Kendrew Methodist church (the first class having been formed by Thomas Kendrew, sr.), was located a few miles below De Kalb village on the west side of the river. The frame

church was erected in 1859 at a cost of \$1,000. The first pastor was Rev. W. C. Lént. In recent years the church has commonly been supplied by the pastor at Rensselaer Falls (see history of Canton).

Presbyterian Societies.—This body of believers was early on the ground, and assisted in the erection of a small union church at Old De Kalb in 1818, and organized a church soon after. The names of the officers and members were not preserved. Services have been continued most of the time since, and meetings were also held at East De Kalb for a time. When the Congregational society built a church in 1879, the Presbyterians and Methodists overhauled the union church and re-furnished it, which has served the two bodies since.

A second Presbyterian church was organized at De Kalb Junction in 1879, and erected a convenient edifice in 1880, at a cost of about \$2,000. The membership is now about forty-eight, and the pastor is Rev. George F. Walker.

Baptist Church—The Baptist society of Richville was formed March 13, 1836, with Nathan Barker, Harlow Godard, John Chase, James Phelps, Danford Johnson, Russell Johnson and several others. A small building was erected for worship the summer following, and on the 2d of October, 1837, the society was incorporated, with Eleazer Dewey, Jacob C. Temple, Jabez Bosworth, John C. Rich, Harlow Godard and Simeon Millen, trustees. Some years later the first building was demolished and the present frame edifice erected. In 1876 about \$2,500 were expended in improving the church. The membership is now about eighty, and the pastor is Rev. George Barnes.

St. Henry's Catholic Church was formed at De Kalb Junction, and labor commenced August 15, 1893. The organization was effected under the guidance of Father Conroy, of Ogdensburg. James Cunningham and Timothy Sullivan were elected trustees, and Mr. Vandaland and Daniel Hurley, building committee. A brick church 30x40 feet was erected at a cost of \$3,500, exclusive of the lot, which was donated by D. Tupper, non-catholic. The people in that vicinity, irrespective of sect or creeds, assisted in the enterprise, and are proud of the beautiful structure. The church was formally opened for services January 16, 1894.

CHAPTER XXIX.

THE TOWN OF STOCKHOLM—ORGANIZED IN 1806.

STOCKHOLM, the ninth town organized, was one of the original "Ten Townships No 2." It was erected from Massena jurisdiction by legislative act passed February 21, 1806. It received its name by the surveyors from Stockholm, Sweden. It retained its original territory until April 9, 1823, when a part was annexed to Norfolk, and on April 15, 1834, another portion was annexed to the same town, and now contains 54,276 acres.

The surface of the town is rolling and is watered by the St. Regis River, and its eastern branch, which unite near the eastern border Trout, Plumb and Squeak brooks. The soil is a productive loam, making it one of the best agricultural districts in the county. The first town meeting was ordered at the home of Dr. Luman Pettibone, but the date passed without an election, and under the Act of March 7, 1801, Nathan Walker, of Canton, and Gordon Smith and Benjamin Raymond, of Potsdam (magistrates), appointed the following officers: Supervisor, Ebenezer Hulburd; clerk, William Staples; assessors, Stephen A. Tambling, Benjamin Wright, and Arba Woodward; constable and collector, Samuel Webster; overseers of the poor, S. A. Tambling, Luman Pettibone; commissioners of highways, S. A. Tambling, E. Hulburd, and W. Webster; fence viewers, S. A. Tambling and B. Wright; overseer of highways, E. Hulburd; pound master, E. Hulburd.

Settlements in the territory of this town began a few years previous to its formation, when Dr. Luman Pettibone, in the summer of 1800, came into the town as an agent for the proprietor, Mr. McVickers, made preparations for himself and others to follow. In that and the following years several families came in. Ebenezer Hulburd was the next agent, and in 1802 he and Dr. Pettibone, with Benjamin Wright, Isaac Kelsey, Abram Sheldon, and a few others, came to the town, and on the 7th of March, 1803, seven families arrived, six of whom were from

Orwell, Vt., and made permanent settlements. There were, besides the above, William Staples, John and Robert Bisbee. They came by way of Chateaugay and the St. Regis. In September, 1804, a tremendous freshet so swelled that river that four of the seven families were compelled to fly from their homes, which were devastated. Samuel and Warren Webster, brothers, of Orwell, Vt., began clearing their purchases of 105 acres each on lots 44 and 45 in 1805, and the following year brought in their families. In 1806 Isaac Marsh came from Sharon, Vt., and settled on 200 acres of lot 65. Luther Hulburd settled on lot 33, and members of that family have always been prominent in the town. Other early settlers (mostly from Vermont) were Stephen A. Tambling, Daniel Harrington (father of G. W. Harrington), Amos Bicknell, long a prominent citizen, Simeon Nash, Zephaniah French, A. Woodward, John Graves, Alpheus Johnson, Josiah L. Hill, Ralph P. Stearns, Reuben Kelsey, and Harvey Thatcher. The latter, with George Streight, John Partridge, Eldad Taylor, Stiles Nelson, Martin Doud, Nathan Osborn (who succeeded Dr. Pettibone as proprietor's agent in the west part of the town), Clark and Warren T. Phippen, A. S. Tucker, and others, located in the western part. In the southern part located Shubel Gurley, George A. Flower, Parley and Delos Dustin, Joseph Merrill, John McNeal, Anthony Thomas, Allen Lyman (who removed to West Stockholm), Carlton Wires, John Simonds, Jonathan Emery, Oliver Osgood, Samuel and Levi Corey, Dr. Hosea Brooks (the first physician in that section), Benjamin Reeve and Morgan Marsh. Samuel Newton, who served in the War of 1812, settled in town in 1815. Ira Lewis came in 1828. Members of many of these families have been instrumental in aiding to build up the several communities.

The first white child born in this town was William Bisbee, son of John Bisbee, in 1803; the second was Julius, son of Ebenezer Hulburd, April 20, 1803. The first marriage was that of Alba Woodward, and Almira, daughter of Dr. Luman Pettibone, July 20, 1808. Ebenezer Hulburd taught the first school in the winter of 1807. Dr. Pettibone was the first physician, but practiced very little. Dr. Lemuel Winslow, who came in 1811, was the first to devote himself to his practice. Previous to 1811 the settlers went to mill, chiefly in Hopkin-

ton (where a mill was built in 1804), to Canada, or to what is now Madrid, but in the first year named Amos Bicknell built a grist mill at what became known as "Bickneyville," now West Stockholm, where a mill has ever since been operated. Samuel Reynolds, who owned a large tract of land not far from the east village, built a saw mill in 1804, the first one in the town.

The number of settlers had largely increased by the opening of the War of 1812, but that event caused a great deal of consternation in anticipation of Indian excursions, and a number of families fled, while others adopted measures for self-protection. Stockades were build around the dwelling of Dr. Pettibone and partly around that of Warren Webster, a little east of the center of the town. Here the inhabitants assembled on occasions of alarm, but the defences were fortunately not needed. After the close of the war a portion of those who left the country never returned, and others came back to witness the waste and destruction which their own folly and neglect had brought upon them. Settlements again became active, and the clearing of farms and the progress of agriculture has been unchecked to the present time. The dairying industry has been greatly developed in recent years, and now butter-making is the principal occupation of the farmers, through the agency of a large number of factories

The history of St. Lawrence county in its relation to the great War of the Rebellion has been given in an earlier chapter. As far as this town is concerned in meeting the calls of the government for men and material means, the same energetic and liberal efforts were made that characterized every town in the county. Bounties continued to be advanced from \$50 until near the close of the war they reached a total of nearly \$1,000 for each volunteer. The vacant places in many homes afterwards testified to the loyalty and heroism of the people of the town.

The town records for a number of years at first show that the place was overrun by ravenous beasts. At various times bounties were offered from five dollars to twenty dollars on panthers and wolves. The bounty tax for several years was much larger than the poor tax on the town. Deer were also very plentiful, and venison was the principal meat used by the settlers for a number of years.

Following is a list of the supervisors of the town from its formation, with years of their services :

Ebenezer Hulburd, 1806; Simeon Nash, 1807; Zephaniah French, 1808-9; Stephen A. Tambling, 1810-11; Warren Webster, 1812-13; Nathaniel F. Winslow, 1814-22; Chauncey Pettibone, at a special meeting in 1823; Chauncey Pettibone, 1823-29; Shiveric Holmes, 1830-32; Joseph Sanford, 1833; Benjamin Holmes, 1834; William T. Osborne, 1835-36; Joseph H. Sanford, 1837-38; Dorus Pettibone, 1839; Thomas Dunton, 1840; J. H. Sanford, 1841-42; Ziba L. Smith, 1843-45; Sidney Kelsey, 1846; B. Holmes, 1847; Allen Lyman, 1848-49; Daniel P. Rose, 1850-51; Hiram Hulburd, 1852-55; Harvey Merrill, 1856; Daniel Shaw, 1857-59; Hiram Hulburd, 1860-63; Ira Hale, 1864-65; Hiram Hulburd, 1867; Philo Abbott, 1868; George N. Culver, 1869; Jason W. Stearns, 1870 (died in office, and E. S. Crapser was appointed to complete term); E. S. Crapser, 1870-79; B. N. Burnap, 1880-1; James W. Culver, 1882-85; S. H. Stearns, 1886-89; John S. Thompson, 1890-91; John W. Morrison, 1892-94.

West Stockholm.—This pretty village is situated in the southwest part of the town, on the west branch of the St. Regis, and has been locally known as "Bickneyville," from Amos Bicknell, the pioneer, whose settlement and building of the mills has been mentioned. Other settlers on or near the village site were Luman Newell, Roswell and Stiles Nelson, Thomas and Benjamin Knowlton, Benjamin Bisbee, Martin Doud, John Thatcher, Abner Dodge, Eli Parkwell, Samuel Culver and others.

About 1815 a road was opened by Mr. Pierrepont, proprietor, from Parishville to Norfolk, which became a very important thoroughfare for transporting potash and produce through to the navigable waters of the Raquette River. It became known as the "Market Road," and eventually passed near Bicknell's mills, though originally laid out a mile east of the settlement.

The mills established by Mr. Bicknell have been rebuilt, and are now operated by George W. Gibson. In 1815 a carding mill was established by Mr. Bicknell, which, after numerous changes, was converted into a woolen factory, and is now operated by Robert Stafford. A foundry and machine shop was started in 1846 by Carlton Smith, which he conducted many years; it is now in the hands of Eugene Smith. A butter tub factory is carried on by Levi Wellington, and a shingle mill by George W. Gibson, and the latter also runs a starch factory. The merchants of the place are H. D. Pinney, George W. Gibson and Carl Wellington. Mrs. Myra Trussell is postmistress.

Winthrop.—This is the name of the village formerly called "Stockholm," or "Stockholm Depot," situated on the O. & L. C. Railroad, near the confluence of the east and west branches of the St. Regis. The first settler here was Isaac Kelsey. The post-office was not established until 1852, when Philo Abbott was appointed postmaster. The first store was opened in 1850 by Culver Stearns. Daniel Shaw soon afterward began business and continued many years; he was one of the most prominent citizens. Ebenezer S. Crapser, now residing on Ogden's Island (see history of Waddington), formerly was a prominent business man here, and manufactured lumber, shingles, starch, etc., and carried on the mills at Brasher Falls. The mercantile business of the place is now represented by E. M. Shaw (who is also postmaster), E. F. Russell, J. W. Morrison, J. W. White, G. H. Russell, A. D. Miller. There are also the usual village shops. The hotel is kept by C. C. Corey. Besides the two villages just described, there are no less than six other hamlets and post-offices in the town of Stockholm. They are as follows:

Southville (or South Stockholm), situated on the southern line of the town. The first settlers in this locality were Shubel Gurley, Daniel Harrington, Dr. Hosea Brooks, John L. Mayhew and others. The first post-office was established in 1825, with Dr. Brooks, postmaster; he also kept a store. There has never been much business here. One of the numerous butter factories is in operation here, and Mrs. Henry M. Jarvis is postmistress.

Skinnerville.—This hamlet is situated on the St. Regis River, one mile and a half west of Winthrop. A grist mill and a shingle mill have been operated here many years and are now in possession of M. D. Smith. A saw mill is operated by E. M. Shaw. A tannery and a starch factory, formerly operated here, are now closed.

Stockholm (or East Stockholm).—On the site of this hamlet the first settlement in the town was made by Dr. Luman Pettibone and Ebenezer Hulburd. A store was conducted here many years, and a saw mill, with several shops. There is no business here now, and Mrs. L. C. Burnap is postmistress.

Buckton (Buck's Corners).—This hamlet received its name from Asahel Buck, who settled here about 1825. The saw mill built here in

early years and a small grist mill are conducted by H. P. Riggs. A starch factory formerly carried on has been abandoned. A butter factory is now in operation, and H. H. Burroughs has a store and is postmaster.

Knapp's Station (North Stockholm P. O.).—Moses Knapp settled here in 1828, and when the O. & L. C. Railroad was built the place took its name. The post-office was established at that time, and E. L. Brush is now postmaster. Mr. Knapp built a steam saw mill in 1863, but the business has been abandoned.

Brookdale (Scotland).—This locality was settled by John Grandy. A saw mill formerly in operation here has been abandoned. Joseph W. Brothers is postmaster and has a store.

Stockholm Center.—A little hamlet has existed here for many years, and a post office is now in charge of Mrs. Ann C. Ainger.

A small settlement on the St. Regis, below West Stockholm, with former saw mills and shops, is known as Sanfordville; but the business interests of the place have been abandoned, excepting a shingle mill.

Churches.—The first religious meetings were held in this town by the settlers assembling in private houses in 1803. Elder Webster, a Baptist, from Orwell, Vt., soon after preached a short time to them. In 1806 Rev. Amos Pettingill held services a few weeks, and in the next year Rev. E. Hibbard spent a few Sundays with the people, resulting in the formation of a Congregational church at East Stockholm, with seven members, consisting of Dr. Luman Pettibone and wife, and Almira, their daughter, Stephen A. Tamblin and wife, Miss Eleanor Nash, and Mrs. Rosalinda Murray, at the house of Ebenezer Hulburd, March 10, 1807. Meetings at first were held in barns in the summer and private houses in the winter season. They were supplied until 1813, when Rev. Hiram S. Johnson was employed to preach half of the time until 1819, when the Rev. Moses Parmalee succeeded him and served them until 1824, holding services most of the time in school houses. In 1829 a church was erected, and it became known as the White Church. On June 6, 1837, the society was incorporated, with Sidney Kelsey, Ashbel Skinner and Calvin T. Hulburd, trustees. This building was used until a few years ago, when it was taken down and

rebuilt at Winthrop, where it is now in a prosperous condition, with a membership of between 200 and 300. Rev. F. Hassold is the pastor.

A second Congregational church was formed at West Stockholm about 1823, with five members, Rev. Roswell Pettibone being their first pastor. A church edifice was erected in 1831, at a cost of \$1,800, principally through the influence and means of J. H. Sanford. The society retained its organization about thirty-six years.

The Methodist Episcopal church of West Stockholm was formed in 1828, succeeding a class which was in existence before that time. The "Parishville circuit" was formed September 21, 1828, and in August, 1833, the name was changed to "Hopkinton circuit," with Rev. J. W. Barney as pastor. The society was incorporated November 19, 1840, with Loren Ashley, Ziba Smith, Ruel Lincoln, Roswell B. Webb, Horace Doud, Martin Strait, Henry B. Sumner, Norman Ashley and Joseph Page, trustees. The present pastor is Rev. C. F. Allen, who also preaches at Buckton, where the church was organized January 10, 1872, by Rev. A. F. Bigelow, and placed in the Fort Jackson charge. A brick church was built the same year, at a cost of \$3,500. The membership is about 100.

The First Episcopal Methodist church at North Stockholm (Knapp's Station) was organized in February, 1865, with about fifty members. A church was built in 1867, at a cost of \$2,800. Rev. J. W. Simpson was called to preach for them, coming from Norwood, where he also serves a church.

An Episcopal Methodist church was formed at Brookdale in the spring of 1867, and a house erected during the summer following, which was used a few years only. There has been no pastor or meetings held in several years, and the organization is substantially extinct.

Wesleyan Methodist.—The first Wesleyan Methodist church of East Stockholm was organized in the summer of 1843 with eight members. The society was incorporated October 11, 1852, and in the following year a house of worship was erected at a cost of \$1,350.

A Wesleyan Methodist church was also organized at North Stockholm in the fall of 1843, and a church erected in 1867 at a cost of \$1,500.

A Wesleyan Methodist church was formed at Buckton some years ago, but it has no pastor at the present time.

A Wesleyan Methodist church at Brookdale was organized in 1844-45, and a church erected about that time. A parsonage was built in 1858-59, and the property is worth about \$2,800. Rev. A. E. Moses is the present pastor, and the membership is about fifty-five.

A Wesleyan Methodist Society in East Stockholm was incorporated October 11, 1852, with Ira Beach, Stillman Austin, Elias Jenkins, Hugh Allen and James Kelsey, trustees. A church was erected not long after, and services have been kept up with tolerable regularity. At the present time there is no pastor over the society.

The First Baptist church of Stockholm, at "Stockholm Center," was organized prior to 1812, and was incorporated May 25, 1822, with P. Stearns, Warren Webster, and Luther Fuller, trustees. The church has subsequently died out.

A Free-Will Baptist Church was organized in June, 1839, by Elder Samuel Hart, at Stockholm. The society was not very numerous, which soon became scattered, and finally became absorbed by other churches.

A Universalist Church was incorporated at Winthrop on March 26, 1888, over which Rev. L. W. Coons is the pastor. The society built a church in the spring and summer of 1888, at a cost of \$2,850, including furniture. The membership is twenty-nine. The officers of the society were Delos D. Kelsey, moderator; H. W. Stearns, clerk; Spencer H. Stearns, treasurer; Philo A. Davis, Jesse P. Sawin, and Isaac W. Thomas, trustees.

CHAPTER XXX.

THE TOWN OF RUSSELL—ORGANIZED IN 1807.

RUSSELL, the tenth town erected by an Act of the Legislature passed March 27, 1807. It comprised the whole of the great Tract No. 3, except so much of Township No. 3 as is now included in Pierrepont, formerly under the jurisdiction of Hopkinton. On April 10, 1818, the townships of Edwards and Fitz William (now Hermon and Edwards) were taken from Russell and attached to Fowler. Rossie was taken off January 27, 1813; a portion of Fowler April 15, 1815; Pierrepont, April 15, 1818, and a part of Fine, March 27, 1849, thus reducing the territory of Russell to about 58,000 acres.

The town was originally heavily timbered, and the southern part is still largely forest-covered, hilly or mountainous and rugged. The soil where susceptible of cultivation is very fertile. Grass River flows diagonally across the town, and numerous other smaller streams give the town excellent drainage. By the terms of the act forming the town, the first meeting was held at the house of Reuben Ashman, when the following town officers were elected: Russell Attwater, supervisor; Reuben Ashman, town clerk; Ezra Moore, Joseph Hutchison, Philip Viall, assessors; Calvin Hill, constable and collector; John Knox, Joseph Hutchinson, overseers of the poor; Samuel Eaton, John Watson, John Knox, commissioners of highways; John Watson, Thomas Gillmore, fence viewers; Azel Clark, Simeon Stiles, Elihu Morgan and Joel Clark, overseers of highways.

In 1798 Russell Attwater (from whom the town was named) purchased of McCormick a tract embracing 13,600 acres, all of which except the north half of No. 5 was subsequently reconveyed to McCormick, and later became the property of Joseph Pitcairn. Mr. Attwater made an exploring trip here in 1806, and in the following year came in with Timothy Blair (a surveyor who surveyed the town into farms), Nathan Knox, Heman Morgan, Elias Hayden, Loren Knox, Reuben Ashman,

Jesse Bunnell, Elihu Morgan and David Knox. Nathaniel Higgins was the first to bring in his family, and in the fall of 1805 Joel Clark and his family located on Plum Creek. In April, 1806, Mr. Attwater returned, and in that and the succeeding year the following settlers came in: Joseph Hutchinson, Michael Coffin, Philip and Sampson Viall, John Potter, John Cooper, Calvin Hill, Simeon Stiles, Elihu Phelps, Samuel Clark, John Watson, Horace Dickenson, Enos Bunnell, Luther and David Phelps, and Philetus Clark. The first white child born in town was a son of Reuben Ashman, in October 1806; the second was a daughter in the family of Nathaniel Higgins, in May, 1807. Calvin Hill and Harriet Knox were the first persons married and the first death was a Mr. Curtis in 1807. Between 1810 and 1816 the town was very rapidly settled, and anticipations were indulged that it would soon become a populous and wealthy community. But these anticipations were clouded by a season of adversity. Mr. Attwater had in his business mortgaged his lands to the Mohawk Valley Bank, and being unable to meet his payments a foreclosure followed, which affected the titles of the settlers and caused the utmost disappointment. Many went away and only by the most urgent appeals were others prevailed upon to remain. The lands passed into the hands of Gerrit Smith, whose native benevolence led him to give all possible accommodation to those who needed it, and the settlements finally recovered and continued to advance.

This town attracted some attention in the War of 1812, on account of the location here of an arsenal and the opening of the roads toward Lake George and Albany, which, concentrating in town, were supposed to promise prospects of future greatness, together with the St. Lawrence turnpike, then in course of completion, and by its enormous business during the first few years, gave encouragement that this prosperity would last. On account of the blockade of Sackett's Harbor by the British, troops and munitions of war to a certain extent were sent from Plattsburg through the woods to the former place, who passed by the way of Russell and Edwards; but at the close of the war trade was diverted, and the roads soon fell into disuse, which greatly checked the growth of the place. Dr. Hough gives the following account of the arsenal:

An act was passed February 24, 1809, which directed the governor to cause to be deposited, if he should deem necessary, an amount not exceeding 500 stand of arms, in such place in St. Lawrence county as he should select, with such quantities of ammunition and military stores as in his opinion would be necessary in case of invasion. The village of Russell, from its being interior and on the St. Lawrence turnpike, was selected, and a building erected. It stands on a commanding elevation, a little north of the village, on a lot given to the State by Mr. Attwater for the purpose of an arsenal, and is a massive stone building, three stories high, 30 by 50 feet on the ground, and originally surrounded by a high stone wall, bristling with iron spikes. The lower story was designed for artillery, the second for small arms, and the third for ammunition. During the war a guard was posted around the premises for its protection, but since that period no further supervision has been maintained than the care of a keeper, who was a citizen residing in the vicinity. In the summer of 1850 the arsenal building was sold at auction, in pursuance of a general law, for the sum of \$525. The arms, amounting to four hundred stand, and some twenty thousand cartridges were sold in small lots at the same time.

After the Russell arsenal was disposed of an appropriation was made by the State for a new one to be built at Ogdensburg, which was carried out within a few years after. It was built of blue limestone on the bank of the Oswegatchie River, a few rods above the east end of the dam. It was soon after abandoned, and the property, costing about \$10,000, was sold to the city of Ogdensburg about 1875, for \$1,000 which has since been used as a storehouse for the water works.

We learn from an old resident of the town the following: The walls of the building are thirty-five to forty feet high, thirty inches thick, and are still in a good state of preservation. The property was bid in by Benjamin Smith, of Russell, at the time and at the price before stated, who sold the same to the town about ten years later for school purposes, he having experimented in the mean time in establishing a high school, but without success. In addition to the stone wall surrounding the building, as mentioned, there was erected a guard house or a small barrack with the necessary conveniences to accommodate a company of soldiers. It was situated a short distance from the arsenal, and several booths were placed around the arsenal enclosure, with lights on either side, for the use of the guards while on duty. During the War of 1812 Corporal Horace Dickinson, with a small company of soldiers, was stationed there. At the close of the war the arsenal was placed in charge of a citizen of the place.

Notes.—The town records show that a bounty of five dollars was offered for each wolf destroyed, and one dollar for foxes. It seemed to be the custom to take a vote at their town meetings to raise one hundred dollars each year, from which sum bounties were paid. Should this bounty money accumulate beyond what was required for the space of a few years, then a certain portion of this money set apart to pay the bounties on wolves or other obnoxious animals was devoted to making roads or building bridges. A regulation was passed in 1810 that sleds should be four feet wide, and a fine of two dollars was the penalty for going on the public highway with a sled under that measure. A penalty of one dollar was voted for allowing Canada thistles to grow and go to seed.

The following names are given of persons who were active in building up the various interests of the town after the period of adversity before alluded to: Rollin Smith, Philip Viall, Ezra Moore, Stephen Kimball, James Williams, Timothy Kimball, Enos Wright, Consider Hall, Benj. Gibbons, James Mathews, John Boyd, Anthony C. Brown, Enos Green, David Loop, Wm. Danforth, Elanson Ray, Thomas Gibbs, Royal and Justus Stiles, Erastus Lloyd, H. Van Ornam, Charles and Benjamin Smith.

The town of Russell has prided itself upon the results of its efforts in aid of the government during the great war of 1861-65. She furnished 423 volunteers, among whom were thirty-one commissioned officers; raised \$21,369 for the various war purposes, and seventy-one of her brave soldiers sleep in heroes' graves. The customary bounties were paid to volunteers, and so liberal were the contributions that nearly \$1,000 remained on hand when the last of these obligations was paid.

Following are names of the supervisors of the town from its formation, with the years of their service:

1808-9, Russell Attwater; at a special meeting, March 27, 1809, Reuben Ashman; 1810-14, Reuben Ashman; 1815-17, Anthony C. Brown; 1818, Reuben Ashman; 1819-21, Phneas Attwater; 1822, Reuben Ashman; 1823-27, James Williams; 1828-33, Rollin Smith; 1834-38, Elihu Phelps; 1839-40, Holmes Nevin; 1841-42, Rollin Smith; 1843-46, Benjamin Smith; 1847, Rollin Smith; 1848, James Williams; 1849-50, Nelson Doolittle; 1851-54, Rollin C. Jackson; 1855, Nelson Doolittle; 1856, Wm. B. Rose; September 27, 1856, John Goodside was elected to fill vacancy; 1857-59, Joseph H. Gibbons; 1860-61, Charles Smith; 1862-66, Julius M. Palmer; 1867-68, Wm. E. Boyd; 1869-70, Benjamin Smith; 1871-76, Hiram Bartlett; 1877, Wm. H.

Lewis, jr.; 1878, Julius M. Palmer; 1879-80, Hiram Bartlett; 1881-86, James R. Smith; 1887-8, H. Stanley Derby; 1889, Wm. Stephenson; 1890, H. Stanley Derby; 1891-4, Rollin G. Smith.

Russell village is situated near the center of the town on both sides of the Grass River. The place was settled in 1805, when Nathaniel Higgins located near the village site; Russell Attwater came the next year with Reuben Ashman, Nathan, David and Loren Knox, Jesse and Moses A. Bunnell, and in 1807 the Phelps brothers, Horace Dickinson, John Watson, and Dr. Goddard came in. The manufacturing interests of the place began with the building of a saw mill by Mr. Attwater in 1807, and the site was occupied for the same purpose until recent years. A saw mill, however, was put in operation on Plum Creek, about half a mile from its mouth, near Russell, by Joel Clark, in the fall of 1805. Mr. Clark and Higgins, with their families, were the only ones settled in that neighborhood until 1807. In 1810 Mr. Attwater put up a small grist mill near the site of the present mill; the latter was erected in 1863 by Hiram Bartlett, and is now operated by Charles Bartlett. Other manufactures that have been carried on here were a fanning mill factory, which subsequently became a furniture shop, run by Palmer & Boyd; a cloth dressing business carried on by George L. Hosford, M. Van Brocklin and others, now abandoned. A forge was built by Benjamin Smith at the village on Grass River in 1846. It had two fires capable of producing about 400 pounds of bar iron per day. It was worked with bog and magnetic ores and with scrap iron. The ores were obtained from beds about eleven miles from the forge in unlimited quantities. The business was abandoned a few years later. An axe factory was established in 1850 and discontinued a few years later. The present manufactures are a furniture shop by Daniel Colton, who also deals in furniture; Hepburn, Brown & Co. make butter tubs; and F. W. Blanchard is proprietor of a cheese factory; James Gore is a harness maker and deals in horse fittings.

The first school in Russell was taught in a log house in the Knox settlement by Phineas Attwater. In January, 1814, three school districts were formed, which have been subdivided until there are nineteen districts at the present time.

Russell is prominent as a dairy town, and considerable attention has been given to raising blooded stock. There are now eight cheese factories in operation, and the product enjoys a high reputation.

The village of North Russell is situated near the Canton line, and the immediate locality was settled by nine members of the Knox family, of whom John came in 1805 and with him his son Chester. Joseph Hutchinson, Samuel Clark and his six sons, Rollin Smith, Alvin White and others located in that section of the town, the latter on Rensselaer Creek. On that stream Jacob Hutchins built a log grist mill in 1806. The present mill succeeded the first one, and is operated by Almon Gilman. At a later day Dr. Alanson Ray built a saw mill here for Joseph Pitcairn, which was swept away; but a mill has always been maintained, and is now operated by Almon Gilman in connection with the grist mill farther up the stream. Other saw mills were built and are now operated, one by A. E. Burdick, known as the Robinson mill; and one by A. Gates at what is called "Palmerville;" and one by Chester Van Ornam at what is called "Silver Hill." The post-office was established in February, 1848, with Linus Clark, postmaster. The present official is Leland D. Clark. Clark Brothers carry on a mercantile business, and one of the cheese factories is established here.

The first store was opened by Anthony C. Brown, a lawyer, of Ogdensburg, about 1814. William Danforth and J. P. Moulton were also pioneer merchants, and later came John Goodrich, Hiry Derby and J. M. Palmer, Charles Smith, O. Baker and others. Present merchants are R. G. Smith, J. M. Palmer, O. M. Baker, George W. Burt and P. G. Carr.

The first tavern was built in 1812 by Moses A. Bunnell, and kept by him a number of years. The building, with many others, was burned in 1874, and another built on its site. It is now kept by O. Richardson. The post-office was established in June, 1812, with Pliny Goddard postmaster. The present official in the office is J. M. Palmer.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES.

In the summer of 1806 the missionary, Rev. Royal Phelps, visited the new neighborhood and held services at the house of Russell Attwater, where meetings were occasionally held until the erection of

school houses. In the spring of 1817 Rev. James Johnson held meetings in the village in connection with the De Kalb Mission, when a congregational church was organized with ten members, and James Williams and Enos Wright were elected deacons. In 1840 the membership had increased to thirty, when they contemplated building a church, the Revs. Mr. Montague and Graves having officiated in connection with other charges up to this time. But the removal of several of the leading members prevented this purpose, and the services shortly after were discontinued.

The Zion Episcopal Church.—The first meetings of this denomination was held in the summer of 1807 by Bishop Hobart. A parish or church was formed on July 15, 1809, with fifteen members, Russell Attwater and Jesse Bunnell as wardens; Justus Ives, Levi Frost, John Boyd, Moses A. Bunnell, Reuben Ashman, Phineas Attwater, William Attwater and Nathan Knox, vestrymen. The church never had a regular rector, and after a few years the work was abandoned.

The Baptist Society.—Services of this denomination were held here as early as 1809 by Rev. Samuel Rowley, who was one of the advance missionaries sent out to look up this people. Meetings were held in the house of Philip Viall and in school-houses for a number of years, when a society was formed without a legal organization previous to 1845. At this time a small frame church was erected, being the first church edifice in town, which was dedicated October 15, 1845. The society in connection with this church was incorporated December 29, 1846, with H. Van Ornam, William G. Gibbons, and Gilbert Stewart, trustees.

In 1874 the old church was thoroughly reconstructed, a basement and tower added, and finished off in good style, valued now at \$4,000, and rededicated in August of that year by Rev. A. W. Barnes, mostly through the efforts and means of J. M. Palmer.

A second Baptist church was organized at Monterey settlement in June, 1877, with twenty-five members, most of whom had withdrawn from the above named church for the purpose of forming this one. A. Colton and A. A. Baker were elected deacons. Services were held in school houses.

A Methodist Episcopal church of Russell was formed in 1847 with eight members. Services in this faith had been held here prior to that

year at North Russell and at Elm Creek. In February, 1851, the society was incorporated with Hiry Derby, M. Van Brocklin and Charles Rundell, trustees. In 1857 a substantial frame church was erected costing, with a parsonage built in 1851, about \$2,500. The present pastor is Rev. Linus Green. Preaching and other services under this charge are held at North Russell, Silver Hill, Belleville, South Russell and Monterey, with Sunday schools organized at most of these places. The Universalists and other denominations also hold services occasionally in some parts of the town.

CHAPTER XXXI.

THE TOWN OF LOUISVILLE—ORGANIZED IN 1810.

THIS was the eleventh town erected by an Act of the Legislature, passed April 5, 1810. Louisville is one of the northern towns of the county, borders on the St. Lawrence River in the northeastern part of the county, and comprises the larger portion of the original township No. 1. It now contains 33,424 acres, and was formerly under the jurisdiction of Massena. It is bounded by Massena on the east, Norfolk on the south, Waddington on the west, and the St. Lawrence River on the north. The Grass River flows across the central part nearly parallel with the St. Lawrence. The surface is level or gently rolling, and the soil a fertile loam. Several islands in the St. Lawrence, the more important being Croil's and Goose-Neck, belong to the town.

Louisville was settled about ten years before its formation. The first town meeting was directed to be held at the house of John Wilson, but the loss or absence of the records of the first five years of its existence renders its history somewhat obscure for a time. In April, 1800, Nahum Wilson, the first settler, arrived in the town, coming in from Canada, where he had lived a year. He was originally from Peru, N. Y. He was accompanied by his two sons and Aaron Allen, but did not bring his family until the following winter. He settled on the lot next east of the one recently occupied by his grandson, Jeremiah

Wilson. They raised some corn the first season and in the next some wheat, the first produced in the town. Mr. Allen and Samuel W. Wilson, son of Nahum, cut down the first tree in their clearing and built the first log house in the town. The next settler was John Wilson, who came from Vermont in the spring of 1801. He was soon followed by Lyman Bostwick, Dr. Elisha W. Barber and several of his brothers, Griffin Place, Joseph Bradford, Alexander Loughrey, Charles Whalen, Jube Day, Jeremiah Wood. Among those of later arrival were Samuel Wells, Ephraim Wood, Thomas Bingham, C. S. Willard, Amos Underwood, Levi Cole, Chistopher G. Stowe, Timothy W. Osborne, and others whose names will appear in the succeeding pages. The first birth in town was a son of Nahum Wilson, Nahum, jr., born October 28, 1801, and the first death that of Philo Barber, in either 1801 or 1802. After about 1805 settlement was quite active and the lands were eagerly taken up. In 1805 Asa Day, one of the pioneers, erected a saw mill on the Grass River about a mile below the site of Louisville village. The first school was taught by Elisha Barber, probably in 1809, in a log school-house in the Wilson neighborhood. Sylvester Drake and Lucinda Cole, and Joel Case and Lucy Haws, were married in the year 1809, but which twain has the honor of priority is not now known.

On the 6th of January, 1806, a sad event occurred in the town which spread a pall of gloom and mourning in the little community. The following account of it is condensed from Mr. Hough's writing :

Dr. Barber and Mr. Chapman, from Madrid, and Messrs. Powell and Alexander, of Louisville, were accidentally drowned while crossing the St. Lawrence, about opposite the center of the town. They had been over to Canada, where they were detained by the roughness of the river occasioned by a strong east wind. Towards night, the wind having abated, they attempted to cross in a log canoe, but their boat capsized and two of their number are supposed to have drowned immediately. The other two clung to their boat and endeavored by cries to obtain assistance. These cries were heard on both sides of the river and to a great distance below as they floated down, but no one paid any particular attention to them, not realizing that they proceeded from persons in distress, and these two also perished. Three of the bodies were found several miles below, and the fourth a great distance from the place of the capsize, among the islands. A large dog which was aboard had been tied to keep him quiet, and he is supposed, in his struggles to get free, to have overturned them. This sad accident spread a gloom through the settlements, and was a cause of unavailing regret to those who had heard

the cries without hastening to their assistance. No blame was attached to any one, and the darkness of the night and roughness of the river were such that aid could scarcely have been afforded had the situation of the sufferers been appreciated. A touching incident that occurred in the morning of the day on which the accident happened was rendered peculiarly affecting by the fatal event. As one of the number was about leaving home, a little daughter, who evinced great fondness for her father, came to him in a manner unusually affectionate, tenderly embraced and kissed him, and exacted of him a promise that he would certainly return before night. She seemed to have an instinctive foreboding of evil, and by the artless innocence of childlike entreaty endeavored to prevent him leaving home.

The formation of Norfolk in 1823 diminished the size of Louisville nearly one half, but a small part of that town was reannexed to Louisville in April, 1844. Among the regulations adopted in 1819 was one offering a bounty of ten dollars for wolves killed, and two years later one of one dollar for foxes. Relative to proposed divisions of the town in 1823, two notices were promulgated; one was to form a town six miles square from Lisbon, Madrid, Stockholm and Potsdam, with Norfolk village as its center; the other was for the division which was subsequently made in the formation of Norfolk. An attempt was made in 1849 to take a part of the town and annex it to Massena. This project was undoubtedly most objectionable to the people of Louisville, for they voted to lay the proposition *under the table*.

Mr. Hough has made special reference to the fact that the pioneers of Louisville previous to the War of 1812 were the recipients of numerous favors from their neighbors on the Canada shore. Why this should be true of Louisville any more than of other towns is not wholly clear, unless it was a fact that the residents across the river at that particular locality were in better circumstances than others farther east or west. Many of those Canadian settlers were Germans who had come from the Mohawk Valley during the Revolution—were Tories, in fact—and they had early become well and comfortably established, had built mills, were raising crops of grain and vegetables, and it is a credit to them that they contributed to the necessities of the pioneers on the south shore, though they had differed in their former attitude towards the English king and the signers of the Declaration of Independence.

Hough says:

Previous to the declaration of war (1812) the most friendly relations existed; families exchanged visits with as much freedom and frequency as if the river was but a common

street, and they were constantly in the habit of borrowing and lending those articles which their limited means did not allow each one to possess. The war for a time made each suspicious of the other and entirely stopped all intercourse for a time, but necessity led them ere long to look back with regret on the customs of former times and secretly long for their return. During the first summer of the war many of the Canadians were called off to perform military duty and labor on the fortifications at Prescott, and their families were left to provide for themselves as they might best be able. Provisions became scarce and want stared them in the face. Pressed with hunger the children of one of the families, remembering the homely but wholesome fare which they had formerly observed on the south shore, one night entered a boat, and being skillful in its use, crossed over and humbly begged at the door of a house at which they were acquainted for food. The family were overjoyed at the visit, and on their return sent back an invitation for their parents to come over on a certain night and renew their old acquaintance. They did so, and never were people more delighted than these when they met, exchanged salutations and learned by those expressions which come from the heart that although the two governments had declared them enemies they were still friends.

It is said that from that time onward the nightly clandestine visits were of constant occurrence until the close of the war made them unnecessary. With the end of that struggle settlers came more rapidly into the town; the forests fell before the pioneer's axe, and the foundations of future prosperity were securely laid.

Inhabitants of Louisville were directly interested in that struggle, and early in the summer of 1812 organized a volunteer company for self-protection, consisting of forty men. That number comprised all the male population who were capable of bearing arms. Benjamin Daniels was chosen "high sergeant," an office which they must have created for their own special accommodation. Soon after their organization they received orders from General Brown at Ogdensburg to stop all craft on the river opposite the town. This led to the capture of a raft, in the cabin of which they found a large quantity of stores, most of which they forwarded to the collector of the district. Before the close of that season a regular militia company was organized, with Benjamin Willard as captain, which drew arms from the arsenal at Russell and was in service from August to November, but they did not come into active conflict with the enemy.

It is worthy of record to state that the first death penalty inflicted in St. Lawrence county was for the murder of three persons in this town on the 22d of February, 1816, details of which event have been given on pages 354-6.

Croil's Island, which has been mentioned, has had several different names, that of the French being "Ile au Chamailles," while its inhabitants in later years have called it Baxter's, Stacy's and now Croil's, after the names of its owners. Previous to 1818, when the boundaries between the two countries was fixed, this island was considered British territory; under that belief, Asa Baxter, who then owned it, was drafted into the British army in 1812, and on his refusal to serve, the island was confiscated. Baxter appears to have been made of patriotic material, for he deserted the British and fled to Vermont, where he remained to the close of the war. Returning to his island, he was promptly arrested as a deserter and confined in the Cornwall jail from April to August, 1814. On the way to Kingston for his trial he escaped from the officers. When the island was finally assigned to this country he he gave himself up for trial at Cornwall, but the court, of course, had no jurisdiction over him, and he returned to the island and lived there several years. He was dispossessed through the purchase of the islands in the St. Lawrence by Judge Ogden, owing to a misunderstanding between the land commissioners and the attorney-general, but he was in some measure recompensed at a later date. The island contains about 1,800 acres and is now divided into several farms.

This town, in common with others, on the river was visited by the cholera in 1832, but not with great severity. There were ten cases, only one of which was fatal. A board of health was organized, with Dr. Ira Gibson as health officer, and designated the shore of the St. Lawrence "between Robert Crawford's and Allen McLeod's farms" as quarantine grounds.

The chief industry of the town has always been farming. Aside from that a few mills and manufacturing industries have been started, but most of them have gone out of existence. The site of the little village of Louisville (formerly called "Millerville" from the Rev. Levi Miller), is on the Grass River and has a good water power. Mr. Miller was a licentiate Methodist preacher, originally from Massachusetts, but later from Turin, Lewis county, N. Y., and came to this town as agent for James McVicker, the purchaser from Macomb of the tract which embraced the village site. Mr. Miller arrived in March, 1823, and found a small clearing made a few years earlier by Oliver Ames. A bridge

which had been built in 1820, also crossed the river, and the foundations for a saw mill were also laid. McVicker began making improvements and in 1833 built the stone part of the grist mill now standing. In 1837 George Redington came in and purchased the water power, of which Mr. Miller owned one-quarter, finished the mill building, put in the machinery and put it in operation. This mill has since been enlarged by a wooden part and is now operated by M. & E. Whalen. Redington owned the mill until his death in September, 1850, and afterwards it passed through various hands to the present owners.

There was a dam and a small grinding mill built about a mile lower down the river, but it long since passed away.

Other manufactures were a carriage factory established in 1853 by a Mr. Sullivan, but it was closed up after a long and successful career. A saw and shingle mill now in operation was lately taken by S. F. Wells; it had been carried on about twenty years. The post-office here was established in 1827, with Levi Miller as postmaster. The present official is Willard Loughrey, who also conducts a mercantile business. John B. Willson was a merchant and hotel keeper for many years and a prominent and useful citizen; he held the office of supervisor for many years and was held in high respect. He died August 14, 1893. Wm. J. Mien & Co. are merchants and A. G. Taylor sells boots and shoes.

Settlement was begun at what is known as Chase's Mills, by Alden Chase, and hence its name. Others who settled early in that section were Eben and Varnum Polley and James and Elijah Stearns. The hamlet is in the southwest part of the town and for many years had only a few houses and a grist mill; but the water power is excellent and led to starting several other manufactures. The first grist mill was built in 1834 and burned ten years later. Elijah H. Stearns erected the second mill in 1860, which suffered the fate of its predecessor after some twenty years of existence. A feed mill is now operated by M. Fobair. A successful tannery owned by George Graves & Son, of Rutland, Vt., was operated several years, and also a shingle and saw mill. A pump factory was carried on by Haggett & Son, but it has gone down. L. E. Barnett has been many years and still is a merchant, and a second store is kept by Nolan & Ballou. Mr. Barnett is postmaster and has held the office many years.

Louisville Landing is a port of entry from Canada, with a few houses and two stores, a hotel and a few shops. James Matthews has one of the stores and is customs officer in 1893. H. T. Clark carries on the other store, and Adelia Gibson is postmistress.

The agricultural industry of this town, since the days of lumbering and black salts, has in recent years undergone the same changes wrought elsewhere in this section. The dairying interest is large and almost wholly devoted to the production of butter. There is one large factory and several smaller ones which are tributary to it, and the product enjoys a high reputation.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES.

It is believed that there was no church organization within the present limits of this town until 1820. There was a church in Raymondville at an earlier date, which was, until 1823, in this town. Meetings for religious services were, however, held by different denominations long before the year mentioned, often by ministers from Canada. Through the efforts of Benjamin and Peter Powers a small society was gathered and meetings held in the dwelling occupied in recent years by John Whalen, and there the Rev. Levi Miller formed a Methodist class. The church was not organized until 1839, and on the 3d of June of that year the following trustees were chosen: Levi Miller, Levi Miller, jr., Israel G. Stowe, John Power and John Doud. The house of worship was erected in 1840 at a cost of about \$4,000. The present pastor is Rev. W. T. Best.

The Second Methodist Church was organized at Chase's Mills with about twenty-two members, July 12, 1869. The first officers were L. E. Barnett, Robert Bardon, R. C. Allen, Apollos Jones, and I. A. Harriman, trustees; William Bardon, treasurer; L. E. Barnett, church clerk. The house was erected in the same year of brick, and cost \$2,400. Of this amount \$1,000 were contributed by the inhabitants, and on dedication day, contrary to predictions of many, the \$1,400 remaining was all paid up. Although not numerous in membership, this church has always been active and prosperous. The pulpit is now supplied by Rev. Frank H. Taylor.

A Methodist Society was organized with forty members at Louisville Landing in 1852, by Rev. H. Chittenden, and a church was built

in the same year. Services have been regularly held. The membership is small and the pulpit is supplied from Louisville village.

The Presbyterian church of Louisville was organized just previous to the erection of the present brick edifice in 1880. The building cost \$4,500. The membership is about fifty five, and the church is now supplied on Sabbath afternoons by the congregational minister, Rev. A. S. Warden, from Massena.

The St. Lawrence Roman Catholic Church was organized with sixty-four families, October 2, 1869. John B. Whalen presided, and Michael Power was secretary of the meeting held for the purpose of effecting the formation of the society. The church was erected in 1871-72, at a cost of \$7,000. The first trustees were Bishop Wadhams, Very Rev. James Mackey, Father Welsh, then pastor in charge, and John B. Whalen and Michael Power. The membership is about 300, and Father D. Nolan is in charge.

Since the opening of the first school in the town by Elisha Barber in 1808, in the Willson neighborhood, and of another a little later by Rev. Levi Miller, near the Louisville village site, great changes have been effected. The rude log school house has given way to tidy frame buildings, comfortably furnished and supplied with teachers of education and experience. There are now fourteen districts in the town, all of which are in prosperous circumstances

Following is a list of the supervisors of Louisville from 1816 to the present, with dates of service:

1816, Elisha W. Barber; 1819, Christopher G. Stowe; 1820, Benjamin Raymond; 1821, Timothy W. Osborne; 1822-23, C. G. Stowe; 1824, Samuel R. Anderson; 1825-28, William Bradford; 1829, September 19. ——— Gould, to fill vacancy from Bradford's death; 1829-33, Jube E. Day; 1834, Allen McLeod, jr.; 1835, J. E. Day; 1836, Allen McLeod; 1837-40, Samuel Bradford; 1841-42, John Doud; 1843, Thomas Bingham; 1844, S. Bradford; 1845, T. Bingham; 1846-47, Nathaniel D. Moore; 1848, John Gibson; 1848, March 25, Levi Miller, jr., to fill vacancy; 1849, Levi Miller, jr.; 1850-54, John Gibson; 1855, Mark A. Moore; 1856-57, Samuel Bradford; 1858, William Miller; 1859-60, Samuel Bradford; 1861, Levi Miller; 1862-63, John Whalen; 1864-65, James Miller; 1866-68, William Bradford; 1869, Otis H. Wells; 1870-71, John Whalen; 1872, James Miller; 1873-77, William Bradford; 1878-79, W. W. Tuttle; 1880, Otis H. Wells; 1881, W. W. Tuttle; 1882, Otis H. Wells; 1883-84, Henry Mulholland; 1885-86, John B. Wilson; 1887-89, Guy R. Cook; 1890-93, John B. Wilson; Otis Wells, 1894.



G. S. Conger

CHAPTER XXXII.

THE TOWN OF GOUVERNEUR--ORGANIZED IN 1810.

THIS town was erected by an act of the Legislature passed April 15, 1810. It comprised the original township of "Cambria," No. 10, lying in the extreme southwestern corner of the ten towns and was under the jurisdiction of Oswegatchie. It was patented by the State to Alexander Macomb, December 17, 1787, after which it passed through various owners to Gouverneur Morris between the years of 1798 and 1808, and in honor of whom the town was named. The territory was somewhat diminished by the erection of Macomb in 1841. The first town meeting was held at the house of John Spencer, where the following officers were elected: Richard Townsend, supervisor; Amos Comley, town clerk; Rufus Washburn, Isaac Morgan, Pardon Babcock, assessors; Amos Comley, Benjamin Smith, Ephriam Case, commissioners of highways; Jonathan S. Colton, Isaac Morgan, fence viewers; Israel Porter, pound master. A portion of the surface of the town is rolling, while in other parts rugged hills and rocky limestone ledges prevail, furnishing valuable building material which will be more fully explained further on. The soil is sandy in places, mixed with clay and gravel suitable for agricultural purposes. The town is well watered with numerous springs, brooks and the Oswegatchie River passing nearly twice through the central part (see page 109). The forest growth of timber of the various kinds was equal to other localities in the county.

This territory was first settled by white men, as far as known, in the summer of 1805, when several men under leadership of Dr. Richard Townsend, from Washington county, N. Y., came into the locality. Dr. Townsend had been engaged by Mr. Morris to act as his agent for the Cambry lands and to promote their settlement. The names of the party were Willard Smith, Isaac Austin, Pardon Babcock, John Alden, Ambi Higby and Morris Mead. Their route into the town was from the head of Lake George through the wilderness to the Smith settle-

ment in De Kalb, whence they proceeded southwest to the Oswegatchie just above the natural dam. Thence they passed down and crossed the river near the present line of Rossie. After looking over the country, they returned home by way of Indian and Black Rivers. In the fall of the same year Dr. Townsend, with a party of those before named and others, made a second visit to the town, coming up from the south to the Oswegatchie and up that stream to the small island on the site of Gouverneur village. This locality greatly pleased them. Lands were selected for settement, a surveyor secured, tracts laid out and a beginning made in clearing away the forest. The party then returned to their homes

Early in February, 1806, Willard Smith, Pardon Babcock, Isaac Austin and Eleazer Nichols set out with their families from Hartford, Washington county, to take up their permanent residence in Cambray. They were provided with eight bushels of beans, eleven hundred pounds of boneless pork, sugar, tea and coffee, with a small outfit of furniture and cooking utensils. Mrs. Austin had been many years a rheumatic invalid and was carried the whole distance in a crib. Seven cows and four yoke of oxen were driven in by the party. The women and children were left with Gershom Mattoon, who had opened a tavern on the site of Antwerp village, while the men went forward to build the first rude dwelling places. Isaac Austin established himself within the limits of the present village; Babcock on what became known as the Joel Keyes place; and Smith and Nichols built a shanty together where James Maddock recently lived. On the 31st of March, Isaac Morgan and his wife came in from Vermont, and Dr. Townsend came soon afterward, but did not bring his family until the following year.

Through the influence of the first four pioneers and the reported value of the farming lands and the water power, other settlers soon arrived, and in the spring of 1807 there were twelve families, the eight besides the four being Dr. John Spencer, Isaac Morgan, Dr. Richard Townsend, Daniel Austen, Stephen Patterson, Benjamin Smith, Israel Porter and Stephen Smith. Land began to advance in value and a large tract was purchased and divided into farms. The original price was \$2.50 per acre but was soon raised to \$3.00 and \$4.00. As considerable land was occupied on both sides of the river, the need of a

bridge was felt as crossing was by boats or on a log foot path which was made by felling trees in the river. Therefore an effort was made to provide a bridge, and as the town of Oswegatchie declined to aid in the undertaking, the settlers with commendable zeal and energy raised the sum of \$500, when Isaac Kendall built a log bridge, in the summer of 1807, which served its purpose about twelve years. In the same summer the route from Antwerp was worked in a more direct line and continued through to Richville. Many families of the St. Regis Indians were camping in the neighborhood, who were generally friendly when sober, though their native shyness proved a source of annoyance. Religious exercises were regularly held, consisting of prayer meetings and the reading of Scripture and exhortation on the Sabbath, the latter service being often conducted by Stephen Patterson. In the spring of 1806, two Congregational missionaries, named Pettengill and Nicholas, came from Massachusetts and remained in the little settlement a short time, and a Methodist preacher named Heath came occasionally from De Kalb and held service. Previous to the organization of the Baptist church in 1811, religious harmony prevailed and no outward feeling was manifested regarding sect or belief, and all parties worshiped together. The first families were Baptist, but a large Congregational element was early developed, each giving of his ability for the support of the Gospel by whomsoever declared. Concerning the privations of the pioneers, while establishing their homes in the wilderness, see Chapter IX. The nearest mill was at Cooper's Falls, a distance of many miles through the woods to go for a supply of meal.

The first birth in the town was that of Allen Smith, son of Willard Smith, born May 8, 1806. The first death was that of a two year-old daughter of Isael Porter, in August, 1808. Previous to the spring of 1807, the nearest physician was Dr. Seeley of De Kalb, until Dr. John Spencer arrived.

Other arrivals in 1807 were Colburn Barrell and Roswell Wilder, while in 1808 there came Joel Wilder, James Parker, John Parker, Ephraim Case, Jonathan S. Colton, William Cleghorn, Henry Welch, Jeremiah Merrihew, Jesse Dewey and Stephen Patterson. James Thompson, James Haile and Jonathan Paine came in 1808. Among those who came in the following year were Timothy Sheldon, Reuben

Nobles, William W. Rhodes, Richard Kimball and Capt. Rockwell Barnes, a millwright and a man of enterprise, who did much to advance the prosperity of the town. From this time forward, settlements increased rapidly and farms were cleared from year to year of the original forest. In 1809 a clearing of eighty acres was made in the vicinity of Natural Dam by Joseph Bolton, for Mr. Morris, who erected a saw and grist mill, which were long known as Morris's mills. In the autumn of 1809 the first district school was opened, and soon afterwards a small school house was built near the site of the Presbyterian church, taught by Silas Brooks. After a week he left the school and was succeeded by Betsey S. Sackett, who later became the wife of John Parker.

The first slave and probably the only one brought to town was one Jenny, a cripple, who came with the family of Dr. Richard Townsend, in the spring of 1807. She was conveyed to Ephraim Gates for the consideration of a span of horses and sleigh, but her health failing, so as to render her nearly useless, she was repurchased by her former owner, by whom she was treated kindly until her death a year later.

The customary regulations for the public good were voted, including the destruction of noxious weeds, bounty on wolves and other ferocious animals, the control of domestic animals, the building of a pound, etc. The encounter with wild beasts and the depredations committed, caused bounties to be offered for their destruction, which laws or regulations at the present time are a dead letter.

Dr. John Spencer, who came in with his family from Windsor, Ont., in the spring of 1807, was the only practicing physician within a circuit of many miles. Several families in Antwerp were prostrated with a malignant fever, whom the doctor visited from time to time, going through the woods on foot. On one of his visits in December, in the year of his arrival, and when about three miles from the settlement, he was startled by the sight of a deer pursued by a black wolf. While watching the chase he observed eleven other wolves following after. The wolves, on discovering new game, abandoned the chase of the deer and circled around the doctor with loud howls and open jaws ready to attack him. Mr. Spencer's first thought was to retreat to the settlement, but this seemed to be impractical. The next thought was to

climb a tree ; this he also considered was not safe, as the cold was so intense he would freeze to death if obliged to stop there through the night, for the wolves would not be in a hurry to leave. He therefore resolved to fight ; so, divesting himself of unnecessary burdens, he cut a heavy beech cudgel and rushed at his assailants, beating the icy bushes right and left and making all the noise possible, when the pack of disappointed beasts retired ; he then pursued his journey unmolested. Encounters with wolves similar to this were quite frequent for several years after. The bear was just about as lawless as the Indian. He trampled down and carried off the corn, stole maple sugar when left in the bush, stuck his nose and paw into boiling syrup, tipped over sap troughs, and carried off pigs, calves and lambs. A Mr. Case adopted a novel mode of capturing a bear which was foraging on his premises. He attached a piece of meat to the end of a long rope and retired to a hill that was frequented by the animal. With his gun he waited for his victim, but becoming drowsy he fastened the rope to his leg and fell asleep, when he was awakened by an unceremonious journey down the hill. He at once fired in the direction of the motor when the bear took fright and fled.

The above is sufficient to show what had to be contended with in the settlement of a new country. For particulars see Chapter IX.

The first public house was opened in 1808, on the west side of the river, and was kept by Israel Porter. A commodious log school house was built near what became known as Fosgate's Four Corners, where John Cheney was the first teacher. This part of the town improved faster for a period than the east side, but the valuable water power, and the opening of a store by John Brown, soon turned the scale.

James and John Parker came into the town in April, 1810, and the former located on a farm. William Downs, a clothmaker, in 1814 operated a carding machine and fulling mill, as mentioned hereafter.

The first frame house built in the place was for Dr. John Spencer, by Rockwell Barnes and Isaac Austen, and is still standing. Rockwell Barnes was a noted mechanic and came to the town in 1808. He built many of the mills in the vicinity, and was conspicuous in the early militia.

The War of 1812-14 created much excitement in the town. For the history of the doings at Ogdensburg see Chapter XI. At the commencement of the war the people in the village of Gouverneur, being panic-stricken in the fear of Indian excursions, erected a block house in the road between the residence of F. M. Holbrook and H. H. Hoover's livery stable, enclosed by a stockade containing about one acre of ground. The main building was formed of heavy timbers calculated to withstand a siege and stop musket balls. The modern Babel was not molested by the enemy, though a watch by day and sentinels by night were maintained for a time, when the people returned to their vocations. The building was finally sold and the timbers used in the construction of the dam, bridges and houses.

Stephen Patterson, William Fanning, Isaac Austen and Stephen Mitchell were among the volunteers who went to the frontier. Silas Spencer, a brother of Dr. John Spencer, went as substitute for John Parker, and by his heroism in firing a small cannon upon a party of British who were attempting a landing from the ice at Ogdensburg, gained local fame.

Dr. John Spencer, while living on the farm now occupied by Wallace McKean, kept a small tavern. A company of soldiers on their way to Ogdensburg in the fall of 1812 stopped at his house for breakfast, and while they were thus occupied the doctor inspected their ordnance. Looking into the mouth of a cannon he discovered, instead of powder and ball, several of his own chickens, which a short time before were running around the yard, their necks having been rung and their cackle hushed. A few years later a stranger called on the doctor and asked him if he had kept a tavern down the river during the war time. Being answered in the affirmative, he added: "Did you breakfast some soldiers one morning? and did you miss any chickens?" The doctor said he did and knew of the theft at the time, but felt it a privilege to do something for his country, and was willing that they should select their own provisions.

With the close of the war the prospects of the town were brighter than ever before. In 1816 there were one hundred and fifty families in the town and a population in the village of nearly two hundred, while immigration was active. This progress received a check between 1820

and 1825. A few additions were made in that period, among them Daniel Keys (1822) and Harvey D. Smith (1824), a most valuable citizen; but on account of scarcity of money, poor markets for products, difficulty in meeting the interest accounts on purchased lands, the people were much discouraged.

But a better and more prosperous era was at hand, and following 1830, and continuing to the present time, the inhabitants of the town have experienced almost uninterrupted progress.

The agricultural interests, in common with those of other sections, have undergone much change since early times. The most important feature of this change has been effected within the past twenty-five years, resulting in great increase of the dairying interest, at the expense of grain growing. This has been, on the whole, beneficial to the farmers, for a large portion of their lands is better adapted for grazing than tillage. The first cheese factory in the town was established by A. G. Gillette in 1869; this was rapidly followed by one at North Gouverneur, by Elias Kelsey, 1870; one at Little Bow Corners, by S. W. Crandall, in 1867; one at Smith's Mills, by Conray & Drake, in 1875; one west of the village, by C. W. Overacker, in 1875; and one near the Rock Island bridge, by Caleb Thornton, in 1875.

Gouverneur Village was incorporated August 8, 1850. It is situated on both sides of the Oswegatchie, near the center of the town. The incorporation was accomplished in pursuance of an order of the Court of Sessions, under condition that the electors of the village should assent thereto. James Sherwin, Rodney Smith and John W. Overacker were designated inspectors of the election, which was held on the 7th of September, 1850. The vote was thirty in favor of incorporation and four against. The first corporation election was held on the 12th of the succeeding month, and the following officers were elected: Trustees, N. D. Arnot, Edwin Dodge, Peter Van Buren, S. B. Van Duzee and J. P. Smith (Mr. Arnot being elected president by the board at its first meeting); assessors, H. Schermerhorn, Richard Parsons and O. G. Barnum; clerk, Chauncey Dodge; collector, Zebina Smith; treasurer, H. D. Smith.

The presidents of the village from that time until the present have been as follows:

Peter Van Buren, 1851; John Fosgate, 1852; Richard Parsons, 1853-55; Charles S. Cone, 1856; Whitfield M. Goodrich, 1857; James D. Easton, 1858; Gilbert L. Van Namee, 1859-60; Charles Anthony, 1861; Charles A. Van Duzee, 1861-62; Charles E. Clark, 1864-66; and J. B. Preston, in 1867.

By act of Legislature the original village charter was repealed in April, 1868, and a new act of incorporation passed, and the first election thereunder occurred on the 5th day of May, 1868. The list of presidents is continued:

W. H. Bowne, 1869-70; S. B. Stinson, 1871; Edwin G. Dodge, 1872-76; William Whitney, 1877; W. H. Bowne, 1878; A. K. Jepson, 1879; E. F. Beardslee, 1880; W. R. Dodge, 1881; Dr. J. B. Carpenter, 1882; Newton Aldrich, 1883; B. L. Barney, 1884-5; G. M. Gleason, 1886; John McCarthy, 1887-8; Henry Sudds, 1889-91; G. S. Conger, 1892; J. B. Preston, 1893.

Some of the early operations of the pioneers in the settlement here have already been noticed. The building of the first bridge across the river was in 1808. The second bridge was built by James Parker in 1820, at a cost of \$1,000. This was also replaced by the present iron bridge in 1877, at a cost of \$18,000. It was placed a trifle higher up stream than the former ones, and the approaches to it on both sides of the river were greatly improved.

In 1809 John Brown opened the first store, at the east end of the bridge. Not long after, Moses Rowley opened the second store. The products of the early manufacture of potash, maple sugar, grain, etc., found market in the village, whence they were sent to Ogdensburg, Watertown or Sackett's Harbor, to be exchanged for goods. Mr. William Downs in 1814 entered into a contract with Mr. Morris to build a dam and fulling mill at the village. The conditions of his contract were that his mill should be in operation in time to work the wool clip of that season, which was performed. This mill was operated many years, Downs being succeeded by Eli Robinson. Sylvester Cone was the next owner, and rebuilt it. It was afterwards converted into a wood-working establishment by Isaac P. Fisher, and was burned in 1853. Mr. Fisher erected on its site the fine grist mill now owned by Graves Bros. (C. H. and W. C.), who bought it April 11, 1893, of their father, S. Graves.

John Brown erected and carried on a distillery soon after the close of the war; it was situated above the mills, and for a number of years

did quite a large business. What the effect of the distillery alone may have been on the morals of the community, we cannot say, but it was not beneficial, according to the recollection of the older inhabitants.

The first saw mill in the village was built on the west side of the river in 1815 by Israel Porter, Rockwell Barnes, Raymond Austin and Benjamin Smith, each having a quarter interest. After passing through the ownership of many persons, it was finally burned in 1853, when John Fosgate was its owner. He rebuilt it, and it afterwards passed into possession of Bidwell & Baldwin, who remodeled it and sold it to Starbuck, McCarty & Co., in 1869. In 1882-3 they erected the steam mill which was burned July 9, 1887, and was immediately rebuilt. The company continues to operate the steam and the water mill, have several lumber yards, and carry on a large business. They manufacture sash, doors and blinds, and run a planing mill.

The first grist mill was built by Israel Porter about 1820, on the west side, and was furnished with two runs of rock stone brought from Antwerp. This mill was burned in 1825; rebuilt by Porter, who operated it until his death in 1836, when it passed to Almeron Thomas, and later to John Fosgate, who operated it in connection with the saw mill above described. The mill was burned in the fire of 1853, but Mr. Fosgate rebuilt it. At his death it was purchased by Edwin C. Dodge. The firm was then Dodge & Beardslee. On the death of Mr. Dodge, Nelson H. Howard bought into the firm of Howard & Beardslee. Mr. Howard bought out his partner and sold one half to J. E. McAllaster in 1887. The two remained together until 1890, when Mr. McAllaster purchased the remaining half and took his son, A. F. McAllaster, and his son-in-law, R. T. Allen, into the partnership, the same firm carrying on a large mercantile business also. In the summer of 1893 an extensive addition was made to the mill, which now contains six sets of rollers and all modern machinery for a merchant milling business.

Harvey D. Smith, whose name has been mentioned, settled in the town in 1824, and until his death, in 1864, was conspicuous in all good works. In that year (1824) the first post-office was officially established on the 3d of August, Moses Rowley, postmaster.

In the earlier years most of the mail had been received from the Black River country by whatever agency the people could make use of

and deposited with Haile Coffeen for distribution. About 1816 Dr. Richard Townsend performed the duties of postmaster, though not an appointee of the government, and so continued to do until the regular appointment. Dr. Townsend made an office of his table drawer, which was subsequently removed by Mr. Rowley to his store. His successor was Edwin Dodge, from about 1830 to 1849. Mr. Dodge came to Gouverneur as the agent of the Morris estate, and by his liberal and forbearing policy exerted a strong influence upon the upbuilding of the place. He died in 1877. Chauncey Dodge succeeded him as postmaster, and was followed by Charles Anthony, William H. Bowne, S. S. Van Duzee, George B. Winslow, Horace G. Reynolds, Wm. R. Dodge and A. C. Gates.

The deep interest that has uniformly been evinced in Gouverneur in educational affairs found early expression in efforts to establish an academical school. Agitation of the subject began in 1826, when a one-story brick school house was in process of erection. It was proposed to add another story for a school of higher grades, funds for the purpose to be raised by subscription. In pursuance of the plan \$640 were raised and divided into fifty-four shares, the shareholders to constitute an association which should use the upper half of the building and control the school. The name of "The Gouverneur Union Academy" was adopted, and its affairs placed under control of three trustees to be elected annually. The school was opened in 1827 with a Mr. Ruger as principal. On the 5th of April, 1828, this academy was incorporated as "The Gouverneur High School," with John Spencer, Aaron Rowley, David Barrell, Harvey D. Smith, Josiah Waid, Alba Smith, Almond Z. Madison, Joel Keyes and Robert Conant as the first Board of Trustees. The authorized capital stock was \$20,000, divided into 2,000 equal shares. In the fall of 1828 the charge of the school was assumed by Isaac Green, who was to receive as remuneration all the proceeds of tuitions, and was granted the use of the school room free during the first term.

The school was admitted to the benefits of the Regents of the University in 1829, and in the following year the necessity for additional room was met by raising \$2,755 and the beginning in September of a new building on a lot secured from James Averill; this lot constituted the

easterly end of what is now the public park. The fund mentioned being insufficient for the purpose, the stockholders in the upper story of the old building conveyed their shares to the trustees of the High School, under agreement that the latter should sell the property, donate the proceeds to the erection of the new building, and give the stockholders an equal amount of stock authorized by the act of 1828. Arrangement was made with Joseph Hopkins, a graduate of Hamilton College, who had taught in Potsdam, to take charge of this school, receiving as remuneration all the tuition money in addition to that received from the Regents.

The building was of brick, two stories high and was ready for occupancy in April, 1834, when the school was opened with Joseph Hopkins as principal, assisted by A. Z. Madison and Mary A. Hopkins. In March, 1836, Mr. Hopkins resigned and under arrangements with the Black River Conference the school was taken under the charge of the Methodist Episcopal church. The principal features of the agreement under which this change was made were that the Methodists were prohibited from procuring sufficient of the stock, exclusive of 100 shares which were properly transferred to them, to give them entire control of the institution; and that if the Methodists should fail to maintain the school (by which failure they would forfeit the said transferred stock) then the institution should be returned to the former proprietors free of all encumbrance. On March 29, 1837, 103 shares were transferred to John Loveys, William C. Mason, Jesse T. Peck, C. W. Leet and Reuben Reynolds, ministers acting for the conference. The first principal under the new regime was Rev. Jesse T. Peck. On the night of January 1, 1839, the building and all of its contents were burned. In this trying emergency rooms were fitted up in the upper story of the old school building and occupied. Of the \$2,300 insurance, \$1,800 were lost; the remainder, with about \$2,600 in subscriptions, a large part of which was not yet due, constituted the resources of the institution, while there was an indebtedness of about \$4,000. A loan of \$2,000 was obtained from the State, to be repaid through a tax in four years, which, with additional subscriptions, enabled the authorities to rebuild. A lot fronting 225 feet on what is now Main street, and 182 feet on what is now Grove street, was purchased of Wolcott Griffin, May 6,

1839, and there a substantial stone building was erected at a cost of \$5,500. On the 25th of April, 1840, the name of the institution was changed by act of Legislature to "Gouverneur Wesleyan Seminary" and so remained. By an act of 1851, an appropriation of \$2,000 was made by the State, which relieved the seminary of all incumbrances. The institution remained in charge of the Methodists, enjoying a high degree of prosperity, until 1869, when they transferred their support to a school at Antwerp. The town citizens thereupon held a meeting at which a vote was passed to issue bonds to the amount of \$20,000 to insure the continuance of the seminary in Gouverneur. The law authorizing these bonds passed April 23, 1869, and it also authorized an increase of the capital stock to \$50,000. Of the principal of the bonds, \$4,000 were used in repairing the buildings and other improvements. The stockholders' meeting of September 6, 1869, developed considerable friction. Rev. L. Clark, for the conference, offered a vote on the 103 shares transferred to them in 1837, which votes were rejected. He also offered to vote on 300 other shares, which votes were finally received. The supervisor of the town voted on 2,000 shares, under the strenuous opposition of Mr. Clark. This effectually disposed of sectarian influence in the seminary, and the following trustees were elected: Hon. Edwin Dodge, Isaac Starbuck, Hezekiah S. Randall, Stephen B. Van Duzee, Griswold E. Burt, William A. Paul, George M. Gleason, Edward H. Neary and Francis M. Holbrook.

West Side School Building.—The rapid increase in population on the "West Side" in 1888, owing to the development of the marble business, had so far outrun the capacity of the school facilities, that it was decided, after a fiercely fought fight, to erect a new and more commodious school building.

Great opposition was made by the extremely conservative portion of the population, but the indomitable energy and dogged perseverance of John McCarty triumphed over all opposition, and in 1889, under his personal supervision, a splendid building was erected at a cost of \$8,300. The structure is of wood, two stories high, has a floor area of 3,300 feet, eight class rooms, and can conveniently seat 360 pupils. It is furnished with modern seats and all other needful paraphernalia in keeping with the progress of the age, and is warmed by three furnaces, which are



David W. Wells

located in the basement. A fine bell was donated by the workmen who constructed the edifice, which is an honor to the town, and a fitting monument to the enterprise and dauntless pluck of John McCarty, to whom it owes its existence.

It will be proper to close our account of educational affairs in Gouverneur in this connection. In 1873 the old brick school house, corner of Church and John streets (erected in 1826) was purchased by Dr. McFalls, who fitted it for a dwelling. A lot had already been purchased on Gordon street, where, in 1870, a new and more commodious school building was erected, to which several additions have been made at various times, as necessity demanded. Early in the year 1880 agitation was begun for a change in the school system to a Union Free School. While the old seminary had many friends who deplored the necessity of seeing it lose its identity, they still realized that it had lost much of its prestige and usefulness through competition in larger places, and acquiesced in the general movement for a change.

A meeting was called in March, 1887, to consider the establishment of a Union Free School in the village and the uniting of Districts Nos. 1 and 2. The majority voting in favor of the project was large, and the meeting proceeded to the appointment of a board of nine trustees, as follows: H. Sudds, J. B. Johnson, L. M. Lee, J. W. Ormiston, J. Lamberdee, B. L. Barney, John McCarty, A. S. Whitney, and F. H. Horton. The school opened in the following autumn and has continued with gratifying success. A new school building was erected on Depot street in 1890.

The Gouverneur Union Library was incorporated in 1815, and through contributions of money and books from private collections at home and abroad, a valuable library was soon secured. The trustees were Rockwell Barnes, Israel Porter, Aaron Atwood, Richard Kimball, Benjamin Brown, Timothy Sheldon, Pardon Babcock, and Joseph Smith, all of whom served at one time or another. The library was eventually transferred to the High School and then to Gouverneur Wesleyan Seminary, where it was burned with that institution on the 1st of January, 1839, after being a means of untold good.

On November 19, 1885, the Ladies' Reading Room Association was organized, with a president, five vice-presidents (one of the latter from

each religious denomination in the village), a secretary, treasurer, librarian, and executive committee. The library of the association has now nearly a thousand volumes, which, with the current literature kept constantly in the rooms, render it a popular and beneficial resort. The early success of the reading-room was greatly promoted by the action of the Women's Christian Temperance Union (organized 1884) in turning over to it a considerable accumulation of books, etc.

Sewers and Street Lighting.—There were no sewers in Gouverneur until the year 1876, since which date they have been extended in several of the principal streets. Extensive improvements in this direction have been made since 1886, until now the village is thoroughly drained and the streets are in excellent condition. In the year just mentioned, also, was established the fountain in the park, which was paid for by a dollar subscription.

The American Illuminating and Power Company was formed with a capital of \$20,000, and the electric plant erected in the summer of 1887. The first officers were: E. D. Barry, president; W. F. Sudds, vice-president; V. P. Abbott, treasurer; C. Arthur Parker, secretary. Power was obtained from the Gouverneur Machine Company, and the village voted to adopt the lights of the company for three years. They gave satisfaction and have continued in use, while many firms and individuals have adopted them in places of business and residences.

Water Works and Fire Department.—In the year 1868 the Gouverneur Water Works Company was incorporated with a capital of \$20,000, the incorporators being Charles Anthony, Augustus E. Norton, Edwin Dodge, Peter Van Buren, Stephen B. Van Duzee, Lyman Litchfield and Charles E. Clark. In the same year the company erected the works on the "Holly" system on one of the islands, driven by water power. Since the establishing of the works several changes have been made. A stand pipe has been erected above the dam and a steam engine put in to drive the works at low water. Sufficient pressure is now obtained to force water from the various hydrants to the top of the highest buildings. The facilities for extinguishing fires in the village were inadequate for many years, and the people were taught several salutary lessons upon the economy of having all necessary apparatus for the purpose. Gouverneur Hose Company No.

It was organized by Act of Legislature April 29, 1868. It was well equipped with carriage, hose, hooks, ladders, etc. Early in the year 1880, a fine La France steam fire engine was purchased, which has since on several occasions saved a vast amount of valuable property when threatened by fire. The fire department of the village now consists of the engine above mentioned and two hose carts and equipments. The public hydrants are the chief reliance in case of fire.

Conflagrations and Rebuilding.—On January 15, 1875, a block of five wooden buildings, three stories high, on Main street, was burned with their valuable contents, and the old Catholic church. The burned district was promptly covered with handsome brick structures; and it may be added that in the same year the old brick stores on the corner of Church and William streets, built by Thomas Thompson and Rockwell Barnes about 1833, were removed to make room for the Union Hall Block, which owes its existence to S. B. Van Duzee and Willett Bowne. It supplied the long felt want of a public hall for various purposes. It was burned, as explained a little further on. The second destructive fire in the village occurred in the evening of May 1, 1877, when seven stores on Main street, where Van Namee's Block was erected, were burned, with a loss of \$60,000. The site was promptly and handsomely rebuilt. Again, on the morning of October 7, 1877, fire broke out in the rear of the Union Hall Block, which was nearly destroyed; but some of the walls were used in rebuilding. These severe calamities had the usual effect in impelling the citizens to make better preparations to combat the devouring element. In 1878 a substantial brick building was erected on Clinton street, where a lot had been purchased. It has a stone basement which is used as a lock-up, while the remainder of the building is for the fire apparatus.

Manufactures.—Aside from the mills which have been described, there has never been extensive manufacturing in Gouverneur, until the development of the great marble and talc industries of recent years, which are described further on. Joel Keyes had a shop with trip hammer, in 1827, on the site of the Van Duzee Manufacturing Company's plant, where he made tools, etc. It was burned about 1848 and the site passed to Asa Hunt, from whom Mr. Van Duzee purchased it and built the furniture manufactory. The latter was burned in 1881 and the

present factory put up; at the same time the business was placed in control of a stock company with \$50,000 capital. Mr. Van Duzee was president, Lewis Eckman, vice president, and C. A. Van Duzee, superintendent. Mr. S. B. Van Duzee died in April, 1893, but the business continues.

On the site adjoining the above factory Capt. Rockwell Barnes had a saw mill and wood-working shop about 1829. It passed to Milton Barney who carried on the manufacture of chairs until about 1840 when the works burned. The shops were rebuilt and passed through several hands, finally to Richard Grinnell, who continued the manufacture of sash, doors, etc., for some years, when the establishment was again burned.

A foundry and machine shop started about 1850 was carried on successively by O. S. Hill, Fox & Rich, Litchfield & Moore, Litchfield & Corbin and finally by J. S. & A. Corbin. The business was subsequently given up and the property passed to the St. Lawrence Manufacturing Company, with other additional real estate, which company began the manufacture of wagons. This business was also subsequently abandoned.

A large tannery was built on the west side of the river about 1841 by H. Schermerhorn, which was burned, rebuilt and purchased by Newell Havens in 1851. F. Freeman and Charles E. Clark also owned it, and about 1865 it was again burned. Mr. Clark rebuilt it and sold it to William P. Herring & Co. It again burned and was rebuilt by that firm, who did a large business for some years, but finally abandoned it. Allen and Thomas Goodrich also carried on tanning on the west side of the river in early years, and another was operated by Benjamin H. Smith in the north part of the village as early as 1828.

The Gouverneur Machine Company was organized for the prosecution of general machine work and the manufacture of quarry mill machinery. The works are in a building formerly used in similar business by a firm composed of Starbuck & McCarthy and B. L. Barney, on the west side. On the 20th of December, 1886, the Gouverneur Machine Company was organized by B. L. Barney, Newton Aldrich, Isaac Starbuck, Charles Anthony, Frank Starbuck, J. B. Johnson, W. P. Stacy, W. H. Hill and Joseph Laberdee, to carry on the same business on a more

extensive scale. The capital stock is \$25,000 and the officers are as follows: President, John McCarty; treasurer, Frank Starbuck; secretary and manager, J. B. Johnson.

Gouverneur Banks.—The earliest demand for banking facilities in Gouverneur was supplied by the late Charles Anthony, who organized the private banking firm of Charles Anthony & Co., on the 1st of October, 1860. The proprietors were Charles Anthony, James G. Averill and William J. Averill. Henry Sudds was made cashier of the institution. The direct successor of this bank was the present Bank of Gouverneur which was organized in July, 1879, with capital of \$50,000; this has twice been increased, first to \$80,000 and then to \$100,000. The first officers were Charles Anthony, president; William J. Averill, vice president; Henry Sudds, cashier. There has been no change excepting that Newton Aldrich succeeded Mr. Anthony as president, when the latter died in May, 1892. The bank has a surplus of about \$31,500.

In 1874 the banking firm of A. Godard & Co., was formed consisting of Abel Godard and Hiram Herring; A. J. Holbrook was made cashier. The institution closed up its affairs in 1880, G. M. Gleason having in the meantime purchased the interests of both Mr. Godard and Mr. Herring. The present First National Bank of Gouverneur was then organized in the spring of 1881, with a capital of \$55,000, which still remains the same. The officers were G. M. Gleason, president; Newton Aldrich, vice-president; F. M. Burdick has since been substituted as vice-president. The surplus of the bank is \$13,500.

Hotels.—The first tavern in Gouverneur has already been mentioned, and for many years it was the only one in the place. What was formerly known as "The Brick Hotel" was on Main street near the east end of the bridge, and a portion of it was built by John Brown, the early merchant, in 1818, for his residence. It was purchased in 1822 by Dr. John Spencer, who enlarged the building and opened it as a public house. It was kept for this purpose by various proprietors until 1848. The Spencer House was in the east part of the village, was built in 1828-29, and kept by Dr. Spencer fourteen years, and subsequently by his son, Col. J. M. Spencer, and was burned several years ago. The Van Buren House was built by Peter Van Buren immediately after the burn-

ing of his brick hotel. He was a popular landlord and the house continued under his management until 1869, the year before his death. He was succeeded by his son, J. B. Van Buren. The house burned in January, 1893, in the night, the guests barely escaping with their lives. The Fuller House, on the northwest corner of Main and Park streets, was built by C. T. Fuller and opened in 1876, by Daniel Peck, who is still the proprietor, the name of the hotel being the Peck House.

Following is a list of supervisors of this town, with their years of services: Richard Townsend, 1811 to 1814; John Brown, 1815 to 1819; Israel Porter, 1820-21; Aaron Atwood, 1822 to and including 1826; Harvey D. Smith, 1827 to 1834 inclusive, also in 1837; Almond Z. Madison, 1836 and 1838; William E. Sterling, 1839, '40, '41 and '43; Peter Van Buren, 1842, '44-45; George S. Winslow, 1846 to 1849; Charles Anthony, 1850, '51, '52; Milton Barney, in 1853, '57, '58, '59; O. G. Barnum, 1855; Charles S. Cone, 1856; John Pooler, jr., 1860 to 1865 inclusive; Robert Ormiston, 1865 to 1871 inclusive; Newton Aldrich, 1872, '78-79; George M. Gleason, 1880-81; A. K. Jepson, 1882; Amasa Corbin, jr., 1882 to 1892; Newton Aldrich, 1892 to 1894.

Natural Dam.—This is a small hamlet a little more than a mile below Gouverneur on the right bank of the Oswegatchie, and takes its name from a rock which nature has thrown across the river at that point, forming a dam which with the fall affords an excellent water power. Here the proprietor, Gouverneur Morris, had put up the first mills in the town, which were long known by his name. A massive stone house was also erected here for the use of his agent. After the disappearance of the first mills and about the year 1838, Capt. Rockwell Barnes purchased the site and adjoining land and erected a saw mill, dwelling, etc. The property subsequently passed to F. M. Beardslee and by him was sold in 1866 to Weston, Dean & Aldrich, who in the following year began the erection of the extensive mills which they have ever since operated. The mills now embrace machinery for manufacturing all kinds of lumber, shingles, planing mills, lath and picket machinery, etc. The company own immense tracts of timber lands and have cleared thousands of acres, while the large number of employees in the mills and the several interests drawn thither by the industry have made

the little village a busy place. There are three stores kept respectively by John A. Lalone, William Laberde and Ambrose Laquier. The firm of Weston, Dean & Aldrich is composed of Abijah Weston, Orison Dean and Newton Aldrich. A post-office is located here and E. J. Loveless is postmaster.

One of the earliest mills for the manufacture of talc was situated about half a mile below the lumber mills, which was established in 1876, the proprietors being D. Minthorn, B. P. Sharp, Thomas Girvan and A. C. Smith. The works had previously been used in grinding mineral paint.

At a small settlement, known as the "Little Bow Corners," the first settler was Benjamin Smith, who located there in 1806, with his three sons. His brothers, Rufus and Stephen, also settled near there in 1807. Mr. Smith built a saw mill on a creek, which was operated until worn out. Moses Rowley kept a store and had an ashery here before 1820, and another store was kept by R. K. Smith. In early years there were persons who looked upon this settlement as a possible rival for Gouverneur and the site of the coming village.

What has been known as "Olds' Mills" is in the northwest part of the town, where Aaron Carrington settled about 1825 and built a saw mill, which was burned ten years later while owned by Hiram Drake. Asa Hunt rebuilt the mill, and it passed through possession of R. K. Smith, Stephen Johnson, Jason Smith (during whose ownership it was called "Smith's Mills"), William Sudds, and finally to Benjamin Olds. A tannery was operated here for a time in early years.

GOUVERNEUR QUARRY INDUSTRIES.

The town of Gouverneur is blest with many natural resources, and one which stands near the head of the long list is variously known to the outside trade as "Gouverneur," "St. Lawrence," and "Whitney marble."

This beautiful stone, though so recently utilized, has already gained an almost nation-wide reputation both for monumental and building purposes. It is a very hard and heavy marble, of close and even texture, and susceptible of a high polish. It has a rich, dark-blue color, is finely mottled, and by reason of its marked crystalline structure pre-

sents, when finished as a building material, an unusually clean and sparkling appearance. Both as rough ashler and when polished this marble is known as "live stone," in contradistinction to most of the dark American marbles which are generally of a dull or dead color. Its close texture prevents the absorption of moisture and thus protects it from disintegration from the effects of frost. The absence of an appreciable amount of iron guards against the appearance of rust; because of its peculiar structure it does not absorb dirt or become streaked or stained, and each recurring rain washes it fresh and clean.

Having successfully stood the severe and searching tests that all building material must undergo before acceptance by the United States authorities, this marble now stands on an enviable equality with granite and the various other durable stones used in the construction of Government works or in the erection of public buildings.

A chemical analysis shows its composition to be:

Carbonate of Lime	51.65
Carbonate of Magnesia	42.15
Oxide of Iron and Aluminum a mere trace.	
Silica	3.70
Water and loss	2.50
	100.00

Its resistance to pressure or crushing strength is 12,692 pounds per square inch; its weight is 169.99 pounds per cubic foot.

This truly valuable marble, although existing in almost unlimited quantities and cropping out in innumerable places in this vicinity, was utilized only for ordinary rough wall purposes until the year 1825, when Jasper C. Clark, of Hailesboro, town of Fowler, extemporized a small mill at that place for sawing this material, which was then known as "gray lime-stone." This mill stood on "Mill Creek," near the spot occupied by the Agalite Fiber Company's first talc mill in Hailesboro. Mr. Clark was succeeded by Addison Giles in the marble-sawing business.

This industry continued in a small way for several years, but lacking a demand which warranted its continuance, was abandoned in the year 1837. Numerous headstones there sawed are still standing in the cemeteries of this vicinity. Their almost perfect state of preservation

are enduring monuments not only to the virtues of the dead whose resting places they mark, but also to the excellent qualities of the marble, which seems to defy the "ruthless tooth of time." Water tables, window-sills and caps, mantels, fire jambs, and other articles which the times demanded, were also sawed and placed upon the market. The old Spencer House, erected in 1825, was trimmed with this marble. The late Isaac Starbuck's residence, the old Eager House, and the Gouverneur Seminary still show samples of this marble which was sawed in Hailesboro

About the year 1838, Hermon Rice, of Wegatchie, town of Rossie, constructed a mill for sawing this marble at that village. His mill stood on the bank of the Oswegatchie River, on the spot now vacant, between the woolen and saw mills. The stone for sawing was quarried on what is now the Elias Teal and Titus Downey farms, near Wegatchie village. This business was continued with small success and in a desultory manner for about ten years, when it was abandoned. Although over fifty years have elapsed since the business was given up there are many grave stones still standing in the Wegatchie and neighboring cemeteries, besides pieces of sawed marble in some of the older dwellings of that town, which testify to the prior existence of that dead industry.

Early in the year the firm of "Whitneys (D. J. and T. J.) & Honeycomb" (John S.) was formed in Gouverneur for the purpose of doing the mason work for the erection of the present Main street bridge across the Oswegatchie River, in Gouverneur village. In searching for suitable stone for piers and abutments, they found on what was then known as the J. C. Barney dwelling-house lot on Somerville street, near the village, marble in layers of convenient thickness for quarrying. This marble was cap rock of a light color. The company readily procured a sufficient quantity for their purpose. This was practically the initial step toward the revival of the marble industry, which had been abandoned many years before.

Outside of the bridge contract D. J. & T. J. Whitney had contracts for building work in 1876, among which was the marble trimmings for the Presbyterian church at Canton, N. Y., the quarried marble in the rough being purchased by them of the firm of "Whitneys and Honeycomb."

This firm was dissolved in 1877, the Whitneys continuing the quarry in connection with their monumental marble business. The same year they furnished marble trimmings for the County Clerk's office in Canton and dressed and furnished the marble for the fronts of the Draper and Van Namee blocks, now standing on Main street in Gouverneur.

Up to this time the only marble ever quarried or sawed in this vicinity had been the cap rock, or light colored variety. In December, 1877, the Whitneys quarried a few blocks of the dark colored variety on the "Barney lot," the opening being made on the south side of the Somerville road, nearly opposite the northeasterly end of the present St. Lawrence Marble Company's mill. In 1878 the first dark colored Gouverneur marble monument was finished by the Whitney Brothers and was subsequently erected on the Joseph E. McAllaster lot in the River Side Cemetery, Gouverneur.

In the fall of 1878 the Whitney Brothers dissolved and the business was continued by Daniel J. Whitney, and he in, 1879, sold and shipped small quantities of the dark colored, and unfinished marble to dealers in several different States and Canada. In the latter part of this year he shipped several car loads of rough blocks to marble-sawing mills in South-erland Falls, Vt., and Cleveland, Ohio, where they were prepared and sold to the trade for monumental purposes. In the spring of 1880 the demand for this marble was largely in excess of Mr. Whitney's limited financial ability to produce. By reason of legal complications between Mr. Barney and the Barney heirs, Mr. Whitney abandoned his quarry and moving his tools and machinery directly across the road to the Preston farm he opened what is now the famous St. Lawrence Marble Company's quarry. At this time Joseph E. McAllaster of Gouverneur, who, having become financially and otherwise interested in the enterprise, secured a lease of the about nine acre triangular piece of the J. B. Preston farm, which comes to a point at the intersection of the R., W. and O. railroad with the Somerville road, and July 1, 1880, under the name of the "Whitney Granite and Gouverneur Marble Company," the marble business was begun on a scale more commensurate with the importance of this very promising industry. In the fall of this year the system of quarrying by cutting channels with hand drills was introduced. This method proved too slow for practical purposes and in March, 1882, a

diamond-drill channeling machine, run by steam, was put in operation. A little later a large derrick was erected and steam pumps were introduced to clear the quarry of water. Thus equipped, the getting out of large blocks was vigorously pushed, and as fast as raised, were shipped by rail to Lyman Strong & Son, Cleveland, Ohio, where they were sawed, finished and sold to the trade. D. J. Whitney was interested in and continued as superintendent of this quarry and business until it changed hands.

After extended negotiations, this plant was sold to capitalists of New York city, and in May, 1884, the "St. Lawrence Marble Company" was organized with a capital stock of \$250,000. The officers are: John Benham, president and treasurer; J. W. Griswold, first vice-president; M. M. Belding, jr., second vice-president; John R. Emery, secretary; and T. J. Whitney, superintendent. The present 16-gang mill was erected and sawing began the following November. The mill is one story high, 82x221 feet in size, and stands half a mile southwest of the corporate limits of Gouverneur village. The mill, which is substantially built, is equipped with rubbing beds, turning lathes and every other labor-saving appliance. A branch of the R, W. and O. railroad runs into their stock yard alongside a wharf of the right height for convenience in loading cars. The motive power, which is steam, is generated by a battery of four boilers and runs a 150 horse-power Watertown steam engine, which drives the almost endless machinery of mill, quarry, pumps and derricks. An artesian well, 450 feet deep, furnishes abundant water for all desired purposes.

Quarry No. 1, which has a surface opening of 110x200 feet, has reached a depth of 95 feet, and yet huge blocks weighing 20 tons are readily raised to the surface by their mighty derricks. The stock list of this and all other companies here includes building stone in all forms, rough, dressed, turned and polished, as well as monumental material.

The first rough, broken ashler of a dark color, was used by J. T. Reynolds in 1884 for the front of the four-story Reynolds Block, on Main street, Gouverneur.

Gouverneur Marble Company.—The present officers are: Daniel Peck, president; A. Z. Turnbull, vice-president; Lewis Eckman, treasurer; and George P. Ormiston, secretary. The capital stock is \$75,000.

In November, 1881, the following citizens of Gouverneur, locally named "the Twelve Apostles," viz.: S. B. Van Duzee, John S. Honeycomb, John W. Tracy, Daniel Peck, Henry E. Gates, George P. Ormiston, Abel Godard, T. J. Whitney, Austin Meyeur, Fred Haile, E. H. Neary and Lewis Eckman, purchased thirty acres of land of William McKean, near the southwest limits of Gouverneur village, and January 3, 1882 organized the "Whitney Marble Company" with a capital stock of \$750,000. A quarry was at once opened, a four gang mill erected and equipped, and sawing begun the following fall. The business prospered until May 3, 1884, when the mill and machinery were wrecked by the explosion of a boiler, which killed the following persons: Joseph Oliver and Oliver Dashneau, boiler makers of Watertown, N. Y. (who were making repairs); W. Frank Newcomb, Eli Jackson, W. T. Miller and Charles Murray, employees. The company's loss was \$20,000. The mill was at once rebuilt and business was continued until 1888, when, owing to financial complications, the company was placed in the hands of D. G. Wood, as receiver, who continued operations until the following fall, when matters were adjusted and the company was reorganized August 23, 1888, as the "Gouverneur Marble Company"

April, 1889, D. J. Whitney became general manager, business prospered and the mill was enlarged to a capacity of nine gangs of saws, a rubbing bed was added and now the plant is complete and first-class in every particular. The regular force employed is fifty men, and the annual output of stock is about 50,000 cubic feet. The quarry is L shaped, being 100 x 100 feet and 100 x 60 feet.

The *Davidson Marble Company* was organized July 25, 1890, with Alexander Davidson, president; John A. Davidson, treasurer; Charles Stedman, secretary; A. C. Davis, superintendent of mill; and Erwin B. Hurlbut, superintendent of quarry. Capital stock, \$300,000.

In 1888 Messrs Davidson & Son of Chicago, who are very extensive producers and manufacturers of, and dealers in, marble, having quarries and mills in several States of the Union, purchased of J. B. Preston, ten acres of land lying southwest of the St. Lawrence Marble Company's property, and at once opened a quarry under the supervision of E. B. Hurlbut. This quarry, which is known as No. 1, was successfully

worked until July, 1893, when a superior quality of marble was uncovered on the Milton Barney farm, during the grading of the Gouverneur and Oswegatchie Railroad. This deposit being convenient to the railroad, the company secured land, transferred their quarry machinery to, and opened quarry No. 2, from which they are taking material for sawing.

The leading members of this company, believing that water power was preferable to steam, and a suitable building site and water power having been tendered them on satisfactory terms on the Black River, near the R., W. and O Railroad, just east of the city of Watertown, N. Y., a splendid 18-gang mill, with two rubbing beds, turning lathes and other finishing works were erected there in 1889 and 1890.

This company advertises its product as "New York marble."

Empire State Marble Company.—The deposit from which this company takes its material is located on the Charles Overacker farm, a little over a mile southwest of Gouverneur village. In 1890 John W. Tracy of Gouverneur discovered an excellent quality of marble, which crops out as a ledge, and after securing the right to prospect and an option for purchase, induced capitalists to join him in the marble business. The above named company was organized early in 1891, land was purchased, a quarry opened and a fine four-gang mill was erected the same year. The company officers are: John R. Wood, president; Gilbert Mollison, secretary; James Dowdle, treasurer; and J. M. Esser, superintendent. The directors are J. R. Wood of Appleton, Wis., G. Mollison and J. Dowdle of Oswego, N. Y., and J. W. Tracy of Gouverneur. A spur from the R., W. and O. Railroad runs to the mill.

The company employs twenty-five men and is doing a prosperous business.

Northern New York Marble Company.—The late D. G. Wood of Gouverneur was the active agent in organizing this company in January, 1891. The officers are; Samuel H. Beach, president and treasurer; and Samuel F. Bagg, vice-president (both of Watertown, N. Y.); and John Webb, jr., of Gouverneur, secretary.

A model eight gang mill, equipped with rubbing bed, turning lathes and all modern conveniences was erected and put in operation the same year. The quarry and mill are located west of and adjoining the Em-

pire State Marble Company's property on a plot of seventeen acres of land from the William Kitts farm. The company's works are connected with the R, W. and O. Railroad by a side track. This company employs a force of forty men under the superintendence of Peter Finegan, and is doing successful business.

Red Granite.—Red granite, of a superior quality, crops out at Hailesboro, town of Fowler, and Natural Dam, in Gouverneur. Nothing has been done towards working the Hailesboro deposit. This granite shows, on the surface, on a rocky ridge running nearly east and west near Natural Dam on a farm of the late Edwin G. Dodge, of Gouverneur. Several years ago specimen pieces were taken out and polished by W. H. Andrews, of Gouverneur, and are now in his collection of polished specimens.

At the time of the erection of the beautiful city hall and opera house in Ogdensburg, Mr. Dodge had two suitable blocks of this granite quarried and donated them to that city. They were turned and polished and now are the column parts of the two main supports for the central portion of the front of said opera house.

Although the material for these columns was taken out from the surface of the ledge, their extreme hardness, beauty of color, and susceptibility to a high polish demonstrate the value of the material and warrants the general belief that a granite equal to the famous red Scotch variety here awaits development, and will amply reward the enterprise which results in opening up its buried treasures.

Serpentine Marble.—Serpentine marbles in endless quantities are known to exist in Gouverneur. It crops out in all directions, and is encountered very frequently where excavations are made in Gouverneur village; and, being of fine texture, bearing many shades of color from a rich verde antique green, through various shades of yellow, red and pink, down to a pure white, it is sure, at no distant day, to attract sufficient attention to insure its development as a new source of wealth for this locality.

Porphyry.—Among the many splendid mineralogical specimens of polished stone which has given Mr. Andrews's collection a nation-wide reputation, a piece of polished porphyry from a large rock, found in the village of Gouverneur, holds a position of high honor.

Both talc and marble, which are now most eagerly sought as sure sources of wealth, were but recently cursed as a nuisance by the farmer, whose plough they impeded.

But, under the mystic touch of the magic wand of capitalistic enterprise, present mutterings of disapproval will be changed to pæans of praise, when the owning of a ledge of porphyry, like the discovery of a talc deposit to-day, is equal to the finding of an ample fortune.

GOUVERNEUR TALC.

Talc is a mineral product composed of silica and magnesia. While this material is locally known as talc its chemical properties are substantially the same as asbestos, steatite and soap stone. It has the greasy feeling of soap-stone and the fibrous properties of asbestos.

Talc is found in France, Italy, Scotland, South Carolina and Pennsylvania. But little French talc is exported, being mostly used at home. Scotch talc exists in too limited quantities to pay for working. The South Carolina and Pennsylvania varieties are of the non-fibrous nature of soap-stone. The Pennsylvania material is valueless by reason of the large amount of iron mingled with it. The fibrous qualities of the talc of this locality renders it peculiarly valuable as a "filler" in the manufacture of paper, and, so far as known, these are the only mines in the world from which this species of talc is taken.

Where Found.—This mineral was first discovered in the town of Gouverneur, near Natural Dam and Little Bow, as early as 1867 by Daniel Minthorn, of Watertown, N. Y., who is an expert mineralogist, and to whom this locality is largely indebted for its world-wide fame as one of the richest and most prolific mineral bearing sections, not only of the United States, but of the known world. (For the formidable list of minerals of Gouverneur and vicinity see "Dand," page 386.)

Taking the village of Gouverneur as a center, talcose indications may be found throughout a radius of ten miles in every direction. The time will doubtless come when this valuable mineral will be found and profitably mined in numerous places at every point of the compass from Gouverneur, where only surface indications now exist to show its presence. Deep digging must be resorted to find it in many places. Past

experience has demonstrated that talc exists here at great and unknown depths, and improves in quality with the increasing depths of the mines, some of which have already reached a depth of 350 feet with good size veins in sight, which show no signs of exhaustion.

So far as it has been developed in paying quantities, present mining is confined to what is known as "the talc belt," from seven to nine miles long, and from four to five miles wide, in the towns of Fowler and Edwards, and running northeast and southwest.

First Talc Mining.—The first attempt at talc mining in this section was made by Daniel Minthorn at Natural Dam and Little Bow during the winter of 1869 and '70. Enough material was found to warrant the erection of a mill for testing its value. Mr. Minthorn was joined in the enterprise by George W. Goodrich and George Paddock, of Watertown, N.Y. A mill was erected at Natural Dam in 1871 for preparing the material for market. The product lacked fiber, contained grit and other impurities which rendered it unsuitable as a filler in paper-making, and for these reasons the parties interested became so discouraged that the grinding enterprise was temporarily abandoned.

In the winter of 1873 and '74 Mr. Minthorn, having discovered foliated talc on the Abner Wight farm, near Little York, town of Fowler, secured samples and carried them, with various other mineralogical specimens, to New York city, hoping to induce capitalists to join him in opening and developing mines. Among others, he showed his talc specimens to G. A. Menden, who was a partner of A. L. McCrea, sen., in "promoting stock companies." Menden brought the talc to the attention of his partner, who at once became interested and believed this material could be used in place of various clays as a "paper filler." They visited Gouverneur in the spring of 1873, examined the material on the Wight farm, secured a lease covering the right to open and work mines, and in the spring of 1874 McCrea and Menden took possession of the old plaster mill, in the basement of what is now the Starbuck and McCarty planing mill, in Gouverneur, and in an experimental way began grinding talc from the Abner Wight farm. These operations continued with encouraging success until the spring of 1875, when James McCrea, of Philadelphia, Pa., became financially interested in the enterprise, and it was decided to enlarge the business.

The Agalite Fiber Company was organized with A. L. McCrea, president; James McCrea, vice-president; and G. A. Menden, secretary; suitable machinery was secured, a small steam mill was erected near the mine on the Wight farm and the business was thus continued until, with a steadily increasing business, experience had demonstrated the folly of using steam as a motive power in a vicinity which was blessed with many water powers which were then unused and could be had at a trifling expense.

In June, 1877, A. L. McCrea, jr., visited Gouverneur on an intended trip from New York city to the Pacific coast. His father and uncle being largely interested in the talc enterprise, he visited their mills and mines. Being a young man of a decidedly practical business turn, he pointed out many expensive mistakes in the business as then conducted and suggested numerous changes and improvements. His ideas met with such favor that he was urged to abandon his western journey, invest a considerable sum of money and take a personal interest in the enterprise. To this he consented on condition that he become (as he at once did) the general superintendent of the mines and mills with a potential voice in the general management. From this time the business moved forward with new and increasing energy. From then until the present time the personal influence of but one other individual ("Gus" McDonald, now superintendent of the International Talc Company) has compared at all favorably with that of "Gus" McCrea in lifting the talc industry to its present enviable height of almost peerless prosperity.

Having purchased the Clark & Howard saw mill, which has one of the best water powers on the Oswegatchie River, and fitted it up with the best machinery then known for their business, they, in 1878, moved their milling operations to Hailesboro where they continued to grind material from the Wight farm until 1879. Experiencing extreme difficulty in reducing foliated talc to a degree of fineness required by the trade, this company introduced the Alsing revolving cylinders, which are capable of pulverizing the most refractory rock into an impalpable powder.

After the fibrous talc had been discovered, near Freemansburg, in the town of Edwards, this company secured mineral rights, and having de-

veloped valuable mines in that locality, they, in 1879, abandoned their mines on the Wight farm, and drew all material for grinding from their new mines. Now their business boomed and orders far exceeding the capacity of their mills being received, the company, in 1880, purchased the old Henry Haile flouring mill, which nearly adjoined their works and when refitted for use their output was increased several fold. The two mills with magnificent water powers and the many improvements added, made an excellent business plant and continued in successful operation until early in 1893 when this company was absorbed or merged in the "International Pulp Company."

Natural Dam Pulp Company.—In 1877 the "Mineral Attrition Mills Company" was organized to grind talc, soapstone, etc., into pulp for papermakers' use. The mill erected at Natural Dam by Minthorn and others, and which had also been used for grinding iron ore for paint, having lain idle for a number of years, was refitted with a milling plant on the attrition plan. For about one year the company ground foliated talc found near Little York, town of Fowler. This material lacked fiber and although ground to an impalpable powder was neither attractive to the paper trade nor remunerative to the company. These things, with the hard times of 1887 and 1888 caused the company to fail. Early in 1879 Mr. W. Bayand of New York city, a large creditor of the company, bought the property and continued the business long enough to become satisfied that neither soapstone nor foliated talc could be made acceptable to the trade with the machinery in his mills. He acquired mines at Freemansburg and continued the business (using fibrous talc) successfully under the able management of A. J. McDonald, until 1886, when the property was organized into a stock company under the name and style of the "Natural Dam Pulp Company." Mr. Bayand retaining a controlling interest in its affairs until its transfer to the "International Pulp Company," in which he is largely interested, being one of its directors.

The plant of the Natural Dam Pulp Company at the time of its transfer, consisted of Mill No. 1 at Natural Dam and their splendid new mill No. 2 at Hailesboro which had just been completed.

Gouverneur Pulp Company.—The name of Col. Henry Palmer stands next to that of Daniel Minthorn on the roll of honor as a discoverer



Amasa Corbin

J. B. Corbin

C. M. Corbin

Amasa Corbin Jr.

and inaugurator of the talc industry. The colonel having been in the service of the Agalite Fiber Company, as superintendent of its mining operations, withdrew from its employ in June, 1877, and soon after announced the discovery of the genuine fibrous talc on the Brayton farm at Freemansburg, town of Edwards, which has since proven such a big "bonanza." Having secured by lease the mineral rights of the farm (which he subsequently purchased), he tried, for a time, in vain to find a man of means who would put up capital against his valuable find and help open and develop mines.

December 26, 1877, the colonel entered into a written agreement with John S. Honeycomb of Gouverneur, in which he covenanted to assign a share in his lease in case he should induce a capitalist to furnish sufficient money to develop the business. Honeycomb secured the co-operation of S. B. Van Duzee of Gouverneur, who agreed to furnish the money required, and articles of incorporation were formed and filed May 7, 1879, under the name of the "Gouverneur Pulp Company," with Henry Palmer, president; S. B. Van Duzee, treasurer; and John S. Honeycomb, secretary; each of the three incorporators owning one-third of the capital stock.

So modest were their ideas and ambitions at the start, that they considered the very limited quarters first used by McCrea & Menden ample for the requirements of the proposed business. The basement of the Starbuck & McCarty planing mill was refitted and when in "full blast," about two tons per day of marketable material was produced by simply grinding the crude talc with ordinary buhr stones.

The business, which was a success from the start, grew so rapidly that the company was unable to fill the demand, and arrangements were soon completed for enlarging the business. Thirty acres of land, with a fine water power, were purchased one and one-half miles up the Oswegatchie River, and in December following a splendid new mill was in operation and turning out an average product of twenty tons per day. The business prospered and in 1882 was purchased by, and consolidated with the

Adirondac Pulp Company. In 1880 Amasa Corbin, jr., A. G. Gillett, L. M. Gardner and Samuel Graves, all of Gouverneur, organized the "Gouverneur Talc Company," and erected a fine mill on the Oswe-

gatchie River, one mile south of Hailesboro, town of Fowler. After continuing the business with marked success this plant was sold to the Adirondac Pulp Company. The latter company continued the business until 1893, when it also became a part of the great International Pulp Company.

Mr. John Manning, a prominent paper manufacturer of Troy, N. Y., who was identified for many years with the Adirondac Pulp Company, is largely interested in the International Pulp Company, and is one of its directors.

St. Lawrence Pulp Company.—In 1884 Messrs. M. Belding, G. H. Kenedy, W. B. Putney, and Austin Stevens purchased of Fred Haile twenty acres of land, on which was good water power, between Gouverneur and Hailesboro, and after organizing the “St. Lawrence Fiber Pulp Company,” erected a magnificent mill. Having the benefit of all past experience in the talc business, this company profited by the experimental knowledge of all who had preceded them, and in erecting their mill so combined the excellence of all as to earn the reputation of having the “Model Mill.” Their talc was obtained from newly discovered mines south of Fullersville, town of Edwards. Their finished product did not prove to be suitable for the paper trade. They tried foliated talc with the same result. Financial embarrassments arose and the property was sold under mortgage foreclosure. The company was reorganized under the name of the “St. Lawrence Pulp Company.” Material for grinding was now obtained from the Freemansburg territory, and business proceeded in a profitable manner until 1893, when it was merged in the “International Company.”

All parties closely connected with the “St. Lawrence” are largely interested in the “International,” and their views and experience have due weight in its councils.

The Gardner Pulp Company.—In 1880 Capt. W. L. Palmer, of Rochester, N. Y., was instrumental in organizing the “Northern New York Manufacturing Company.” The parties interested were Captain Palmer, “Arch” Kennedy, and Donald McNaughton, of Rochester, N. Y., Josephus Collett, of Terre Haute, Ind., Hon. Leslie J. Russell, Wm. H. Kimball, and Milton Packard, of Canton, N. Y.

The company purchased land and erected a steam power mill, with a daily capacity of fifteen tons, near the R. W. & O. R. R. track on the west side of Gouverneur village. Talc for grinding was obtained from the Woodcock farm in Fowler and adjoining the Abner Wright premises. The mill was started and run but a short time when, by lack of unity of business sentiment, the mill was shut down and remained closed until 1892, when L. M. Gardner, of Gouverneur, purchased the property, repaired the mill, and after increasing its capacity to twenty tons per day, started the works the following September. Soon thereafter Mr. Gardner sold a half interest to Josephus Collett, of Terre Haute, Ind., and a quarter interest to Wm. Whitney, of Gouverneur. After running the business but a short time Gardner purchased Collett's half, and by selling another quarter interest to Whitney they became joint and equal owners of the business. In December, 1893, the entire plant, including mines and mineral rights, were purchased by A. S. Bigelow and L. M. Hair, of Rochester, N. Y., F. H. Munson and F. W. Streeter, of Watertown, N. Y., and A. L. McCrea, jr., and L. M. Gardner, of Gouverneur. Upon a reorganization the company name was changed to the "Gardner Pulp Company." The officers are: A. L. McCrea, jr., president; F. H. Munson, vice-president; and F. W. Streeter, secretary and treasurer. The company is doing a fine business, and have extensive mines on the Abner Wright farm, town of Fowler, being the original mines of the Agalite Fibre Company, which were the first mines that were successfully worked. Having sunk these mines to a considerable depth the nature of the material has changed to a fibrous character, and improves in quality and value as greater depths are reached.

The Gardner Pulp Company's mill was completely destroyed by fire March 5, 1894. As this company owns a fine waterpower on the Oswegatchie River and has ample financial ability, it is safe to predict that, with the well known enterprise of the owners, it is more than probable that they will soon erect a new mill that will stand second to none in completeness and capacity.

The United States Talc Company was organized March 30, 1891. Its officers are: Newton Aldrich, president; F. M. Burdick, vice-president; and W. R. Dodge, secretary and treasurer, all of Gouverneur.

Their plant is located seven miles south of Gouverneur on the Oswegatchie River, town of Edwards, and consists of seventy-five acres of land, covering both sides of the river; a magnificent water power with a fall of twenty-six and one half feet; a sixteen cylinder mill with a capacity of sixty tons of finished product per day. Both mill and power are fully equal to a daily output of 100 tons, to which capacity the mill is soon to be increased.

This mill, which was constructed in 1893-4, combines all improvements which past experience in the business have proven desirable. The mill is so situated, with reference to the adjacent high land, that the crude talc rock goes in at the top and is carried downward by the inexpensive force of gravity, through the various processes of manufacture, from floor to floor until it reaches the bottom a completely finished product, sacked and ready for shipment on the cars of the G. & O. R. R., a branch of which runs to their doors. These works are located at a railroad station known as Dodgeville, and named in honor of Mr. W. R. Dodge, one of the active promoters of this splendid enterprise. The company has erected nine commodious dwellings, convenient to the mills, for the occupancy of some of its employees. The company's full force consists of fifty-five men.

The American Talc Company was incorporated in 1891. Its officers are: C. C. Gray, president; C. P. Darling, secretary and treasurer; and F. G. Wallis, general superintendent. A fine mill was erected in 1892-3, equipped with all modern improvements, and is located on the famous Balmat farm in the town of Fowler, one and one-half miles southeast of Little York and seven miles south of Gouverneur. The power is steam, supplied by a battery of boilers, which runs a fine Corliss condensing engine. The company's mining rights cover 200 acres, and the talc outcroppings indicate an unlimited supply of the foliated variety which grows more fibrous as the mines increase in depth. A chemical analysis of their talc shows a remarkable freedom from iron and carbonates, and contains from thirty six to eighty per cent. of magnesia. The mills have a daily capacity of thirty tons, the usual force of men employed is forty when in full operation.

In connection with the mines now open, which are near the mills, is a storing shed with a capacity of 6,000 tons of crude rock, which is

conveyed to the mills, a distance of 350 feet, in cars operated by a cable. The mill machinery includes two Blake crushers, three buhr-stone mills, and three Alsing pulverizing cylinders.

The Asbestos Pulp Company was incorporated in April, 1892, with the following officers: E. M. Upton, of Charlotte, N. Y., president; M. Doyle, of Rochester, N. Y., vice-president; A. H. Green, of Rochester, treasurer; and H. S. Predmore, of Gouverneur, secretary.

This company was organized for the purpose of buying out and combining the partnership known as the "Gouverneur Asbestos Pulp Company" and the L. M. Gardner mill and mines at Freemansburg.

In 1891 L. M. Gardner, of Gouverneur, who owned a grand water power and had developed what is known as the Gardner or Gid Freeman talc mines at Freemansburg, erected a first class talc mill equipped with four large sized Alsing pulverizing cylinders and other necessary machinery for producing twenty-five tons of finished product per day. This plant and mines were transferred to the Asbestos Pulp Company in February, 1892.

In 1891 A. L. McCrea, jr., and James M. Sparks, of Gouverneur, F. W. Streeter and "Frank" Munson, of Watertown, N. Y., who comprised a company known as the Gouverneur Asbestos Pulp Company, purchased the Abbott woolen mills at Hailesboro' and fitted them up as a talc mill, with a capacity of twenty tons per day. The mill had been in operation but a short time when the plant and business was, in April, 1892, sold to the Asbestos Pulp Company. This company also purchased of "Fred" Haile a lease which he held of the original and therefore famous Col. Palmer mine at Freemansburg.

By improvements in mines and mills this company has increased their output to over fifty tons per day, employing about fifty men.

International Pulp Company.—This company was organized early in 1893 by capitalists of New York city, who count their wealth by figures of such dazzling dimensions as to make the denizens of old St. Lawrence county dizzy when attempting to comprehend the real meaning of so many millions. The officers are: Augustus G. Paine, president; H. Walter Webb, treasurer; Alfred Rindskopf, secretary; C. R. Dimond, jr., manager; and A. J. McDonald, of Gouverneur, superintendent.

The company's New York city office is No. 79 *Times* Building; its superintendent's office is in the Union Hall building, Gouverneur, N.Y. Its directors are: Chauncy M. Depew, H. Walter Webb, George H. Daniels, John A. Manning, J. Touro Robertson, Theo W. Bayard, L. C. Fuller, Thomas L. James, John W. Welch, Augustus G. Paine, Edgar Van Etten, Alfred Rindskopf and Wm. J. Arkell, mostly of New York city.

The organization of this company resulted in the consolidation of the mining preperities and milling plants of four of the largest and most successful concerns in the talc business up to the time of such consolidation, viz.: Natural Dam Pulp Company, Agalite Fibre Company, Adirondack Pulp Company, and St. Lawrence Pulp Company.

The mining territory and mineral rights acquired cover a sufficient portion of the fibrous talc district, so far as at present known, as to practically insure an unlimited quantity of the unmined material. The milling plant consists of six large and well equipped mills, with a present capacity of not less than 200 tons per day, and which with the company's unused water powers can be made equal to any demand that is likely to be made upon them. The number of men now employed by this company averages 260 daily.

Since taking possession of these various properties the company has connected all of its mines and mills with the Gouverneur and O. R. R. by spurs and trestles, thus minimizing the expense of handling both the crude material and finished product. Their mills have been submitted to the most critical inspection of practical and scientific experts, with a view to adding to their efficiency, both as to output and quality of marketable material. Large warehouses have been erected at each mill for storing any surplus above present demand, so their milling operations may be continuous. While these changes and improvements have entailed an enormous expense, the cost is justified by the fact that the average expense of production is lessened and the output increased.

We have learned from a reliable source that it is the intention of the International Company to take up other industries in the near future, and thus utilize several valuable waterpowers on the Oswegatchie River which this company owns but which are now lying idle. Those who are at all familiar with the business habits of the officers and directors

of this company consider it of the utmost advantage to this section that their energy, experience and great wealth have been brought to bear upon the development of the almost limitless natural mineral resources of this portion of St. Lawrence county.

Talc Mining.—This mineral, whose presence is indicated through a wide district by talcose tracings, crops out on the surface in many localities in the towns of Fowler and Edwards. The great talc find in Freemansburg was uncovered many years ago by the grading down of a rocky side hill for a roadway, and was heedlessly passed over by hoof and wheel until 1877, when the trained eye of the veteran miner, Col. Henry Palmer, appreciated its value and thereby laid the foundation of the handsome fortune which he had accumulated before his death.

Talc exists in veins which sometimes grow to a vast deposit; often the vein pinches out to very small proportions and then expands into "pockets" of great and small dimensions.

Talc is mined by drilling and blasting and the product when broken to a suitable size for handling, is hoisted to the surface by the various devices used in raising ores, sometimes by horse power, but generally by machinery whose motive power is steam.

The depth of talc veins are not known. Some of the mines that have been longest worked have reached a depth of 350 feet, the material growing finer and more valuable as the mine increases in depth.

Different Kinds of Talc.—In the fibrous variety the fiber permeates every part of the material, being devoid of grit and soft enough to be readily sawed or cut. It is readily reduced to the consistency of flour by grinding with the ordinary buhr stones. The foliated kind is composed of an infinite series of micaceous scales which so successfully resists the action of the stones that no matter how it is ground it retains its scaly condition, only the scales are smaller.

Process of Manufacture.—In many respects a talc mill is constructed on a plan quite similar to an ordinary flouring mill, with hoppers, buhr stones, elevators, etc. Talc is brought to the mill in the shape and size of rough stone used by masons in constructing foundation walls. It is first reduced to a size that will admit its being put through a stone crusher, whose ponderous jaws mash it to the maximum size of a robin's egg. Then it goes to the hopper, and by one or more grindings is re-

duced to a powder similar to flour in appearance. Fibrous talc can be made fit for some purposes by the grinding process alone. But the finer grades are bolted to rid them of impurities, then conveyed by elevators to the floor on which the cylinders are located.

Alsing Pulverizing Cylinders.—These cylinders had formerly been used for reducing silica and other refractory materials to an impalpable powder for pottery purposes. The Agalite Fiber Company, having to deal with foliated talc, was the first to introduce the cylinders, which proving a perfect success; the example in this regard has been followed by all other companies.

The cylinders are made of cast iron, strongly bolted together. They are from six to eight feet long, six to eight feet in diameter, lined with thick porcelain brick, also having chilled-iron heads. The cylinders, each having a "man-hole" for filling and emptying, are filled about one-third full of the hardest known pebbles or flint stones, averaging one and one-half inches in diameter, which are brought from the coast of Labrador. The cylinders are then nearly filled with talc, from the buhr stones, and the "man-hole" is securely fastened. The cylinders are hung by means of a pinion at each end, so they can be revolved by machinery, and in from three to five hours after starting, the most stubborn material is reduced to a suitable condition for market.

Uses and Market of the Product.—Although this industry is still in its infancy the product is already known and used in varying quantities almost around the globe. Orders are received and talc is shipped from Gouverneur to England, Germany, Spain, Italy, Russia, all over Europe, and even to far distant India. It is principally used as a filler in the manufacture of paper. Being very heavy it has largely taken the place of the various clays both as a filler and a make-weight by paper makers. It is largely used as an adulterant of white lead, and undoubtedly finds its way into many articles of general use where its presence is neither suspected nor detected. It is extensively used in pharmacy for powders, cosmetics, also in making various kinds of soap. Much is used by pill manufacturers for coating, but as it is not deleterious to the human system, there is little if any danger from its use as an adulterant.

The Press.—Although several attempts had been made to establish a newspaper in Gouverneur, nothing was actually accomplished in this

direction until 1849, when, in April, W. M. Goodrich and M. Wilson issued the first number of the *Northern New Yorker*. It was a creditable paper, but passed into the hands of Nelson Bruet & Company, and was discontinued in 1851.

On the 20th of July, 1852, a paper called *The Laborer* was issued by Martin Mitchell, of Fowler, but after a time he secured an assistant, Mr. Mason, when the name of the paper was changed to the *Free Press*. Harley Mitchell afterwards succeeded Mr. Mason, and the title was made *The St. Lawrence Free Press*. In 1854, when it appeared an impossible task to make a newspaper self-supporting in the place, J. J. Emmes, of Hammond, assumed the control of the enterprise and endeavored to form an organization to liquidate the indebtedness and raise a fund for future emergency. While considerable sums were subscribed to this fund, they were not at all realized, and after a short time the whole venture was abandoned. The next effort to establish a paper here was made in 1864, when F. E. Merritt, who had started *The Times* in Sandy Creek, Oswego county, was induced to remove to Gouverneur. He came in July and called his paper the *Gouverneur Times*. This paper was, April 1, 1880, sold to *The Herald*, which then became *The Herald-Times*.

The Gouverneur Herald was established April 10 1873. It had several owners within a short time and was then purchased by H. C. Reynolds, who continued until November, 1874, when Frank L. Cox purchased a half interest. Mr. Cox went out of the firm October 28, 1878, his half interest being purchased by Jesse T. Reynolds, who now became its editor. Prior to this the paper had been neutral in politics, now it became uncompromisingly Republican. At this time the *Herald's* circulation was about 900, but with the vigorous and spicy editorials of the new editor it rapidly gained both popularity and patronage.

April 1, 1880, the *Times* was consolidated with the *Herald*, making it the *Herald Times*, and thus adding about 300 to its circulation. That the paper was now ably managed was demonstrated by the fact that its circulation, which became general throughout St. Lawrence county, continually grew until it reached a little over 5,000 (being the largest ever reached by any county newspaper in Northern New York).

May 10, 1887, H. G. Reynolds became its sole owner, and continued its management until May 23, 1892, when he sold it to R. S. Sackett, who consolidated it with the *Northern Tribune*.

The *Northern Tribune* was established in 1887 by Prof. M. R. Sackett. Meanwhile the *Free Press* had been started, and it was clear enough that Gouverneur had more newspapers than could be supported. This state of affairs resulted in May, 1892, in the consolidation of the *Tribune* with the *Herald-Times*. The name of the new publication was made the *Northern Tribune and Gouverneur Herald-Times*, as at present. The name of the organization is the Gouverneur Publishing Company, which was properly capitalized. M. R. Sackett is secretary of the company and editor of the paper. The paper is Republican in politics and is ably conducted, having a circulation of over 4,000.

The *Gouverneur Free Press* was established in March, 1882, by B. G. Parker, who is still the editor and proprietor of the paper. Mr. Parker is a practical printer, having learned his trade in Gouverneur, and at nineteen years of age started the *Norwood News*, which he published five years. He has made the *Free Press* a recognized authority and influence in Republican politics and given it a circulation of about 4,000.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES.

Baptist Church.—The first church organization in the town was effected on the 13th of February, 1811, when a committee of three persons of the First Baptist church of Hartford, Washington county, N. Y., namely, Elder Amasa Brown, Timothy Atwood, and Eli Carrington, met at the house of Isaac Austin and organized the First Baptist church with eighteen members. Jonathan Payne was appointed deacon and soon afterward was licensed to preach, and ordained as the first pastor. The church joined the association in 1812. Mr. Payne continued pastor until 1816, from which date until 1825 there was no settled minister, but the church was supplied most of the time by various elders and licentiates. For eleven years meetings were held in dwellings, barns, or in the school-house, but in 1822 the first church building was erected. This was a plain wooden structure and was used until 1850, when it was sold to James Spencer and removed, and the present church erected

on the site. The church has been prosperous during most of its history and now has a membership of more than two hundred, with a largely attended Sabbath school. The present pastor is Donald Duncan Munro, who came January 1, 1890. The society is prosperous and the attendance large. A Baptist church was in existence at North Gouverneur from about 1840 for a short time; was reorganized in 1859, but disbanded nearly twenty years ago.

Congregational Church.—As before stated, meetings of this denomination were the first held in the new settlements, which were continued for several years without a formal organization. The first regular organization of the society took place in May, 1817, under direction of Rev. Nathaniel Dutton, of Champion, Jefferson county, with fourteen members, eight were received on profession of faith. On the 27th of July the sacraments were first administered by Mr. Dutton, when ten more, on profession of faith, united with the church. The church was legally incorporated April 13, 1820, with the following as trustees: John Spencer, Richard Kimball, William Cleghorn, William Colton, Rockwell Barnes, and James Parker. Prior to this time the members had met in the school house, or in their dwellings and barns; but when the organization was perfected, a beginning was made upon a church. It progressed far enough that year for occupancy by January, 1821, and Rev. James Murdock, the first regular pastor, began his service. The house, a plain but convenient meeting place, costing, \$1,400, was completed in 1824. This building was occupied about twenty years, when a second and large edifice was erected, and dedicated August 29, 1844, costing \$3,500. Several years later it was considerably enlarged, the school-room improved, and a parsonage built. A few Presbyterians at first united in the formation of the church. Their numbers were greatly increased during the succeeding years by the Scotch Presbyterians who had settled in that vicinity, when the society became known as the "Presbyterian Congregational Church." The time arrived when it became necessary to repair and refurnish the church, and it was intimated that if the name was changed to Presbyterian, the means to make the repairs would readily be furnished. Therefore a meeting was called to act upon the proposition. The Congregational element had been greatly weakened by the formation of a second church of that de-

nomination, when the test vote decided the question, and the church became fully Presbyterian in 1863, under the pastorate of Rev. Baruch B. Beckwith.

Methodist Episcopal Church.—Several persons of the Methodist faith lived in Gouverneur from early days, but they commonly worshiped with other denominations, except when an occasional itinerant preacher held a service in a private house or the school-room. Rev. Benjamin Dighton is believed to have been the first of these preachers, and the record book of the society is authority for the supposition that he preached as early as 1828, while Mrs. Parker places the probable date several years earlier; but the first organization of which there is positive record was effected in the year 1832, with a very limited membership. From the beginning of 1833 until about the close of 1835 the meetings were held in the school-house, and later in the chapel of the seminary, where they continued until the institution was burned in 1839; then the school-house was again used for the purpose. When the seminary was rebuilt it was used as the meeting place of the Methodists until 1862, when the building which had been erected by the Second Congregational Society was purchased for \$1,000. This was used for about seven years, when the church that preceded the present building was erected in 1870. It cost \$13,500, besides the site, and was dedicated February 9, 1871. The society has also a fine parsonage property. The society is very prosperous and active, the membership in the charge is about 350, with a Sabbath school of more than 400 scholars. The present church is of stone and cost about \$30,000. It was dedicated in October, 1891. Rev. S. J. Greenfield, the present pastor, came in May, 1893. There is a small Methodist church at Natural Dam, built in 1890, which is in the Gouverneur charge. Rev. L. T. Conrad preaches there and at Hailesborough. A Methodist church is in existence at North Gouverneur, which is in the Richville charge. Rev. F. W. Thompson is pastor.

A Second Congregational Church was formed in February, 1842, several having withdrawn from the first. The society was incorporated on March 21, 1843, with Rockwell Burns, Nathan W. Smith, and John Leach, trustees. They built a small frame church, where the Rev. E. Pond preached to them a few years. The society was not very numer-

ous, and after struggling for a time sold their house to the Methodist society, and some joined the first church when the society went down.

Presbyterian Church.—This was formed from the Congregational body in 1863 by a vote of that church, when most of the members continued their relations with the new body, but a few went over to the Methodists. This change took place under the pastorate of Rev. B. B. Beckwith, when it took on that character, abandoning its partial Congregational features, and electing the following elders: George Rodger, Melville H. Thrall, Samuel Wright, James Brodie, Simeon L. Parmelee, Joseph Howes, and George Lockie. The church has continued in a flourishing condition since, and now has a membership of nearly 400. The society continued to worship in the same place, with only occasional repairs, until the development of the mineral wealth of the place caused a marked improvement in the prosperity of the pleasant village. This was plainly visible in the substantial places of business and elegant homes being built up around the old church, which seemed to admonish them that a more elegant temple should be raised. In the spring of 1892 the society took steps in that direction, when preparations were made for a new church, resulting in the construction of the present edifice, of Gouverneur marble, at a cost of nearly \$60,000. It is one of the most substantial and beautiful churches in Northern New York, and a great credit to the town. The new church was dedicated with elaborate and interesting ceremonies on the 31st day of October, 1893, under the pastorate of Rev. W. F. Skinner.

Trinity (Episcopal) Church.—The first Episcopalian religious services were held in the Presbyterian church by Rev. Wilbur F. Paddock in the summer of 1862, and a church was incorporated under the above name on the 16th of April, 1866, with Benjamin F. Skinner and Aaron B. Cutting as wardens. Their first rector was Rev. Jedediah Winslow. The congregation usually worshiped in the Seminary Chapel until the church building was erected; the corner-stone was laid in September, 1866, and the church was dedicated, free of debt, July 29, 1869. The cost of the building was about \$7,500. It has been repaired and refurnished recently and a new organ put in. Rev. James A. Dixon, pastor.

Catholic Church.—There were only about twenty-five Catholics in Gouverneur as late as the year 1850, and they had been dependent for public religious services upon various priests from Ogdensburg. A movement was inaugurated in 1856 for the erection of a church edifice, and a lot was purchased on South street. This was afterward exchanged for a lot and building on Park street (the former church of the Methodists), which was dedicated to its new purpose December 22, 1874. It was burned in the great fire of January 13, 1875. In the same year the present house of worship was erected at a cost of \$4,000. Rev. Father Laramce is the present priest in charge.

Universalist Churches.—The first Universalist church of Gouverneur and Fowler was organized in 1832. The original subscribers to the constitution were Israel Porter and twenty-five others. The first Universalist church of Gouverneur and Hailesborough was formed in Gouverneur village January 27, 1849, with eighteen members. The church continued a precarious existence several years; but there is now no church of this denomination in the town.

CHAPTER XXXIII.

THE TOWN OF ROSSIE—ORGANIZED IN 1813.

THIS was the thirteenth town erected by an act of the Legislature passed on the 27th of January, 1813. This territory was formerly under the jurisdiction of the town of Russell, which that town released on a vote of the freeholders assembled for that purpose January 1, 1811, and was to be annexed to the town of Gouverneur, but resulted in the formation of a new town.

The first town meeting was directed to be held at the house of Reuben Streeter, but the day having passed, the Legislature appointed another, and the first town election was held at the block house, then the residence of Mr. Streeter. The dates and the presiding officer's name were not preserved.

As originally formed, this town embraced townships 1, 2 and 7, or Hammond, Somerville (or Kilkenny) of Tract Number 3. Fowler and Hammond have since been taken off, and the line between Rossie and Hammond was altered February 7, 1844.

The town lies on the western border of the county, south of Hammond, west of Macomb and Gouverneur, with Fowler to the southward and Jefferson county on the west. The surface is level or rolling in the eastern part, but in the western part is much broken by ledges of gneiss, limestone and sandstone. Numerous streams cross the town, and the Oswegatchie crosses it twice, forming the "Ox-Bow." Indian River and Grass Creek flow through the northern and western parts, while the central part is crossed by the Yellow Lake, which is connected with the Oswegatchie by a small stream.

Settlement began in what is now Rossie in 1807, when Joseph Teall, of Fairfield, and Reuben Streeter, of Salisbury, Herkimer county, who had contracted with Lewis R. Morris, nephew of Gouverneur Morris, for a tract of land between the Oswegatchie and the south line of Gouverneur, extending to the county line, came in to occupy their possession. On the 2d of December, 1808, David Parish purchased the town from Gouverneur Morris and J. D. Le Ray. Through Mr. Parish the town was given its name in honor of his sister Rossie, but she usually bore the name of Rosa. The castle in Scotland which was owned by her husband was also called Rossie. The land records show the following purchases under date of December 2, 1806, when the persons named came in and selected lands: Ambrose Simmons, Oliver Malterner, Amos Keeney, jr., Samuel Bonfy, Silvius Waters, Joshua Stearns, Jerome Waldo, George W. Pike, Benjamin Pike, jr., Ebenezer Bemis and David Shepard; most of these were from Herkimer county and many of them settled in the southern part of the town. The first improvement was made by Reuben Streeter in 1807 on a farm about half a mile east of Wegatchie hamlet. In the next year he built a mill on the Oswegatchie.

Previous to the spring of 1811 the following families had moved in and were living on the tract purchased by Teall and Streeter, besides those already named; David Freeman, James Streeter, Joseph Teall,

Diamond Wheeler, Eli Winchell, Simeon Stevens, John and Wheaton Wilcox, and Daniel Wilcox came soon after.

The first school was taught about a mile west of the site of Somerville by a Mr. Maynard.

Other names which appear upon an early assessment roll are as follows, but a part of these lived in what is now Fowler and Hammond: Lemuel Arnold, Jeduthan Baker, James Barnes, Horatio G. Berthrong (the first tavern keeper at Rossie), Samuel B. Brown, Truman Bristol, Joseph Desbrow, James Haile, Samuel Hendrix, Jedediah Kingsley, Alexander Osburne, Ebenezer Parker, Richard Townsend, Joseph Teall, jr., Elias Teall and Alvin Wright.

That part of this town lying between the Indian and the Oswegatchie Rivers has been termed "the Scotch settlement," from the large number of that race who settled there. The settlement was begun in 1818, when ten families came in, as follows: Robert Ormiston, James Dickson, William Fachney, James Fairbairn, Corlan McLaren, Donald McCarrie, Thomas Elliott, James Henderson, James Douglas and Andrew Dodds. These families emigrated from Scotland by way of Quebec and the St. Lawrence River. While going up that river in a Durham boat, and before their destination had been fully decided upon, they met the agent of Mr. Parish (Joseph Roselle), who induced them to cross to Ogdensburg. Their families were there provided for, while the men went into Rossie to view the country, with the result as stated. Mr. Parish treated them with liberality, causing ten acres to be cleared for each family, built a log house for each, and supplied them with an ox team for each two families, and a cow, provisions, and seed wheat for each, also a fine young dog. It was then just after the historical cold season, and prices were very high, which made this action on Mr. Parish's part doubly generous and helpful to the immigrants. In the following year other families came in, among them the following: James Lockie, David Storie, William Laidlaw, Robert Clark, Andrew Culbertson, John Henderson, Andrew Fleming, John Dodds, James Hobkerk, John Wait and James Ormiston. In 1820 John McRobbie, Thomas Turnbull, and brothers Michael, Adam, Andrew and William came in. Elizabeth Fachney, daughter of William, born January 13, 1819, is believed to have been the first white child born in this part of the town.

Descendants of some of the Scotch settlers live in the town and near by, but they are not numerous. Among them are David Storie, who lives in Oswegatchie; A. A. Dickson, grandson of James, who lives on the old homestead; Alexander McLaren, son of the pioneer, living in the "Half-way House," formerly a public house, between Rossie and Ox-Bow.

The War of 1812 had its effects in this town as well as in others, and the law of self-preservation prompted the inhabitants to build a block house on the road between Summerville and Wegatchie, and thither the people went to spend the nights in times of apprehension. The block house was 24 by 30 feet, built of hewn timber, bullet proof, and stood till about the year 1840. Rossie also during the war time became a very active place, as it was a great resort for both the timid and the brave. Several families from Ogdensburg and other exposed points went to Rossie to stop during the troubles, or after the siege of Ogdensburg, as they supposed that its retired position would make it comparatively safe from British raids. Here also was the headquarters of a gang of hard characters, who came from various places, even from Canada, who would go over the line into the Canadian settlements, steal horses and bring them back to Rossie, where they had several secret hiding places among the ledges, and on favorable opportunities sell them to the government agents. During their leisure time, or between raids, they loafed around the village, drinking and gambling. These repeated raids caused the Canadian authorities to make an effort to squelch them. Therefore Colonel Frazer, with a company of British soldiers, having a knowledge of their den, came over in the summer of 1813, surrounded the village and captured it without resistance. He placed sentinels at various points, then searched for horse thieves, but only found a few innocent old men, women and children. The next morning he formed his men into line on the street, and called the people together and said to them, that he came there to catch thieves, and he hoped that he had not brought any with him, but said that if any of the Rossie people had lost anything while he and his men were there, that they believed his men had taken, he wanted they should say so, and he would have every man searched before he left. No complaint being made, the squad returned to Kingston. A day or two later a Mrs.

Stevens, missing a set of solid silver spoons, sent a man over to Kingston and informed the colonel of the fact, when he instituted a search and found them with a soldier and sent them back to the woman. Mr. Henry Plumb of Ogdensburg was an eye witness of the above incident and related the same and many other similar ones, to the writer. It was also reported that the colonel's horse, which he rode over, was left to graze on the commons, but in the morning was not found, and had either strayed away or been stolen, and he had to go back on foot. Other incidents of plundering will be noticed in the history of Hammond.

During the summer of 1812, the mill built by Mr. Streeter was burned in the night by an incendiary, who laid it to the Indians. It was rebuilt by Mr. Parish, who owned and operated it until about 1817, when he sold it to James Howard. The grist mill is now carried on by James H. Bolton. W. B. Wheelock was superintendent of all of Mr. Parish's mills and mining operations for a number of years. It was Mr. Howard's wish to have the settlement about his mills called "Caledonia," and that name did to some extent attach to the place; but it was also called "Howard's Mills," "Church's Mills," and finally We-gatchie, which name was applied when the post-office was established in 1849.

A saw mill here is now operated by David Story. George D. Story and James Reed have stores, and the former is postmaster. The woolen mill is carried on by John Wright, succeeding Church & Wright. The hotel is conducted by John Brickley.

The first settlement at the Rossie Iron Works (now Rossie P. O.) was made by men sent in by Mr. Parish, late in the summer of 1810, to build mills and open settlements. This was an important point, being at the head of navigation of twenty-seven miles towards Fort Stanwix (Rome), and the pioneers found evidences of French or English occupation there. A Durham boat was found sunk with stone in the river, and an excavation, perhaps for a cellar, was on the site of the stone store at Rossie. D. W. Church, who had superintended the building of a stone store at Ogdensburg, took seven men, and his wife to act as cook, and proceeded in a bateau with furniture and tools, to the head of navigation on the Indian River, and landed at sunset on an island near

where the foundry was located. There they spent the night and the next day erected a hut near where the saw mill was built, and by winter had a saw mill in operation there. In December the party was broken up. During the winter parties were engaged in getting out timber, which was used in buildings in Ogdensburg and in the frame of the "Genesee packet," which was built soon afterward. In the following summer the lumber business was prosecuted with vigor, and in the succeeding winter the bridge at the foot of the hill was built. In the summer of 1813 a furnace was begun under direction of James Howard, and from that time onward the operations of the town were energetically advanced by Mr. Parish. A road through to Ox-Bow was cut out in 1810 and became a turnpike. The first male child born in the village was William Rossie Williams, born March 31, 1814.

The Rossie Furnace was the first blast furnace built in Northern New York, and was started up in the year 1815. At about the same time what was known as the Caledonia Iron Mine, about a mile and a half east of Somerville, was put in operation. A specimen of ore was sent to Albany, and expectations of a large mining interest to be developed in this town were confidentially entertained. The furnace consisted of two stacks about thirty-two feet square at the base and the same height; only one of them was ever operated. Mr. Parish engaged William Bembo, an Englishman experienced in iron manufacturing, but ignorant of this ore and the fuel to be used, the result was discouragement and failure. At this juncture Mr. Parish offered the eastern firm of Keith, Marvin & Sykes, the free use of his furnace and coal with the best ore on his premises, for three months, if they would give it a trial. The result was eminently satisfactory, good iron was produced, and a large profit realized. For the succeeding three years the furnace was operated by S. Fullers & Co., under a contract for five years; but George Parish, in order to lease for a longer term, bought the contract at the end of three years and leased to Robert R. Burr, of New Jersey. He carried on the business two or three years and left about 1827. The works were then idle for about ten years, when, in May, 1837, Mr. Parish again took up the business. A new and larger stack was built, which was replaced in 1844 by a still larger one, capable of making eleven tons per day. The last blast in this furnace ended October 14, 1867.

Meanwhile, iron mines situated a mile and a quarter east of Somerville were opened in the fall of 1812 and continued many years for the supply of the above described furnace. From one to three dollars per ton was paid for drawing the ore thirteen miles to the furnace, making a source of income from which many settlers paid for their farms. The work was mostly done in the winter. The Caledonia Mine, a part of the Parish estate, was estimated to have supplied one hundred thousand tons of ore down to 1852. In 1865 the mines were purchased by a New York company and placed under supervision of Charles R. Westbrook. Extensive improvement was made, improved machinery put in, buildings erected, and a track connecting the ore bed with the railroad was laid. The supply of iron ore was apparently inexhaustible and the quality of the product was good, but unforeseen causes too powerful to be overcome caused the final abandonment of the business about 1877. Chief among these causes was the enormous and cheap production of iron in other localities with the scarcity of fuel here.

Another mining interest, which at one period promised very important results, was the discovery and production of lead. It is a tradition brought down from the time of Indian occupation, that the red men knew of the existence of lead in this section and made use of it. It is said that Arthur Bacon was one of the very first to discover galena in the earth at the roots of an overturned tree in this town. What was called the Victoria vein was afterwards discovered by a daughter of Joseph Jepson. In December, 1835, Mr. Parish had become convinced that the industry might be made a profitable one, and he contracted with B. T. Nash to make a search for ore. Fifty cents a ton was to be paid the latter for iron ore and seventy-five cents for lead ore, should he discover any mines, all the lead ore to be worked in Rossie. The lease was to run ten years. Previous to this time a company, consisting of B. T. Nash, Joseph Barber, Zadoc Day, Joseph Disbrow, and another, for the purpose of mineral explorations, and the Indian traditions, led them to the Rossie district. Mr. Nash soon after sold the rights to J. C. Bush. Two companies were incorporated May 12, 1837, after compromising with Nash's associates and others, for working the mines. The charters of the two companies were substantially alike as to their terms, and were to continue to January 1, 1847; capital of

each, \$24,000. The company holding the eastern division of the "coal hill" vein was styled the "Rossie Lead Mining Company," and David C. Judson, James Averill, Erastus Vilas, Peter C. Oakley, and Royal Vilas were its first directors. The western division of the same vein was held by the "Rossie Galena Company," of which John C. Bush, Bliss T. Nash, Elias J. Drake, Sylvester Gilbert, and David C. Judson were the first directors.

Work was begun on the western section in 1836, but systematic operations were not commenced until January 1, 1837, when the eastern company also began operations. A large number of laborers was employed, and the business seemed to prosper for a considerable time, notwithstanding the inexperience of those engaged and the great expenditure for smelting houses and machinery, which were later found to be insufficient. Large dividends were made by the companies and the stock commanded high prices. The ore was principally smelted by Moss & Knapp at a furnace on Indian River, about a mile from the mines, at twenty-five dollars per ton, with a contract giving them all over sixty-eight per cent. A reverberatory furnace was built at the mines, but this was found wasteful. The Victoria and Union veins were worked a short time by Mr. Parish. A "working" was begun by him on the Robinson, or Indian River, vein, where ore was found upon the surface, and about 300 pounds of lead were taken out directly over a cavity in the granite which, upon blasting to the solid vein, proved to be fifteen feet in depth. A shaft was sunk to the depth of seventy-six feet, which yielded 1,100 pounds of lead; cost, \$1,600. In the branch of the Union vein two shafts were sunk, the western fifty-five and the eastern fifty-three feet in depth.

The product of the mines was in all 3,250,690 pounds or 1,625 tons of metallic lead, the average yield of the ore being sixty-seven per cent. Both of the companies discontinued work about 1840, and many persons lost largely by deterioration of the stock. During the summer of 1852, these mines having reverted to Mr. Parish, a portion of the property was leased by R. P. Remington, for ten years, with the privilege of another ten years, with one-twelfth royalty, and a company styled "The Great Northern Lead Company" was incorporated September 8, 1852, with a capital of \$500,000. The first directors were

James C. Forsyth, Ernest Tielder, P. Strachan, John F. Sanford, S. T. Jones, Silas M. Stilwell, Charles G. Myers, R. P. Remington, and James G. Hopkins. A powerful engine was put in, a number of practical miners from Cornwall, England, were imported, and work was quite extensively prosecuted for about three years. It was then discontinued, being unable to pay the royalty agreed to Mr. Parish. In 1854 the works were leased by J. B. Morgan and were again operated until 1868, since which time they have remained entirely idle.

The foregoing description of the extensive mining operations in the town comprise a large portion of its general history. Compared with the somewhat remarkable activity during the long period in which those industries were prosecuted, the affairs of the town since the War of the Rebellion (for particulars see Chapter XV.) have moved peacefully along. The agricultural interests have been more successfully and progressively pursued, the attention of the farmers now being largely devoted to dairying. Cheese is the principal product, which has an excellent reputation, and considerable butter of good quality is produced.

Many incidents occurred during the earlier working of the mines that well-nigh resulted in bloodshed, which were peculiarly common in those days in such a mixed population of nationalities. Such as suspending by the neck an effigy in Irish costume before a boarding-house occupied by laborers on St. Patrick's day with insulting mottos attached to it. This was done by thoughtless chaps merely as a joke on a certain class. This, however, was not approved of by the better class of citizens.

Following is a list of the supervisors of the town from its formation to the present time with the years of their service.

1814, Reuben Streeter; 1815, Theodosius O. Fowler; 1816-1818, Reuben Streeter; 1822-24, Louis Franklin; 1825, Ebenezer Martin; 1826-1827, James Howard; 1828, William Brown; 1829, Reuben Streeter; 1830-32, S. Pratt; 1833-34, William Skinner; 1835, S. Pratt; 1836-38, Robert Clark; 1839-40, Martin Thatcher; 1843-44, William B. Bostwick; 1845-46, S. Pratt; 1847-48, H. V. R. Wilmont; 1849, Zacheus Gates; 1850, Adam Turnbull; 1851-52, Zacheus Gates; 1853-4, Solomon S. Pratt; 1855, R. R. Sherman; 1856-57, L. W. Baldwin; 1858, William B. Bostwick; 1859-63; James H. Church; 1864-66, Thomas A. Turnbull; 1867-69, David McFalls; 1870-74, Thomas A. Turnbull; 1875-77, A. E. Helmer; 1878, T. A. Turnbull; 1879-80, A. E. Helmer;

1881-83, George McLear; 1884-1886, A. E. Helmer; 1887-88, John Barry; 1889, D. W. Church; 1890-1894, James W. Marshall.

Rossie Village.—This village is situated at the head of navigation on Indian River, where there is a good water power. The early settlements here have been fully described. Mr. Parish built the mills here at an early day, which were operated by him in connection with his other large industries. The grist mill is now operated by Robert Melrose, and the saw-mill by W. W. Leonard. Here also the Rossie Iron Company built a furnace and a machine shop and a foundry, none of which are now in operation. A freshet in April, 1892, carried away the dam, wheelhouse, etc., but a new one has been built, supplying power for the saw-mill and grist mill. Among the various persons who have done business at this point may be mentioned W. W. Leonard, W. W. Butterfield, George Backus, William A. Paul, Gates & Laidlaw, and Hiram Polley. At the present time W. W. Leonard and Alexander Brown sell dry goods and groceries; C. W. Ormiston and Miss Rose Gillen sell groceries, and the latter is postmistress. There are two hotels, the Rossie House, owned by George McLear and conducted by L. D. Ladd, and the Laidlaw House, by J. Laidlaw.

Somerville.—This little village is situated in the southern part of the town, on the road between Antwerp and Gouverneur. It took its name from the township as given by Surveyor-General Dewitt long before its settlement. There has never been much business carried on here, there being no natural facilities for it. There has been a small mercantile business here for many years, in which have been engaged Solomon Pratt, Lucius Draper, M. G. Wait, C. D. Gilbert, Wallace Foster, and J. B. Johnson. At the present time John Rickley carries on a store and is postmaster. A hotel is kept by William Becker, and a cheese factory by J. W. Marshall. Hiram Hall and Orin Freeman formerly manufactured furniture. P. M. Crowley made carriages and still does a small business in that line.

What was formerly called "Sprague's Corners," the post-office name now being Spragueville, is a small village situated in the extreme southern end of this town, near Keene's station on the R. W. & O. Railroad. A part of the village, including the two churches (Methodist and Baptist), is within the bounds of Jefferson county. D. W. Sprague carries

on a store here and is postmaster, and A. H. Johnson and Steele & Co. also have stores.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES.

A Universalist church was organized at Somerville, August 20, 1842, with Lyman Merriman, Alva Weeks, and William Ayers, trustees. In 1846 they erected a house of worship at a cost of \$1,500. The first pastor was Rev. C. C. Swan. For many years past there has been only occasional services.

The Methodist Episcopal church at Somerville was incorporated December 16, 1845, with Hiram Hall, Orin Freeman, John Johnson, Freedom Freeman, Augustus Preston, and A. C. Van Dyke, trustees. In 1846 they erected a house of worship costing \$1,500, which is still in use. The present pastor is Rev. Mr. Warren.

St. Patrick's church (Catholic) was organized in 1852 at Rossie with about twenty-five families, and in the same year the society erected a building costing \$2,000. The first rector was Father Michael Clark. A new church was erected about six years ago, and the membership is now about 150. Father Michael O'Neill is in charge of the society.

The first Presbyterian church of Rossie village was organized with eighteen members in October, 1855. In the next year the church was built at a cost of \$1,600. It is still in use and the membership is seventy-five. Rev. W. A. Fisher is pastor.

The Methodist church at the village was organized in 1868 with seventeen members by Rev. Lemuel Clark. The first pastor was Rev. O. F. Nichols.

CHAPTER XXXIV.

THE TOWN OF PARISHVILLE—ORGANIZED IN 1814.

THIS was the fourteenth town erected by an act of the Legislature passed March 18, 1814. It was formerly under the jurisdiction of Hopkinton, and embraced all of its present area and all that is now included in the town of Colton. It was reduced to its present area by the formation of Colton in 1843, and by annexing three sections to the latter town in 1851. The northern part of the town is rolling and adapted to grazing, and the southern is hilly and sandy. It is watered by both the Raquette and St. Regis Rivers, and contains several small lakes.

The first town meeting was directed to be held at the house of Thomas C. Colburn, April 5, 1814, when the following officers were elected: Daniel W. Church, supervisor; Abijah Abbott, town clerk; Stephen Goodman, Ira Ransom, Daniel Rockwell, assessors; Ephraim Smith, collector; Jonathan M. Derby, Stephen Paddock, poormasters; Abel Brown, Peter Mayhew, Elisha Brooks, commissioners of highways; Ephraim Smith, Mathew Wallace, constables; Peter Mayhew, Abel Brown, overseers of highways; Russell Foot, pound-keeper. The town was named in honor of David Parish, who purchased the territory of J. D. Le Ray de Chaumont, December 2, 1808.

The settlement of the town was begun under the direction of Daniel Hoard, who, with his brother Silvius, natives of Springfield, Vt., were employed as agents for David Parish. The town was surveyed by Joseph Crary in 1809, and in the fall of that year Mr. Hoard surveyed and cut out a road from the Potsdam line to the site of Parishville village. Mr. Hoard returned to Vermont for that winter and in the spring came back with Luke Brown, Isaac Towner, Hartwell Shattuck and Levi Sawyer. The former three were from Vermont and the latter was from Massachusetts. They were engaged in making clearings on the site of Parishville village. Mr. Whitmore and his wife came into town the same summer to cook for the men clearing land. During that year a saw mill

was built by two brothers named Barnes, and put in operation in the winter of 1810. The first permanent family settlement was that of Luke Brown, whose family came the last of March, 1811. Others who came in that year were Richard Newton, George A. Flower, Joel Hawkins, Reuben Thomas, Abijah Abbott, Otis Daggett, Foster Brownell, Elisha Brooks, Nathan Whittimore, Chester Rockwell and Simeon Tupper. During the summer of 1811 the turnpike from Plattsburg to the Black River was cut through the town and a large number of settlers came in during that and the following year, many of whom had fled from the river towns below on account of the war. Among them were Abel Brown, Rufus De Land, Peter Mayhew, Joseph Thomas, Stephen Paddock, Ira and Oliver Raymond, Jonathan M. Derby and Oliver Forbes. In 1814 came Joel Barnes, Joel Button, Moses Sellick, Silas and Francis Tupper and Peter B. Gilbert. In 1815-16 Frank Priest, William Miller, Isaac Russell and Jacob Rosevelt came. Others who soon followed were, Salmon Frost, Daniel P. Rose, James Scott, jr., John Hoit, Gustavus A. Wakefield, Seymour Flower, Nathan Christy, and others, who with their descendants developed the town and made it what it is.

Parishville village was surveyed in 1812 by Sewell Raymond, and is situated in the eastern part of the town on the west branch of the St. Regis River, where there is an excellent water power on a fall of 125 feet in the space of a mile. Here the first grist mill was built by Mr. D. W. Church, in 1811, for Mr. Parish, and a distillery was started the same season by Mr. Hoard, and operated by him for many years thereafter. In 1812-13 the place received large accessions from the inhabitants living on the frontier, on account of the danger they apprehended from the war, and this gave business and life to the settlement.

A lamentable affair occurred in town in the fall of 1812. A fiend in human form, by the name of B——, living on the edge of Stockholm, committed a crime and was sent to jail in Ogdensburg. While undergoing his trial at the June session, he threatened vengeance against the neighborhood where the crime was committed, and especially against Mrs. Miller, one of the principal witnesses against him. Shortly after he broke jail and was not seen until the morning on Monday, October 23, following, crossing a bridge near the line of Pierrepont. On the

following Wednesday morning Mr. Miller went to a neighbor's to get fire to start his own. On his return he found that Mrs. Miller was gone, but her shoes and stockings and part of her clothing were lying on the floor. A search was instituted but proved fruitless. On Friday night of the same week several houses and barns, including the culprit's own house in the vicinity were burned, and on Saturday morning the jail bird was seen crossing the bridge and was followed up and arrested at Carthage, having in his possession a stolen rifle. He was sent to State's prison and died there. In the following spring Mrs. Miller's body was found in the woods about three miles above Parishville, her head having been severed from the body and lying some distance away.

In the summer of 1812 a large three story building was erected by Daniel W. Church for the proprietor, for a tavern, at a cost of \$12,000; it was burned in 1875. A forge was built and put in operation for a time in early years. In 1813 progress in the village was marked, among other buildings erected being one intended for an academy, which was used for a town hall, school purposes, for religious meetings and public purposes until 1854, when it was burned. The first school was taught in 1813 by Harriet Bronson in Daniel Hoard's barn; a school house was soon after erected. Dr. Francis Parker, a native of Vermont, was the first practicing physician in town. In January, 1820, J. & J. Hoit paid \$25 for water privilege for a clothier's factory. Considerable manufacturing, especially in lumber and its products, has been carried on at this point. The Parishville Lumber Company and S. L. Clark & Son now operate large saw mills, and the latter also a butter factory; and A. M. Randall a planing mill. The present grist mill is on the site of the original mill and is operated by C. J. Newell, jr. E. Whittaker has a saw mill outside of the village. The merchants of the place are Newton & Gilmore, H. L. Daggett, Adams Brothers, H. J. Sanford, J. J. Campbell and W. W. Baker. Two hotels are conducted here, the Eagle House by Myron G. Hastings, and the Commercial House by A. F. Cole. Fred D. Gilmore is postmaster.

Parishville Center.—This is a small hamlet four miles west of the village. There has been very little business done here. G. W. Boodey is now the postmaster and carries on a store.

At Allen's Falls, in the northern part of the town, a post-office has been established recently, and W. N. Crouch is the present postmaster, and operates a grist mill and a small machine shop.

The post-office at West Parishville is in charge of Charles B. Willis.

Religious Societies.—The Congregational missionaries held services in the settlement as early as 1811, but no regular church was organized until August 7, 1823, which was by a council consisting of the Rev. Mr. Parmelee of Stockholm, Rev. Oliver Eastman, pastor, Rev. Mr. Constant Southworth of Canton, Rev. R. Pettibone of Hopkinton, Mr. Henry Winchester from Madrid and Deacon Samuel P. Reynolds of Potsdam, with eleven members. The society was incorporated April 23, 1827, with Noran Rockwell, James Hardy and George A. Flower, trustees. A stone church was built in 1834, at a cost of \$3,000. It was burned in 1854, and a new church building erected. The services are now held (1893) with the Methodists. W. F. York is the present pastor.

A Baptist society was formed at the Lower Falls in October, 1823, with thirteen members. On the 5th of April, 1831, a society was organized at the village, with Graton Brand, Seymour Flower and David Burdit, trustees. They built a church, which was also burned in the great fire of 1854. A new edifice was erected and in 1870 a parsonage was purchased. In 1874 the church and house were repaired, at a cost of \$500. The property was then worth about \$4,000. Rev. E. E. Brown is the present pastor.

The first Methodist class was formed in 1818, though meetings had been held previous to that date, and a society was organized March 10, 1828. During that year the first church was built near the Center. A reorganization took place in August, 1833, and again in October, 1846, soon after which the church was removed to the village, repaired and refitted. The organization took the title of "The Parishville Village Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church." In 1832 a Protestant society of Methodists was formed from the Methodist Episcopal society, and retained its organization until 1843, when it was absorbed by the Wesleyan Methodist organization and took the latter name. In 1859–60 the parsonage was built, and the present house of worship was dedicated in 1867. The present pastor is W. F. York; membership about sixty.

A Free-will Baptist society was formed in the southwest part of the town in September, 1859, and a church built in the same year at a cost of \$2,000. There has been no regular pastor in recent years.

The usual bounties were offered for wolves and other obnoxious animals during the early period of the settlement.

Following is a list of the supervisors of the town from its formation, with years of service :

Daniel W. Church, 1814; Abijah Abbott, 1815; Daniel Hoard, 1816-21; William Allen, 1822; Daniel Hoard, 1823; William Allen, 1824-31; John Brownell, 1832-34; William Allen, 1835-37; John Hoyt, 1838, 1839; John Brownell, 1840, 1841; Ethan H. Pease, 1842-44; Sylvanus B. Merrill, 1845-47; Erasmus D. Brooks, 1848, 1849; Nathan Christy, 1850, 1851; William F. Gurley, 1852, 1853; E. D. Brooks, 1854, 1855; Parker W. Rose, 1856-58; Austin Wilks, 1859, 1860; Elam Marsh, 1861-63; Allen Whipple, 1864-69; P. W. Rose, 1870-74; Edward H. Abram, 1875-87; Fred. D. Gilmore, 1888-92; Royal Newton, 1893-94.

CHAPTER XXXV.

THE TOWN OF FOWLER--ORGANIZED IN 1815.

THIS was the fifteenth town erected by an act of the Legislature passed April 15, 1815. The first town meeting was directed to be held at the house of Noah Holcomb, which met on April 15, 1816, where the following officers were chosen: Supervisor, Theodosius O. Fowler; town clerk, Simeon Hazleton; assessors, Noah Holcomb, Eben Cole, Benjamin Brown; commissioners of highways, John Parker, Noah Holcomb; overseers of poor, Noah Holcomb, Benjamin Brown; overseers of highways, Simeon Hazleton, Samuel B. Sprague; constable and collector, Alvan Wright; commissioners of schools, Alvan Wright, Simeon Hazleton, Elam Cole. On the 10th of April, 1818, the townships of Edwards and Fitzwilliam were attached to Fowler and taken from Russell. These were taken from Fowler in the subsequent erection of Edwards.

The only vote taken in town for the destruction of obnoxious animals was in 1824, when a bounty was offered for wolves and wildcats agreeable to the late law.

The town lies on the southwestern borders of the county, bordering on both Lewis and Jefferson counties, with Gouverneur and Rossie on the northwest; Hermon on the north; Edwards on the east, and Pitcairn on the south. The principal watercourse is the Oswegatchie, which crosses the town in a northwesterly direction, while the south branch of that river flows across the southeastern corner of the town and then takes a northerly direction and passes through Fullerville on into Edwards, where it joins the main river. Into these streams small tributaries flow, the principal ones being the outlets of Sylvia and Chub lakes. In the western part are Sawyer's and Shingle creeks. The surface of the town is rough and hilly, broken by rocky ranges, with productive soil between and along the streams. The town now embraces the survey township of Kilkenny, in Great Tract No. 3, and a small portion of that of Portaferry, No. 11. The town takes its name from Theodosius Fowler, a Revolutionary officer of the city of New York, to whom, and Robert Gilchrist, Kilkenny township fell in the division of the Great Tract. On the 3d of August, 1810, Gilchrist conveyed his interest to Fowler, and the latter on the 15th of May, 1821, conveyed the whole to his son, Theodosius O. Fowler, under whom the settlement of the locality was chiefly promoted, though it had been begun by Gilchrist and the elder Fowler.

The first purchaser with the view of permanent settlement was Gen. James Haile, who made a tour of exploration in 1807 and selected a tract one mile square covering the site of the village of Hailesborough, which was named from him. In the same year he began erecting mills upon the superior water power of that locality, where the Oswegatchie falls eighty-four feet in half a mile, and within a mile above has an equal descent. Eleven years later General Haile removed his family to his purchase, and there he died December 17, 1821. Other very early settlers were Ebenezer Parker, John Ryan, S. Cleveland, Lemuel Arnold, John Parker, Samuel B. Sprague, Noah Holcomb, Oliver Wright, Alvin Wright, Simeon Hazleton, Benjamin Brown, Richard Merrill, Eben Cole and Jedediah Kingsley. Theodosius O. Fowler came to Kilkenny in 1814, and insisted that his father should not only give him almost the entire township, but should also build him a stately mansion. Upon the granting of this request, a site was chosen on the

shores of the beautiful lake then called "Lake Kilkenny," but rechristened Sylvia Lake from Miss Sylvia De Pau, of New York, whom the young man was to wed. In 1816 the erection of the mansion was begun on a site now embraced in the farm of John L. Parker, occupied by D. E. Parker. About three years later it was finished at a cost of \$16,000. Here Mr. Fowler lived in elegant style for many years. He sold his estate in 1838 to Thomas D. Carpenter, from whom it passed to Mr. Parker. The wood-work of the mansion was burned about 1872, and the stones in the walls were removed and placed in buildings in Gouverneur. Mr. Fowler died in 1861.

There are many descendants of the worthy old settlers of this town still living, among whom may be mentioned Ira Arnold, James Hazleton, Asa Woodcock, father of D. P. Woodcock, and others. Settlements were not numerous previous to the War of 1812, but a few years after that event the town filled up rapidly. The first marriage was that of John Parker to Elizabeth S. Sackett, in 1812. He settled on the south branch of the Oswegatchie, a little below the site of Fullerville, on the Russell turnpike, and there he opened a tavern for the accommodation of the public. Mr. Parker died in 1866, aged eighty-three years. Elijah Sackett was the first person who died in the town; his death occurred at the Haile settlement in 1812. During the war several families left the town fearing Indian depredations, and settlement was not active again until about 1820.

This town was originally covered with a dense forest, a considerable portion of which was valuable for lumber, the manufacture of which gave occupation to settlers in connection with farming for some years. Tanning was also carried on quite extensively until the supply of bark became diminished. At the present time dairying is followed, but not so largely as in other towns, the character of which is better adapted to grazing. In quite recent years an immense industry has been inaugurated through the manufacture of pulp and talc, as explained further on. There are fifteen school districts in the town, where schools are generously supported, and district No. 1, at Little York, and district No. 4, at Hailesborough, are graded schools with two departments.

Little York (now Fowler).—The first settlement at this hamlet was made by Samuel B. Sprague, who came from Gouverneur in 1811.

Several families came here during the War of 1812, and they gave the name of "Little York" to the place, in memory of the then recent capture of Toronto, which then bore that name. A store was opened here early by William Lawrence, who came from New York to take charge of the Fowler Mansion. He was succeeded by Martin Mitchell, Justus Pickett and E. W. Abbott. Another early merchant was Aaron Rowley, who was succeeded by Simeon Hazleton and his sons. A public house was built by Jason Wright, who was succeeded by various landlords. Here the meetings and elections for the town were commonly held. The post-office was established in November, 1821, T. O. Fowler being the first postmaster; it was for many years the only post-office in the town. The present merchants of the place are G. C. Davis, J. F. Herrick, and L. L. Austin, the latter being also postmaster. The hotel is kept by R. E. Webb. There has never been any manufacturing at this point. A bed of red hematite iron ore was discovered here on the land of Justus Pickett, and opened in 1833 by the proprietors of the Fullerville Iron Works, who, with others, took out considerable of the ore. Nothing is now being done in the town in this line.

Hailesborough.—This village is situated very near the northern line of the town on the Oswegatchie. The settlement of the site is described a few pages back. Under the terms of purchase by General Haile he was obliged to erect mills within a year, and so energetically did he push his work that the saw-mill was in operation before the close of the year 1807, while the following season saw a grist mill with one run of quarried stone in operation. The building of these mills was the real beginning of improvement in the town. The old saw-mill with various repairs stood until 1873, when it was rebuilt by Clark & Howard. The grist mill was carried away by a flood in 1809; was rebuilt the next year, and in 1819 a second run of stones was added. This was operated until 1844, when the third mill was built by H. H. Haile, son of the general. This property passed into possession of the International Talc Company about 1881. This is a strong business organization for the prosecution of the important and growing talc industry, and has absorbed a number of mills and other property. Among these, besides the one just mentioned, are a mill built in 1881 by the Natural Dam Pulp Company, and the mill built in 1884-5 by the St. Lawrence Pulp

Company. (Further details of this business are given in the history of Gouverneur.) In 1825 Jasper Clark began quarrying, sawing and working the veined limestone, resembling coarse marble, which is found here. The business was abandoned, chiefly on account of the coarse grain of stone. About the same time a carding mill was started by Raymond Austin, who was succeeded by Addison Giles, and James and Edwin McIntosh; the latter changed it into or added to it a woolen cloth factory. J. H. Abbott purchased an interest in the factory and later E. W. Abbott bought the remaining interest. The business was prosperous for some years, employing twenty hands; but in 1891 it passed by lease into the hands of the Abestos Pulp Company, and is now used in the manufacture of talc; the company are Rochester capitalists. Jesse Banister started a cabinet shop about 1850, which after various changes passed to Carpenter & Tupper; while in use as a wood working shop it burned about 1871, and was rebuilt by J. H. Carpenter, and is now carried on by him as a planing mill, sash factory, etc. An upper leather tannery was started about 1865 by Morse & Carpenter and operated twelve or fifteen years. It was subsequently changed to a grist mill and is now run by C. A. Clark.

The first merchant at Hailesborough of consequence was probably William Hurlbut, who began business about 1825. He was succeeded by Justus Pickit, who continued to his death in 1842. Other later merchants were Horace Barnes, John R. Stewart, Theodore Clark, Mathias Fithian, S. D. Rich, and J. T. McCombs. The present merchants are Edwin Nobles, A. A. Potter & Co., and Coats & Ayers.

A hotel was opened about 1835 by William Hurlbut, and was kept later by George P. Holmes, Apollos Leggett, and S. D. Rich, the present landlord. The post-office at Hailesborough was established in 1858 with S. M. Farmer as postmaster. The present official is Miss Delight Coats. (For the War of the Rebellion see Chapter XV).

Fullerville.—This village is in the southeastern part of the town where John Parker built his early saw mill, in 1813, on the south branch of the Oswegatchie, as before related. This mill was burned in 1822 and rebuilt in the next year. It was almost the only improvement there until the coming of four brothers from Vermont named Fuller—Sheldon, Stillman, Heman and Ashbel. They formed a business firm under

the name of S. Fuller & Co. They had experience in iron working in the town of Rossie, and at once began the erection of a blast furnace on the west side of the river; it was finished in 1833, and put in operation on ores from the Little York mine before noticed, bog ores from Edwards, and the magnetic ores from Jayville and Clifton. The admission not long afterwards of a Mr. Maddock changed the firm to Fullers & Maddock; but the latter soon retired. The furnace finished its last blast in October, 1837, having produced about 3,500 tons of iron. In 1846 the firm of Fullers & Peck, composed of Sheldon Fuller, Leman Fuller and Daniel Peck, rebuilt the old furnace and put in the hot blast. They operated the works with fair success until 1861, when they were closed. Ten years later Daniel Sterling took up the industry, but closed down in two years. In 1875 the property was purchased by Bixby, Clark & Co., who put in a new tuyere and other improvements. A little later George H. Clark became the proprietor and continued operations to about 1882, when the business was given up for good. Distance from railroads, character of ores, distance from mines, and other conditions combined to render the business unprofitable.

The Fullers built a grist mill on the east side of the river, which with fifteen acres of adjoining land was sold to Rockwell, Bullard & Co. (Edwin Rockwell, Luther Bullard, Chester H. Benton, Oliver Benton), in 1838. Two years later this firm finished a forge for making blooms from the ore. After various vicissitudes in the hands of different parties this business was given up about 1850.

The saw mill and grist mill here, formerly owned by Belmat & Brayton, passed recently to possession of the Oswegatchie Wood Pulp Company, a strong business organization which is developing the pulp business on extensive lines. The company is composed of F. H. Hale, president; S. H. Austin, secretary and treasurer; Charles Fuller, assistant secretary; and George H. Clark. This mill was burned in the fall of 1892, and is now being rebuilt. On the river a little above Fullerville was formerly a saw-mill, cheese box factory, and shingle mill, owned by Charles H. Sprague. This has lately been changed to a pulp mill and is owned by Sprague & Keller.

The first mercantile business at Fullerville was by Fuller & Co. in connection with their other interests. Rockwell, Bullard & Co. also

kept a store, and another was opened about 1865 by F. H. Davidson. The present merchants are C. D. Carr and Lloyd Loomis. The first public house was kept by Charles G. Edgerton on the east side of the river, which was closed many years ago. About 1839 a hotel was opened on the west side by James R. Bignall, which was also finally closed. The Franklin House was opened about 1850 by Truelove Brewster; various proprietors succeeded. The hotel is now kept by Thomas Whalen.

The post-office was established in 1832 with Heman Fuller, postmaster. The present official is Charles Fuller.

There was formerly a post-office at "West Fowler," three miles west of Little York, in 1850, with Thomas Mitchell postmaster. A little settlement called "Homer's Mills" existed two miles northeast of Hailesborough, named from William Homer, who had a saw mill, shingle mill, butter tub factory, etc., there. They have passed out of use. What is known as the Willard mill, on the Chub Lake outlet near the Hermon line, was built by Thaddeus H. Willard, and is now operated by Charles Potter. Hiram Baxter built a mill on the river northeast of Little York, and on the same dam was a grist mill, and above these, near the Edwards line, was the Holcomb mill, built by Obadiah Jenkins. All of these have passed into disuse. Simeon Hazleton built a saw mill on the Sylvia Lake outlet as early as 1820; he was the only owner. John Frazier built a mill in early times on Sawyer's Creek above West Fowler. It was remodeled into a circular saw mill and operated by David Myers. Both of these mills are abandoned. A circular saw mill on Sawyer's Creek near the Pitcairn line was remodeled from the old Glazier mill and is now operated by E. & J. O. Davis. The mills known as the Knowlton mill on Sawyer's Creek, built by Erastus Knowlton; the Draper mill on the same stream, and the one built by John L. Parker and operated by E. H. Kellogg, are all abandoned.

Following are the names of supervisors of the town, with years of service:

Theodosius O. Fowler, 1817; Benjamin Brown (to fill vacancy), 1818; Eben Cole, 1818 to 1821, inclusive; Justus Pickit, 1825 to 1829, 1831-32, 1837-38; Stillman Fuller, 1830, 1833-34. William Hurlbut, 1835-36; Henry H. Haile, 1839-40-41; Asa L. Hazleton, 1842-43; Alfred Burt, 1844-45; Heman Fuller, 1846-47; Addison Giles, 1848-49, 1855-56-57-58; Thomas J. Hazleton, 1850-51, 1853-54, 1859, 1865; Emory

W. Abbott, 1852 and 1860 to 1864, inclusive; Daniel Peck, 1866 to 1875, inclusive; Abner H. Johnson, 1876-77; Geo. W. Kelly, 1878-82; Simeon H. Austin, 1883; Henry W. Johnson, 1884-87; Wm. T. Clark, 1888-90; Simeon H. Austin, 1891; Wm. T. Clark, 1892-94 .

RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES.

A Baptist church was organized in this town as early as January, 1822, under Elder Jonathan Paine, with thirteen members. Through various vicissitudes and periods of depression this society was kept alive until 1876, when the last services were held under Rev. C. H. Dike. A Baptist society of Antwerp and Fowler was organized in 1825 and built a church at Steele's Corners, in Antwerp. This subsequently went out of existence.

Methodist services were held in this town in common with the Congregationalists, at an early day; but the first records of an organization take us back only to 1837, when a Methodist society was in flourishing existence in Fullerville, with the Rev. N. R. Peck as pastor. About the year 1845 they purchased the unfinished building of the Presbyterians and completed and used it. Regular services were kept up until about 1865, but in recent years, and at present, they have no pastor, services being occasionally held by a pastor from Edwards. A Methodist society was organized in Fowler recently and the present church edifice was built in 1892. The pastor is Rev. L. T. Conrad, who also preaches at Natural Dam, in Gouverneur; both of these small societies are in the Gouverneur charge.

A Presbyterian organization was effected at Fullerville soon after 1830 with about fifteen members. A Rev. Mr. Batchelor was the pastor for some time, and the church edifice was begun, which was sold to the Methodists, as before stated, when the organization went down.

The First Universalist church of Gouverneur and Fowler was organized January 26, 1832, and for many years was the strongest religious organization in the town. Simeon Hazleton and twenty-five others were the original members. By June of the following year the membership was seventy-two. This society was succeeded by the Little York Universalist Society, organized in 1841. A church was built there at a cost of \$1,200, most of which was given by Simeon Hazle-

ton. The society subsequently diminished, and the church was sold to the Baptists.

The "First Universalist Society of Gouverneur and Hailesborough" was formed January 27, 1849, with eighteen members. Rev. C. Dodge was the pastor. In 1860 a Union church was built on land donated by H. H. Haile. In January 1861, the "Universalist Union Society of Hailesborough" was formed with Francis Farmer, William T. Bart, and Daniel G. Sartwell as trustees. This pulpit is now supplied by Rev. J. S. Lee, of Canton.

In 1826 Elders Dodge and Waite organized the West Fowler Free Will Baptist church, with Rev. Amasa Chandler as pastor. In 1852 a church edifice costing \$1,300 was built. The last pastor in that church was Rev. B. F. Jefferson, and the members have for many years attended the church at Fowler (Little York) and at Fullerville. At the former place they purchased the building of the Universalists, and at the latter place worshiped in the church of the regular Baptists. Rev. C. Kernahan is the pastor.

CHAPTER XXXVI.

THE TOWN OF PIERREPONT—ORGANIZED IN 1818.

THIS was the sixteenth town erected by an Act of the Legislature, passed April 15, 1818. The territory was originally a large one in area, and was taken from Russell and Potsdam April 15, 1818, and formerly under their jurisdiction, and embraced the townships of Emilyville, Chaumont, Clifton, Clare, and so much of De Witt as would lie east of a continuation of the west line of said township to the rear line of Canton. Emilyville was taken off and annexed to Fine in the forming of that town, March 27, 1844. Chaumont and Clifton were taken off to constitute the new town of Clifton April 21, 1868, and Clare was taken off and made a town by that name in 1882. (See history of these several towns.)

The first town meeting was held at the house of Cyrus Grannis, March 1, 1819, and the following officers elected: Cyrus Grannis, supervisor; Andrew A. Crampton, clerk; William Yale, Elisha Woodruff, Gardner Cox, assessors; Peter R. Leonard, Joseph Dorothy, poormasters; Flavius J. Curtis, Ezra Crary, Samuel Belding, commissioners of roads; Richard Weller, constable and collector; Seth Hale, overseer of highways; F. J. Curtis, Ebenezer Tupper, Gardner Cox, commissioners of schools; Cyrus Grannis, William Yale, A. A. Crampton, inspectors of schools; Joseph Dorothy, Seth Hale, F. J. Curtis, Henry Axtell, fence-viewers; E. Tupper, P. R. Leonard, pound-keepers.

Pierrepoint received its name from Hezekiah B. Pierrepoint, who owned a large share of its territory, and under whose administration, through agents, most of it has been settled. Portions of it are still owned by his descendants. The surface of the town is diversified with hills and valleys, and the soil is especially adapted to grazing, the principal occupation of the inhabitants at present being the making of cheese and butter, for which there are five or six factories now in operation.

It is a remarkable fact in the history of this locality that the celebrated Frenchwoman, Madam De Stael, once owned a portion of the township of Clare which was in the township of Pierrepoint until recent years. She invested money here upon the advice of Gouverneur Morris, with whom she was acquainted. From Mr. Hough we learn that on the 7th of October, 1806, he wrote her as follows:

It has occurred to me that you would do well to purchase the remainder of the township of Clare. It lies next to that of Ballybeen (Russell), which is rapidly increasing in population. Thus in time a revenue will be drawn from it, inconsiderable indeed at first, but subsequently of great importance. Now such a provision for a son is of more value than thrice the amount of money. The one directs to industry and economy, the other excites to dissipation, unless indolence is allowed to exercise its enervating power. It would perhaps be possible to purchase the remainder of Clare at the rate of one dollar an acre. It certainly would not be necessary to go higher than two dollars.

Quoting further from Mr. Hough, he says relative to the title to parts of this town as follows:

On the partition of lands between McCormick and others, 15,200 acres were conveyed to Herman Le Roy and Wm. Bayard, in trust for this lady. They were subsequently

conveyed to Theodosius O. Fowler, and in 1846 purchased by S. Pratt and John L. Russell, upon directions to sell by the Duc de Broglie and Ada Holstein de Staël, his wife, the only surviving child of Madame de Staël. In 1847 a question of alienage of the Duchess de Broglie, and of the operation of the New York statute of trusts, having arisen, the legislature, by separate acts, confirmed the title of Russell and Pratt to the Clare lands, and of Livingston to the Clifton lands, similarly circumstanced.

Between the years 1864 and 1868, Wm. H. Sawyer and Leslie W. Russell, of Canton, purchased for themselves and Samuel C. Wead, of Malone, the west half of this township, since which it has been rapidly settled. The east half of the township is owned by Marcus Ball, of Troy, and is practically unsettled. The Pierrepont, Fine and Watson turnpike runs from north to south through the west half of the town, and all the farms are upon this road. About 2,000 acres of land are cleared and improved, and 2,000 acres more in process of clearing. The land lying back from the road is considered the best for farming. The timber is mostly hard wood, with hemlock, pine and spruce.

In the summer of 1799 Judge Raymond and others, engaged in surveying into townships the great northern purchase, had a provision camp near the village of East Pierrepont. Some of his men, near the close of the season, becoming weary and mutinous, resolved to leave without consent before the job of surveying was completed. They were intending to take the compass, at all hazards to those remaining behind, to guide them through the southern forest. Mr. Raymond having failed to persuade them to relinquish their purpose, privately stole out of the camp on the evening previous to their intended departure and hid his compass. The mutineers, failing to get possession of the compass, dared not undertake a journey through the woods without it, and became sullen over the matter. Mr. Raymond at length succeeded in convincing them that it was for their interest to continue the survey until it was completed, and then return home honorably. After consulting with each other they promised obedience, when the instrument was produced, and the labors continued till completed.

There was a tradition among the Indians which was told the surveyors when running out the town of Pierrepont, that there was a silver mine near the falls on Grass River, in the township No. 3, which was worked a little about 1776, but was stopped by order of the government

soon after it was begun. The Indian trail from St. Regis to Black River runs through Pierrepont by way of Fall River.

The first settlement in this town was made by Flavius J. Curtis, who located in the northeast corner about 1806-7. Further settlement was mostly postponed until after the opening of the turnpike from Plattsburg to Carthage in 1812-13, which passed through the town and called settlers to its vicinity. Henry Axtell came from Vermont in 1813 and settled on lot 44, and in the next year his son, Henry Edwin Axtell, was born, the first birth in the town. About the same time Cyrus Grannis, then agent for Mr. Pierrepont, built a large frame house near Pierrepont Center and opened a tavern, which was probably the first in the town. Ebenezer Tupper came in 1813 and settled on the east side of the Raquette River, where the turnpike crosses it. He also opened a public house. Peter Ripley Leonard came from Shoreham, Vt., and settled in Canton in 1803, with his brother Moses. Both removed to Pierrepont in 1813, the former settling half a mile southwest of the Center, where his son Charles afterwards lived. Moses settled on the site of the Center village; they and their descendants were prominent in the town. Zuriel Waterman settled in 1813 on what was known as the "Waterman Hill," and has descendants in the town. Others who came that year were Davis Dunton, Foster Shaw, Alanson Woodruff, Joseph Mather and Clark Hutchins. Andrew A. Crampton came from Pittsford, Vt., in 1815, and settled a quarter of a mile southwest of the Center, where he lived fifty-one years; he was a leading citizen, was elected town clerk at the first town meeting, held several other offices, and was postmaster twenty-four years. His son now lives at the Center.

Appleton Crary was the first one of that name to locate in town, which he did in 1816, settling on the Canton Road. Nathan Crary, jr., then living in Potsdam, taught the first school in 1815-16, and afterwards moved into the town. Edward Crary settled at what became known as Crary's Mills, which mills he built. Nathan Crary, sr., came to Potsdam in 1805 and lived there to 1824, when he moved into Pierrepont and settled on lot 4, which became part of his son Stephen's farm; his descendants are still living in town. Ephraim Butterfield came from Vermont in 1804, served in the War of 1812, and in 1815

settled in Pierrepont on the farm occupied in recent years by his son Horace. Christopher Leonard, father of Christopher Leonard, jr., settled on lot 45, and Shubael Crandall came from Vermont in 1817 with ox teams, fourteen days being required for the journey. Mitchell Hamilton settled in Hopkinton in 1806, removed to Canton in 1811, and to Pierrepont in 1825, where he died in 1854; his descendants are still living in town. In the northeast part of the town the first settlement was made on the Raquette River by Gardner Cox, who bought the water privilege in 1817. John P. Dimick purchased a piece of land adjoining; they were both from Vermont. In March, 1818, Benjamin Cox, who had joined his brother in the purchase, moved in his family. Within four years of the advent of the Cox family several others came in at his solicitation and settled on both sides of the river. Samuel Bancroft came in 1816, Reuben Dorothy in 1818, Asa Briggs in 1820, and Samuel Belding in 1818; most of these have descendants now in the town. Others who came about that time were Seth Hale and David Bradley.

Pierrepont Center.—This small village is situated at the intersection of the Canton and Colton road with the St. Lawrence turnpike, nine miles from Canton and ten from Potsdam. The first grist and saw mills in the town were erected on Grannis Brook by Cyrus Grannis, near this village. The grist mill long ago disappeared and a saw mill has occupied the site; but there has been little done with it at present. Eldoras Cochran is in charge of it. There are two other saw mills in the town. A cheese factory is located here, operated now by John Coon, which is one of the five cheese factories in the town. There is also one creamery. Chauncey Thomas was an early blacksmith at this place, and built the first frame house. Benjamin Squire was the first merchant and Andrew Crampton the first postmaster. The present postmaster is B. P. Hubbard, who has filled the position a great many years and carries on a store. Charles Beekman is the other merchant of the place.

Hannawa Falls.—This place has had other names such as "Cox's Mills," "East Pierrepont" and "Ellsworth." It is a small village in the northeast part of the town on the Raquette River. In 1818 Gardner and Benjamin Cox (who have been mentioned among the settlers),

and John P. Dimick, got out the frame for a saw mill, and in the summer of 1819 the dam was built and the mill erected. In 1822 Gardner Cox built a grist mill on the west bank of the river, with a single run of rock stones. Two years later a run of burr stones was added and the place took the name of "Cox's Mills." A bridge was built across the river in 1828, and in 1836 the first mill was replaced by a stone mill which was burned in 1869. It was rebuilt in 1877 and is now operated as a feed mill under the ownership of Thomas Bicknell, who also owns a small saw mill. In 1845 Gardner Cox built a starch factory which produced about thirty tons annually. In 1858 it was changed to a corn starch factory, which continued three years. The building was burned in 1872. In 1852 a large gang saw mill was erected here, which was operated for a time and was burned. A woolen factory, wagon factory and machine shop have been operated here in the past; but they have all been abandoned. The dam first built, or a portion of it, is still standing, as is also the stone house built by Gardner Cox in 1838. Cybele Kelsey and Martin Welch were the first merchants in the place and had an ashery and a starch factory. The first tavern was erected about 1835 and was kept by Sidney Lanphear. The first postmaster was John P. Dimick, in 1832; the present official is Mrs. H. G. Carpenter, who also keeps a store.

There is a post-office and small settlement at West Pierrepont

In 1822 a bounty of \$1.00 for foxes and \$5 00 for wolves was offered. The poor fund had accumulated in 1829 to \$575.62 over and above the expenditures for such charities, and this sum was invested, by consent of the Legislature, and the proceeds applied to the support of schools. In 1846 the town voted the sum of \$800, legalized by act of the Legislature, and erected a town hall near where the Canton and Colton road crosses the turnpike. The hall served the purpose of a church, there being no meeting-house in town at the time.

Following is a list of the supervisors of the town, with the years of their service:

C. Grannis, 1819; John Axtell, 1820-21; Ezra Crary, 1822-23; Benjamin Squire, 1824-29; August 22, 1829, Gardner Cox, to fill vacancy; G. Cox, 1830-32, '40; Samuel Northrup, 1833-38; Paine Converse 1839; A. A. Crampton, 1841-42; Joshua Manley, 1843, '44, '46, '47; Orrin A. Howard, 1845, '57, '58, '66, '67, '68; Truman Smith, 1848-49; Asa W. Briggs, 1850-51; Peter F. Ryerson, 1852-53; Edwin A. Mer-

ritt, 1854, '55, '56; Benjamin F. Hamilton, 1859-60; Martin Welch, 1861, '62, '63; Ansel B. Hamilton, 1864-65; L. Crampton, 1866-70; A. C. Leonard, 1871-72; William A. Sherman, 1873, '74, '75, '76; 1877-86, Darwin H. Merritt; 1887-88, J. Ingraham Leonard; 1889-94, John B. Squires.

Religious Societies.—Services were held in this town in very early years by Rev. Ezra Healy, a Methodist, and in 1816, by Rev. A. Baldwin, an Episcopal clergyman. Down to 1844 no religious society existed at the Falls, the settlers in that section going to Potsdam to church. On January 3, 1844, the Methodist Episcopal church at East Pierrepont (Hannawa Falls) was incorporated, with Gardner Cox, Nathan Christy, Levi Fuller, John Hicks and Harry Train, trustees. Rev. Mathew Bennett was the first pastor. This society is now in existence, but with small membership and irregular services. A Presbyterian society was organized here and the congregation joined with the Methodists in the erection of a house of worship, but that organization has gone out of existence.

A Free Will Baptist church was organized at the Center, September 14, 1850, by Rev. J. W. Lewis. Rev. William Whitfield was chosen pastor, and continued there many years; but in recent times the church has languished and at the present time there is no pastor and no regular service.

The first Methodist Episcopal church of Pierrepont, located at "Curtis Corners," was organized January 5, 1853, at the house of Joseph Martin. The first trustees were Charles Smead, Chester Mott, John Martin, Daniel Church and Darius N. Curtis. A neat church was soon erected, for which a bell was presented by H. E. Pierrepont of Brooklyn, N. Y. There is no settled pastor, and only irregular services are held.

What was called the Free Church Association of this town was organized at the Center in September, 1884, and a building was erected the same year. A similar organization was effected under the name of the Beech Plains Free church in 1875. A church was erected in 1880, but it has no pastor at present.

A Union church is in existence at the Center, where Rev. Mr. Irish from Colton holds service; no settled pastor.

The Seventh Day Adventists of Pierrepont organized a church June 28, 1874, with Milo Western, Orange Chollar and Arden Eels as trus-

tees. Elder Edward Holcomb is the present pastor, and there are about twenty-five members.

There is a Union church at Hannawa Falls (Methodist and Presbyterian), over which Rev. Alfred Page is pastor.

CHAPTER XXXVII.

THE TOWN OF MORRISTOWN—ORGANIZED IN 1821.

THIS was the seventeenth town erected by an act of the Legislature passed March 27, 1821. It was No. 9 of the original township called "Hague," and formerly under the jurisdiction of Oswegatchie. There are two versions as to the origin of the name of the town. One is that it was named after the Morris family, they being among the original proprietors or owners of a portion of the lands of the county. Another is, which seems to be the correct one, that the town was so named on the suggestion of David Ford. Morristown in New Jersey is a place where most of the Ford family of that day were born, hence the name.

At the first town meeting held in that year the following officers were chosen: Supervisor, David Ford; clerk, David Hill; assessors, John Canfield, Paschal Miller, and Horace Aldrich; collector, Henry Hooker; overseers of the poor, John Hooker, Daniel W. Church, and John K. Thurber; commissioners of highways, William Swain, Alexander B. Miller, and William R. Ward; commissioners of schools, Powell Davis and James Burnham; inspectors of schools, Erastus Northam, John Grannis, and Alexander R. Miller.

The area of this town was reduced in 1827, by the erection of the town of Hammond; and again by the erection of Macomb in 1841. The town lies upon the St. Lawrence River, and between that river and Black Lake, and now contains 27,573 acres. The surface is rolling and rises almost abruptly from the waters mentioned, and on a gradually elevation towards the center. It is watered, apart from the river and lake, by Chippewa Creek, which flows through the central part from east

to west (see page 112). The soil is sandy, loam overlying the Potsdam sandstone, which, in lighter color, crops out in many places. While grains and vegetables were grown to a considerable extent in former years, the larger portion of the farming community now devote their attention to dairying. There is little manufacturing in the town, and the mercantile business is also limited in extent.

A survey of this town was made prior to its permanent settlement in 1799 by Jacob Brown, and a village plat was laid out called "Morrisville" on the site of Morristown village, and another called "Marysburgh" on the site of Edwardsville.

The territory embraced in this town was first settled through the agency of Col. David Ford, who in the summer of 1804 visited the locality for the purpose of exploration. He did not, however, make his permanent settlement until 1808. He was a native of New Jersey, a brother of Nathan Ford, the famous pioneer. Mr. Ford settled on the site of the present village of Morristown, and evinced his true appreciation of the natural surroundings by his selection of the rising hillside overlooking the river for the nucleus of the hamlet. He was the first supervisor of the town and a man of prominence. He built the first house here, which is still standing and owned by James Holliday.

Soon after the opening of Mr. Ford's settlement Arnold Smith came in and opened the first public house. John Canfield, John Hooker and his son Henry settled near the village site. Mr. Canfield built the first store house here, and in 1817 erected the first wharf. He was one of the first Board of Assessors in the town, and lived on the site of the present Frontier House. John Hooker was one of the first overseers of the poor, and his son was the first collector.

The Black Lake region in the south part of the town was settled a little previous to 1810 by John K. Thurber, as mentioned in the Oswegatchie settlement; he was one of the first overseers of the poor. During the year 1810 Henry Ellenwood, Henry Harrison, Ephraim Story, Benjamin Tubbs, and Benjamin Goodwin settled in that section.

The central and eastern parts of the town were further settled in 1817-18, when a large number (for the time) of immigrants came in, giving the local appellation of the "English Settlement" to a certain

section, which name still survives, as also do many descendants of those settlers. They were Robert Long, George Bell, James McDougall, Robert Johnson, Edward Lovett, William Arnold, William Holliday (an Irishman) Thomas Carter, William Wilson, George Couper, William Osburne, Thomas Baldwin, all of whom came in 1817, and John Pringle, Thomas Young, John Taylor, Joseph Taylor, John Wilson, Joseph Couper, and probably a few others who came in the following year. Other settlements are noted further on.

The few dwellers were considerably excited in July, 1812, when the *Julia* of the United States navy, and the British vessel, the *Earl of Moira*, met in conflict in the river opposite the settlement (see war of 1812, page 139.) It is said that Mr. Ford and his family secreted themselves in the cellar of the public house and remained there until the firing ceased.

After recovering from the effects of the cold seasons of 1816-17, which caused much destitution and suffering in most parts of the country, settlement in this town became active and was given something of an impetus by an offer to mechanics of a village lot and a park lot of five acres, on condition that recipients of the gift should carry on their trade five years in the town, and within a stated time should build on his lot a house of specified size. Quite a number accepted the proposition and began towards its fulfillment, but only two or three persisted so as to secure their deeds. But aside from this effort the town rapidly filled up during the period from 1817 to 1820, when many located in the interior part. Among them were Henry Bogardus, Norman Tyler, Capt. William Lee, Dr. Powell, Willard Parker, Thomas Coats, and Abel Parker, all of whom located in the vicinity of the lake.

Sales of lands continued until 1820, when they were suspended during the settlement of the Gouverneur Morris estate. In 1823 the sales were again opened in the land office then established and continued to recent years. By a deed bearing date June 23, 1823, Moses Kent conveyed the township of Morristown (except a few lots) to Abram Cooper, and soon afterwards Cooper sold interests in his purchase to Samuel Stocking, of Utica; James Averill, of Ogdensburg, and Augustus Chapman; the latter had become a resident of Morristown, and his enterprising influence, with that of later members of his family, be-

came a powerful factor in the growth of the community. He was several times chosen supervisor, and was in all respects a leading citizen. The three men, Stocking, Averill and Chapman, finally purchased the whole of Mr. Cooper's interest, and in 1845 Averill and Chapman purchased Stocking's interest. Since that date the territory has been gradually subdivided into farms and all sold out to individuals.

An incident of 1819 was the drowning of Thomas Carter in the St. Lawrence. He and one of his neighbors started for Ogdensburg in a canoe, and when a short distance from the shore one of the rowlocks became detached and fell into the water. In a sudden effort to secure it Mr. Carter capsized the boat. Being unable to swim he was drowned and his body was not recovered. His companion reached the shore.

At the organization of the town and during the few following years the customary ordinances were adopted by vote of the freeholders. Among these may be noted that Canada thistles should be cut twice in each year, penalty five dollars; providing for the proper care of stock; protesting against setting off a part of the town to Hammond; regulating the ferry, etc.

The early settlement of this town was of course retarded by the lack of water-power, although a saw, grist and carding mill was built and operated a few years during the wet portion of the year on Chippewa Creek, known as Church's mills. In those days a rapid flowing stream was of much greater importance than in these later years of steam and electricity. Almost the first necessity of the pioneers, aside from roads, was a mill for sawing lumber and grinding grain, and prospective settlers in any locality always took into consideration the proximity of water-power in selecting their homesteads. It was this lack of water-power that prompted Hugh McConnell in 1825 to erect a windmill on the elevation above Morristown village. McConnell was one of the Scotch settlers and had been a miller in his own country, where windmills were numerous. The mill was finished and operated a short time, but was abandoned soon after the owner's death in 1826; he was drowned in the summer of that year while crossing the river in a small boat. The circular stone tower in which the mill was placed is still standing, a quaint and interesting landmark. It is the only mill of the

kind ever built in this part of the county, though they have frequently been erected in Canada.

The first physician in the town was Dr. Joseph Boynton, who came in early from Massachusetts. He practiced to about 1834. Dr. Solomon Sherwood was also an early practitioner and continued to about 1850. Dr. J. P. Morgan came here in 1826 and practiced until his death, a period of more than fifty years. Dr. J. A. Phillips has practiced in the town the greater part of a long life.

A band of outlaws operated along the frontier during the War of 1812; some of the incidents possessed much fascination for the inhabitants of Rossie, this town, and Hammond. The more exciting part will be given in the history of Hammond, where the larger part of it transpired. The raiders only passed through Morristown to places more secure in secreting their plunder, as no such hiding places existed in Morristown. There were, however, horses and cattle stolen from some of the inhabitants of this town and taken to Jefferson and Herkimer counties. A Mr. Abner Swain, then keeping tavern where Brier Hill village now stands, had a fine mare, valued at the time at \$150, stolen, supposed to be by Jack Livingston, known to be one of the gang. Mr. Swain lost also during one season eleven head of fine cattle, supposed to be taken by the same gang.

In the War of the Rebellion Morristown acted a patriotic part in sending her sons to the front, and in the payment of bounties, upon the same generous plans adopted by other towns in the county. Succeeding that memorable struggle settlements on the farms and the consequent clearing of lands and advancement of agricultural interests progressed more rapidly than before. Moreover, in 1876, Morristown village and Brier Hill received railroad communication with Watertown on the west and Ogdensburg on the east, creating for a time the belief that an era of unwonted prosperity had set in. It is doubtful if these expectations have been realized; it is the rule that a new railroad kills off some of the smaller villages, while it builds up the larger ones, and while the road is a wonderful convenience for travel and shipping, it cannot be said to have greatly benefited this town in a material sense.

The dairying interest in the town has been greatly developed in recent years, the larger part of the product being cheese. There are now five cheese factories and one butter factory in the town.

Following is a list of the supervisors of the town from its formation to the present year, with dates of their service :

1821, David Ford; 1822, Timothy Pope; 1823-24, Augustus Chapman; 1825-26, Paschal Miller; 1827, Augustus Chapman; 1827-29, Jacob J. Ford; 1830-32, Richard W. Colfax; 1833-34, John Parker; 1835-37, Jacob J. Ford; 1838-39, Isaac Elwood; 1840-54, Moses Birdsall; 1855, George A. Chapman; 1856, Joseph Couper; 1857-59, Charles Richardson; 1860-66, Henry Hooker; 1867-72, Warren R. Fitch; 1873-80, Charles Richardson; 1881, George F. Rowland; 1882-94, Enoch Young.

Morristown Village is situated on the St. Lawrence River, nearly opposite the thriving village of Brockville, Canada, and near the northerly line of the town. Its site is picturesque and commands a beautiful view. A ferry plies between the two places and a custom house has existed here from an early day. It is now in charge of Arthur Gregory. Stephen Canfield built a steam grist mill here at an early day. This was changed to a saw mill, planing mill, stave mill, etc., in recent years, and is now leased to Gillis Brothers, who are doing quite an extensive business. The property is owned by the Chapman estate. Chapman & Son built a large elevator a few years ago, but the leasing of the railroad to the New York Central Company rendered its use at a profit impossible. It is now used by the Brockville Wringer Works for a branch of their business which is carried on here. A large industry here is the manufacture of several proprietary remedies by W. H. Comstock of Brockville, which was begun in 1867. Robert Nicholson is superintendent of the business and has been in the establishment since 1868. The leading merchant is James V. Crawford. Others are Harry Hawkins, A. L. Palmer, Thomas Pierce and Albert Rowland. On the 2d of December, 1892, Allen C. Strough began the publication of the *Weekly Gleaner*, an eight-page paper, independent in politics. There is now only one hotel, the Frontier House, which is kept by J. F. Culligan.

The first school in the town was taught by George Couper, one of the English settlers before mentioned. Until 1876 the common district schools were well supported in the town, but in that year the Morristown Union Free School was inaugurated, with three departments,

and the following Board of Education: Harry Hooker, president; J. Garvin, M. D., clerk; C. F. Yennie, T. D. Losee, A. F. Carpenter, A. Proctor, Henry Russell, E. Kingsland and Frank Chapman. The school building is commodious and pleasantly situated. The present Board of Education is as follows: A. F. Carpenter, A. L. Palmer, Dr. John Garvin, Henry Colton, Henry Russell, James V. Crawford, Thomas Pierce, Clinton Church and Dr. Whitford.

Edwardsville.—This is a hamlet situated on Black Lake, directly south of Morristown village. The names of the settlers in this locality have been given. The place is more generally known as "The Narrows," and a ferry was early established at that point across the lake. In 1851 it was regularly licensed and the profits are divided between the schools of Morristown and Macomb. The post-office was established here in March, 1837, with Jonathan S. Edwards as postmaster, and from him the name "Edwardsville" is derived. Jessie Capron is the present official. A hotel and stores have been kept here for many years. There are at the present time two general stores kept by George A. Crawford and the Chambers Brothers. The Lake View House is kept by R. E. Capron, and the Black Lake House by H. J. Perry. A steam saw mill in that vicinity is operated by H. S. Austin. G. M. Chrysler has a steam saw mill and cheese factory a short distance down the lake, or near Galilee.

A number of wealthy men of New York, Washington and other cities have recently purchased Elizabeth Island in Black Lake (the island being a part of Morristown), and built thereon a fine club house, chiefly for their own benefit, at an expense of several thousand dollars. They receive mail at the post-office of "Black Lake" on the southern shore of the town of Macomb, where H. A. Morse is postmaster.

Another post-office called "Cedars" was established December 22, 1892, on the Black Lake road, four and a half miles from Morristown, where the Lutheran church is situated, with O. D. Moore as postmaster.

Brier Hill is a hamlet situated on an elevation in the central part of the town. This immediate locality was not settled so early as the northern part of the town, and the post-office was not established until 1853, the first postmaster being David Giffin. There has been no manufacturing of account here, but quite an active mercantile business has

existed for many years, with the usual complement of small shops. There are now two stores, one conducted by George S. Yerden, who is also postmaster, and the other by M. S. Stephenson. A hotel is kept by John McClear, and a second one by E. Taylor. One of the cheese factories is also located here.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES.

The *Presbyterian* was the first religious organization formed in Morristown, which was formed by the assistance of Rev. Mr. Smart, of Brockville, in June, 1821, with eight members. Meetings were held in various places until 1837, when a frame church was built at a cost of \$1,950. To this an addition and other improvements have recently been made, and the society is now prosperous. Rev. C. O. Thatcher is the present pastor.

Congregational Society. — The Chippewa Street Congregational Church was organized in 1827, with nine members, assisted by Rev. Hiram Johnson, of Canton. The services were held in private houses and school houses until 1850, when \$1,000 were expended in erecting a church. The first pastor was Rev. Samuel Young. The church property is now valued at \$2,500. The present membership is about one hundred. Rev. C. E. Green is pastor.

A *Baptist Church* was organized at "The Narrows" January 23, 1828, with ten members. As the number of Methodists increased in this neighborhood a union was effected and a church building was soon after erected. It is now and has been for many years the property of the M. E. Church of Edwardsville. It was repaired in 1880 at a cost of \$1,000. The pulpit is now occupied by Rev. G. H. Williams, who also preaches in the Methodist church at Galilee.

Episcopal, Christ Church. — This society was formed at Morristown village about 1830, and was incorporated July 6, 1846, with George Couper and Cuthbert Ramsey, wardens; Augustus Chapman, Chilion Ford, Robert Ashton, Moses Birdsall, James W. Munsell, Thomas Boldram, John Brewer and Henry Hooker, vestrymen. The church edifice was erected in 1833 at a cost of nearly \$3,000. Rev. W. R. Woodbridge is pastor, and the membership is about forty.

A union church at Brier Hill was erected in 1859 by the Baptists, Lutherans, Wesleyan Methodists and Nonitarians. The three denominations named had each a one-fourth interest, and the residents outside who contributed, the other fourth. Nine trustees were chosen to manage its affairs. The building is wood, and cost about \$1,500. Services are now held by C. E. Green, Congregationalist; O. F. Nichols, Methodist; and Rev. O. D. Moore, Lutheran, on successive Sundays.

The Evangelical Lutherans organized a church March 18, 1847, with Joseph Weaver, John Mitchell and John Dillenbeck, trustees. Services were held in the school house until 1853, when the present church was erected at a place now called "Cedars," about three miles from Brier Hill on Black Lake. Its cost, with the parsonage, was about \$2,500. There are now about fifty five members, and Rev. O. D. Moore is the pastor.

The Methodist Episcopal Church was formed in Morristown village in 1843. About five years later the first church building was erected and dedicated February 20, 1849. The first trustees were Samuel Lewis, Percy W. Hindmarsh, James Young, Rev. John Stoddard, Nelson Wright, Cornelius Walworth and Richard P. Waldron. The first church was burned November 18, 1850, and in the following year the present building was erected. It was refitted and furnished in 1874. The present pastor is Rev. O. F. Nichols.

The First Universalist Church.—This society was organized at Brier Hill in 1855, and reorganized in February, 1859, in which year their house of worship was erected at a cost of \$1,250. Services were regularly held until 1890, the last pastor being Rev. Mr. Munson. The church is not now in use.

St. John's Catholic Church—organized July 15, 1873. The first trustees were Rt. Rev. Edgar P. Wadhams, James Garvin and Michael Rowland. The bishop administered baptism the first time in the town in July, 1874. The church was erected in 1878, and Rev. J. M. Varrily is at present in charge of the society.

St. Lawrence International Camp-ground Association.—This association was organized in June 1874, for the purpose of establishing an extensive camp-meeting place. A beautiful tract of twenty-three acres was secured on the high bank overlooking the St. Lawrence one mile

east of Morristown village, and fitted up with fine cottages, tents, water supply, etc. For a number of years the association prospered fairly, when the society erected a large hotel, which put them in debt and soon ruined the organization. It has recently passed into possession of a syndicate made up principally of Ogdensburg men. The fine hotel built, the name "Terrace Park" given it, has become a popular summer resort.

CHAPTER XXXVIII.

THE TOWN OF NORFOLK—ORGANIZED IN 1823.

THIS is the eighteenth town erected by an act of the Legislature, passed April 9, 1823.

Prior to 1823 Norfolk was a part of the town of Louisville. An attempt had been made and failed in 1817 to divide the latter town, making the new one six miles square, with the present village site of Norfolk in about its geographical center. The division was finally effected, as above stated, leaving Louisville as it now stands, except that in April, 1844, two lots and parts of three more were added to it from Norfolk. On April 15, 1834, mile squares 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10 and the north halves of 14 and 19 of Stockholm were added to Norfolk. The surface is rolling, the soil fairly good, particularly for grazing, and the town is drained by the Raquette River, which flows northeasterly across from one corner to the opposite one. One of the chief reasons which led to the division from Louisville, was the existence of a large swamp between the Raquette and the Grass Rivers.

Soon after the erection of the town of Norfolk, and on the 5th of May, 1823, the first town meeting was held at the house of Elisha Adams, where the following named officers were elected: Christopher G. Stowe, supervisor; Erastus Hall, town clerk; Elisha W. Barber, Ephraim S. Raymond, Roswell Hutchins, assessors; Ebenezer S. Sanburn, Bishop Booze, John Blanchard, commissioners of highways; Christopher G. Stowe, Ephraim S. Raymond, overseers of the poor;

Russell C. Atwater, Roswell Hutchins, Erastus Hall, inspectors of common schools; Benjamin Raymond, Phineas Atwater, Roswell Hutchins, trustees of gospel and school lots.

It is no discredit to the permanent settlers of this town that the first operations towards cutting its forests were made by timber thieves previous to 1809. This is a fact that was common to many of the towns on the St. Lawrence and its large tributaries. The cutting of the very finest timber for vessel masts was in particular carried on by these depredators, and many beautiful sticks were taken out of Norfolk and shipped to Montreal.

In 1809 the first permanent settler arrived in the person of Erastus Hall, from Tyrringham, Mass. His first visit was one of exploration only. He reached Potsdam May 9, 1809, met there Judge Raymond, who had the land agency of that section, and who induced Hall to explore the territory then embraced in the town of Louisville. A bush road had been cut from Potsdam to the site of Raymondsville for the conveyance of potash to market, and over that Mr. Hall traveled, accompanied by Ira Brewer, who was also from Tyrringham. Reaching that point and wishing to cross the river, they constructed a rude raft, loaded on it their baggage and started to pole it across the rapid stream. As a result they nearly lost their lives; but they did finally succeed in reaching the opposite shore. Returning on the following day to Potsdam, pleased with the outlook, they had farms surveyed by Sewall Raymond of Potsdam, and the first contract in the town was given to Mr. Hall in June of that year. The first frame house was built on the east side of the river at Raymondsville. Mr. Hall employed persons at Potsdam to build him a house, and in the fall returned to his former home. After his settlement he resided in the town until his death at the age of eighty-three, on March 29, 1869. He was a conspicuous and useful citizen and left an estate valued at nearly \$100,000. In the same year (1809) Eben Judson, from Williston, Vt., and Martin Barney came in and made the beginning of a settlement. In March, 1810, Mr. Judson brought in his family, his wife being the first white woman settler.¹ The company consisted of Mr. and Mrs. Judson, three

¹Mr. Hough makes the startling statement that they started on March 10, in the first snow storm that had fallen in that winter.

children, a brother and a brother-in-law, and Ashbel and John Hall, two young men who did not remain long. They had two horse teams, an ox team and a cow.

Major Bohan Shepard of St. Albans, Vt, acquired an early interest in this town, and in September, 1810, he sent on a company of about ten men, who built for him a saw mill on Trout Brook; this was the first mill in the town. The second mills were built by Jonathan Culver, in 1812, at a place called Hutchins's Falls, about three miles below Raymondville, and at the lowest point on the Raquette where mills were ever erected. These mills were burned. Judge Russell Atwater built the third mills in the lower part of what is now Norfolk village in the summer of 1816, which are alluded to a little further on. The first Durlham boat on the Raquette River came up in 1816 from Schenectady, by the route which has been several times described; it was laden with mill irons, goods and provisions, sent in by Judge Atwater. It was hauled around Culver's dam, before mentioned, and for a time afterward made regular trips from Culver's to Norfolk, in connection with boats which ran below the dam to the St. Lawrence. The first bridge was built at the village site of Raymondville (which was called "Racketon" in early years) about 1814.

Christopher G. Stowe, Martin Barney, Milo Brewer and several others came in and began improvements in 1810, but the families of Hall and Judson were the only ones who remained through the winter. In 1811 several other families came in, and among those and others of later years who have been prominent in the community, may be mentioned Moses B. and Col. Ira Hale, Joel Farnsworth, Divan R. Rich, father of Silas F. and Hiram Rich, Denis Kingsbury, Sylvester C. Kingsley, Henry, John, William and Aaron Blanchard, Ephraim P. Raymond, Nathaniel F. Winslow, Joseph Cummings, Perry C. Bixby, Amos Kimball, C. C. Elms, Chauncey L. Shepard, son of Maj. Bohan Shepard, Osmund Farwell, John Patterson, Samuel Adams, David C. Clinton, Wetmore Adoniram Lockwood, Ichabod Whitcomb, Lewis and Daniel Small, Fisher F. Ames, Amos W. Palmer, William W. Grandy, Lot and Jones Bradish, William L. Gadding, Ebenezer S. Sanburn, Elisha W. Barber, Roswell Hutchins, Julius and James Grant, the pioneers of what has since 1838 been known as the "Grant Settlement,"

on and around lots 72 and 73. Of these Messrs. Bixby, Shepard (on the place now occupied by his grandson, George B.), Farwell, Adams, Whitcomb (still living at the age of ninety), Grandy (who kept a hotel), Hutchins and others located on or near the village site.

The first white child born in the town was Roscius W., son of Eben Judson, now a lawyer and a prominent citizen of Ogdensburg, who was born August 7, 1810. The first death was that of Eben Judson, father of Roscius, who passed away June 29, 1813. Dr. Lemuel Winslow settled as the first physician in the town in 1811, coming from Williston, Vt. The first road opened was the one leading toward Masena in 1810.

As far as this territory was concerned, the War of 1812 produced little effect, aside from the general forebodings prevalent throughout all this section and rumors of Indian raids. The town was still a part of Louisville, and the reader is referred to the history of that town for the part taken by the inhabitants in our last struggle with a foreign nation.

No event of great importance has occurred in the town since its organization, aside from the part it was called upon to take in the War of the Rebellion. In that memorable struggle the inhabitants showed a patriotic willingness to aid the government and sent to the front about forty men, whose deeds are their best monument. While in manufacturing industries it perhaps cannot be said that the town has fulfilled the ardent expectations of its earlier inhabitants, in other directions it ranks among the more prosperous communities in the county. Its ample water power on the Raquette River, which led to the construction of seven or eight dams and various mills and factories, gave the inhabitants the right to hope for a great degree of prosperity from that source; that this has not been realized is due to several causes, chief among them being the absence of early railroad facilities. As a dairy town, however, it is excelled by few, the product being almost wholly butter of high quality. There are four successful factories in the town and none for the manufacture of cheese. The further account of the industries is given in the pages of village history following.

A list of the supervisors of the town follows, with dates of their terms of service:

1823, Christopher G. Stowe; 1824-29, Phineas Atwater; 1830-31, William Blake; 1832-33, P. Atwater; 1834-36, William Blake; 1837, Norman Sackrider; 1838, Will-

iam Blake; 1839, N. Sackrider; 1840-41, Hiram Atwater; 1842-45, Ira Hale; 1846-47, Giles I. Hall; 1848-49, Calvin Elms; 1850-51, Nathaniel F. Beals; 1851-54, Christian Sackrider; 1855, Giles J. Hall; 1856, John Yale; 1857-59, Lewis Small; 1860, Horatio S. Munson; 1861, William Glosson; 1862-65, John R. Brinkerhoff; 1866-68, Edwin H. Atwater; 1869-75, Joseph C. Mould; 1876-77, Edwin H. Atwater; 1878-80, S. J. Farnsworth; 1881-83, Edwin H. Atwater; 1884, Henry D. Carpenter; 1885, E. H. Atwater; 1886, S. J. Farnsworth; 1887-94, Oscar H. Hale.

Norfolk Village.—As has already been stated, the first settlement on the site of the village was made by Judge Russell Atwater, who came from Russell, in 1816. In June of the previous year he had purchased one half of the Morris tract and the west half of 88 in Louisville. This tract had been assigned to James D. Le Ray in a partition of lands and sold by him to Gouverneur Morris. A clearing of ten acres had been made for Le Ray in the lower part of the village site in 1811, and there a crop of wheat was raised the following year. Mr. Atwater built a large stone mill in the year of his arrival; it was burned and rebuilt and is now owned by Warren Dyke, having passed through various hands in the meantime, but recently passed to the possession of Mein & Baxter.

The mill drew around it other settlers and the hamlet slowly took on the character of a small but enterprising village. Among those who have in the past years contributed in a conspicuous manner to the prosperity and the moral progress of the village may be mentioned Norman and Christian Sackrider, Julius Judson, Thomas and Joseph C. Mould, William Atwater, M. D., Hiram Atwater, Timothy W. Osborne, Roswell Hutchins, Solomon Sartwell, Martin Beach, John P. and Henry A. Wetmore and the Robinson brothers, with others.

The Phoenix Iron Company, under the firm of E. Keyes & Co., was formed October 7, 1825, and the following year built a furnace on the north bank in the village, for making pig iron from bog ores which existed abundantly in swamps of this and neighboring towns. It passed through several hands and was run about four months in a year till 1844, when it was burned by an incendiary. It produced about twelve tons daily, and was lined with sandstone. In 1846 a forge was built by William Plake, a little above the furnace, and run two or three years, until it was burned.

Other manufactures that have been operated in the village were a tannery, operated by a Mr. Griffith, which was abandoned about 1870; also several shingle mills, two being in operation now, one in connection with the saw mill by E. W. Bemis and the other by Matthais Van Zandt. A tannery at East Norfolk, or Slab City, was in existence for many years, but was finally burned and was not rebuilt. A starch factory was started in 1874, but was not in operation long. In 1868 H. S. Martin purchased the sash factory of E. H. & L. L. Atwater and remodeled it into a hub factory, it being the first one started in the county. It was burned in 1870, was rebuilt and operated about a year, then transferred to Norwood. Besides, there have been the usual complement of small shops.

Of the village in 1853 Mr. Hough wrote as follows, which will indicate the former ardent hopes of the people :

The village of Norfolk possesses manufacturing facilities which are destined to render it a place of much importance. The Raquette River here has a descent of about 70 feet within a mile, passing over three dams already erected, and affording opportunity for at least four more, at each of which the whole volume of the river could be used. Below the upper dam the channel is divided by an island of about two acres in extent, which affords facilities for the erection of dams at its head and its foot, and the water could be diverted to either side or used upon both sides of the island and the main shore. At the foot of the island the water turns to the left, and the bank on the inside of the bend is so low and flat, and but little elevated above high water mark, while that on the outside of the bend is an elevated plain of easy ascent, and abruptly terminating upon the river. * * * Throughout the whole extent the bed of the river is formed of limestone, affording at the same time a secure foundation for building, and the materials for erecting walls. Lime made of this stone is of good quality.

There are two general stores in the village, one formerly kept by G. A. Mowitt having gone out of business. The larger one is that of Ambrose E. Sayles and E. H. Atwater, and the other is kept by E. B. Fairchild and A. Branchaud.

In 1852 the town voted \$650 for a town house, which was built in the village, of brick, 40 x 60 feet, with a wide piazza in front. This building was subsequently burned and the present one was erected in 1871. It is one of the finest in the county in the smaller towns and cost \$3,000. Two handsome iron bridges span the river, one in the village and the other one-half mile below. The large brick hotel

was built by E. H. and L. L. Atwater, and is now kept by James Cullimore. The postmaster and justice of the peace is C. A. King.

Raymondville.—*Spafford's Gazetteer*, published in 1813, has this paragraph :

The village of Racketon is a new and flourishing settlement, forming in the southeast part of the town, at the head of bateau navigation on the Raquette River, twenty miles from its confluence with the St. Lawrence. At this place, immediately above the landing, is a fall of the waters of the Raquette River of about fifteen feet, and excellent accommodations for hydraulic works. Racketon is about twenty-five miles east of Ogdensburg; and uniting its advantages for good navigation to the St. Lawrence with those of its central position in a rich and fertile country, must become a rich and populous place.

Alas ! for the errors of the prophets. A bridge was built across the the river at this point in 1814, and Judge Raymond, entertaining high anticipations for the future of his village, moved his family here in 1816 and they lived here several years. From him the inhabitants named the village Raymondville. Joseph Clark and William Coats were early residents of the village, the former being a wagon maker and the latter an extensive brick maker, an industry which is still in operation by members of his family. The first brick yard was established in 1817 by Erastus Hall; it was about half a mile below the village. A woolen factory was conducted for many years, passed through various hands to W. S. Bennett. It was badly damaged by the great freshet in 1891 and the proprietor took it into another building and it is now in operation. The grist mill has been in operation many years and is now abandoned; it was owned by John and James Donnelly. William Coats has a saw mill and shingle mill. A starch factory which was carried on for a few years by N. C. Bowen of Moira, N. Y., is now abandoned. A beautiful one-span iron bridge, taking the place of two other iron bridges having a center pier which were swept away by floods, crosses the river here and has withstood the floods about ten years. It cost \$10,000. The postmaster is Simon N. Babcock.

A part of the hamlet of Yaleville is in this town in the southwest corner. There have recently been established there by O. E. Martin, an extensive pulp making industry which turns out twelve tons of wet pulp per day, and is noticed in the history of the town of Potsdam. A

foundry and a saw mill once in operation there are not now in use. A grist mill is now in use there.

Religious Societies.—The first settlers living in the lower part of the town, were not church members, but men of moral worth. By common consent they assembled on the Sabbath at some one of their homes for religious worship. They sang hymns, read the Scriptures and a select sermon, then returned to their homes without stopping to visit. In the year 1811 a Congregational missionary, named Seth Burt, came from Massachusetts and left some religious books. Rev. James Johnson, from Potsdam, and Rev. Mr. Winchester, from Madrid, who also were Congregationalists, occasionally visited the community and held meetings at Raymondville. After Mr. Atwater's grist mill was far enough advanced, he fitted up the upper story for divine worship. A Congregational church was organized July 1, 1817, by Rev. Royal Phelps, acting as missionary, assisted by Rev. John Ransom of Hopkinton, with seventeen members. Meetings were held in the grist mill, school house and elsewhere previous to the building of the church. The society was incorporated February 20, 1828, with G. C. Stowe, Martin Beach, E. S. Tambling, William Blake, Philemon Kellogg and John C. Putnam, trustees. The Rev. Loring Brewster was installed as the first pastor, in April of that year. A re-organization was effected December 12, 1840, and in that year the church was erected at a cost of \$3,000. The membership is less than 100, and the pulpit is supplied from the church at Norwood.

A Congregational church was organized at Raymondville March 12, 1828, as a branch of the parent church at Norfolk. The society showed little vitality until 1844, when they joined with the Methodists and erected a union brick church at a cost of \$3,000. Since that time services in both denominations have been kept up with commendable regularity, but the membership is small.

The parish of Grace (Episcopal) church was at first organized in Norfolk, in 1825, by Rev. Seth M. Beardsley, a missionary. Services were kept up until July, 1836, when they were discontinued until March, 1842, at which time the church was reorganized under Rev. John A. Childs. On the 30th of July, 1845, the corner-stone of the present church was laid on a lot purchased by the vestry. Its massive walls of stone and

its peculiar architecture make it a quaint landmark. The membership is small, but services have been kept up with commendable regularity. Rev. Mr. Earl is the present pastor.

The Methodist church was organized April 19, 1831, with Royal Sheldon, Lucius Chandler, Justus Webber, Hiram Johnson, and Ebenezer Houghton, as trustees. After nine years of faithful work the society reorganized February 10, 1840, and built their first house of worship, which they sold to the Catholic society in 1868, and built their present edifice. The church is now prosperous, and is at the present time ministered to by Rev. S. S. Short.

The Catholic church was organized in the summer of 1868, when they purchased the old Methodist church building and refitted it for their use. The first pastor was Father Swift. The society has prospered and has a membership of between 400 and 500. The present priest in charge is Father Fitzgerald.

CHAPTER XXXIX.

THE TOWN OF BRASHER—ORGANIZED IN 1825.

THIS was the nineteenth town erected by an act of the Legislature passed April 21, 1825, formerly under the jurisdiction of Massena. The town embraces most of the townships of Grange and Crumack. By an act of April 1, 1827, all that part of Chesterfield (No. 16) north of the south line of Stockholm extended to the county line was added to Brasher, without the knowledge and consent of its inhabitants. This was taken from the town in the formation of Lawrence in 1828. The town lies in the northeast corner of the county, bordering on Franklin county, and corners on the Indian reservation, St. Regis, and lies in the rear of Massena. The first town meeting was held at the house of Benjamin Nevin on the 6th of June, 1825, and the following officers were elected: Benjamin Nevin, supervisor; Daniel McMurphy, town clerk; William Stowell, Jehiel Stevens, and Benjamin Watts, assessors; John Burrows, David Richardson, and Peter Corbin, commissioners of high-

ways; Benjamin Watts, constable and collector; Francis Nevin, and David Richardson, overseers of the poor; Luman Kibbe, Jehiel Stevens, and Francis Nevin, commissioners of common schools; David McMurphy, Benjamin Nevin, and William Stowell, inspector of schools.

The town was named in honor of Philip Brasher, of Brooklyn, who at various dates purchased portions of the territory from the heirs of Thomas Marston, who had acquired his title from G. V. Ludlow, master in chancery, on the 18th of March, 1809. The town was sub-divided into three strips running north and south, and, according to Dr. Hough, McCormick, one of the proprietors, conveyed to Joseph Pitcairn by deed dated July 6, 1818, the middle part, and under this proprietor the first settlement began. The eastern part, which is known as the Chandler tract, of 12,235 acres, was conveyed by McCormick to Samuel Ward December 15, 1794, and formed a part of 192,000 acres, to which the latter became entitled on a division of the great purchase. It passed thence to Samuel Havens, of Dedham, Mass., December 6, 1806, and in 1834 the tract was surveyed into thirty-three lots and sold August 10, 1842, to T. P. Chandler. The west third was confirmed by McCormick, Constable, and Macomb, to Harrison and others, in a partition executed January 19, 1801. It ultimately became owned by Thomas Marston, and (as before stated), passed to Brasher.

The surface of the town is generally level, swampy in places, and was originally well timbered, the cutting of the soft woods forming for many years a principal source of revenue. The soil is a sandy loam, varying greatly in productiveness and generally better adapted to grazing than to tillage. Both the Deer and the St. Regis Rivers flow northerly across the town until they unite, when the latter flows northeasterly. Several smaller streams, among them Squeak Brook, contribute to the drainage of the town.

The town was not settled until a comparatively recent date, the first improvement being the building of a saw mill on the Deer River, a short way above the site of the iron works, by G. B. R. Gove in 1815. On the 17th of March, 1817, the first settlement was made near the site of Helena village by a company of men brought in by Mr. McCormick, through his agent, Russell Atwater, of Norfolk. In May, 1819, when Benjamin Nevin came to the town, the following comprised the perma-

nent settlers: William Johnson, Amos Eldridge, Jeremiah Shuff (or Schoff), Enoch Hall, Francis Brown, and Francis Nevin, most of whom were located near the site of Helena. There the first birth occurred, a son of the Schoff's. Robert Means was an early settler, and the first blacksmith; James Nicholson was the first miller, and James Platt the first carpenter. Other settlers are mentioned a little farther on.

In the early years of the town the inhabitants were compelled to give much time to the improvement of the roads, which were difficult to construct and often almost impassable over the level tracts. Seven road districts were formed at the first town meeting, and Enoch Hall, Henry Hammill, Francis Nevin, Minor Hilyard, John Keenan, Joseph Macumber, Justin Bell, and William Arnold were appointed overseers. Energetic work and frequent sub-divisions of these districts have resulted in a commendable system of highways. The streams have also been well bridged, those over the St. Regis at Helena, erected in 1871 at a cost of over \$10,000, and at the iron works, being excellent examples of modern iron bridge construction.

We quote the following from Dr. Hough relative to early navigation of the St. Regis:

Some importance was at an early day attached to the navigation of the St. Regis River in this town, and a boat capable of carrying ten barrels of potash was run between Hogansburg and the landing, seven miles below Brasher Falls. The inhabitants of Stockholm and Hopkinton availed themselves of this communication in reaching market. To promote this, an act of March 25, 1828, made it the duty of the assessors of the town of Brasher to designate in their next assessment all lands lying west of and within two miles of the St. Regis River, and above the place usually called the landing. The Board of Supervisors were authorized from this to levy a tax not exceeding twenty cents on an acre, in addition to the ordinary tax to be expended by the road commissioners of the town in improving the roads through these lands.

The schools received a proper degree of attention from the early inhabitants, and the cause of education has always been liberally supported. The town is now divided into twenty-two districts, and the district embracing Brasher Falls and the one in the town of Stockholm adjoining, including the village of Winthrop, united about ten years ago in establishing a graded school and erected a handsome brick structure midway between the two places. Here an excellent graded

school with five departments, under the principalship of William H. Adams, is now conducted, with about 165 scholars in attendance. A successful Catholic school is also in operation in Brasher Falls.

What is known as the Quaker settlement was begun in 1824 by Peter Corbin, John Phelps and David Blowers, who were from Vermont. A company of Quakers had made purchases here prior to the above date, with the purpose of founding a colony, but the project did not succeed. To those above named were soon added Aaron Chamberlain, E. and U. Pease, Thomas Kinney, Samuel Chambers and his sons Charles, James, George and Thomas, Richard Tyner, Samuel, Thomas, George and William Kingston, Elijah and Abiah Wood, Asa Tyler, Abel Kelsey, and others. Joseph Merrill came here in 1830 and opened a store and operated an ashery. A large school was taught here from 1830, and a large plank building erected for it, which was also used for religious meetings. A Methodist class was formed and a parsonage erected, but the work was long ago abandoned. In common with all this section the farming community have for some years given a large share of their attention to dairying, and the production of butter in the town is now very important, and the quality enjoys a high reputation. There are nine butter factories in operation, and the industry is on the increase.

With the outbreak of the Civil War the inhabitants of this town adopted prompt and efficient measures to aid the government in putting down the rebellion. A special meeting was held at Brasher Falls August 30, 1862, to take action for raising the quota of volunteers. David Nevin, O. D. Edgerton, Joseph A. Jacobs, Elijah Wood, C. T. Hulburd, Harrison Lowell and William Curtis were appointed a committee to act in the matter, and they advised that a tax of \$3,500 be levied to be used in obtaining recruits. At a meeting held December 21, 1863, a committee of twelve reported in favor of the issue by the town of certificates, sufficient to pay \$400 to each volunteer, the gross amount of the certificates not to exceed \$16,000. This liberal action was continued until the last quota was filled, on a similar basis to that followed in the older and more important towns. Following is a list of the supervisors of the town from its formation to the present, with their years of service :

1825, Benjamin Nevin; 1826-28, Jehiel Stevens; 1829, B. Nevin; 1830, J. Stevens; 1831-33, Benjamin Nevin; 1834, Jehiel Stevens; 1835-36, David Richardson; 1837-38, Nicholas Watts; 1839-41, Jehiel Stevens; 1842-43, John Phelps; 1844-47, Joseph A. Jacobs; 1848-49, John Phelps; 1850-51, James H. Morse; 1852-53, Hannibal Andrews; 1854-55, Owen Partridge; 1856-58, Horace Houghton; 1859-60, C. T. Hulburd; 1861, Joseph A. Jacobs; 1862-64, David Nevin; 1865-66, Jehiel Stevens; 1867-68, Barnaby Lantry; 1869, C. T. Hulburd; 1870-73, Barnaby Lantry; 1874-79, George Kingston; 1880-81, William A. Hamlin; 1882, Allen M. Mears; 1883-85, Calvin T. Fletcher; 1868-88, John F. Skinner; 1889-90, Rolla M. Hill; 1891, Lewis C. Long; 1892-3, Bertram Hazen; 1893-4, Charles C. Lantry.

Following are the names of the principal town officers elected for 1893: Supervisor, Charles C. Lantry; clerk, John H. McCarthy; justices, George H. Butler, A. A. Baldwin, H. Chamberlain, Bernard Scullin; commissioner of highways, Patrick E. Murray; assessor, James J. Keenan; collector, Daniel J. O'Brien; overseer of poor, William Roper.

Helena.—In May, 1819, Benjamin Nevin succeeded to the agency of lands in the town. As the little settlement in his locality grew it was given the name Helena, from Helen, only daughter of Joseph Pitcairn, who proposed passing his summers here. He built a large stone mansion on the left hand of the St. Regis, opposite the settlement. Domestic affliction prevented him from carrying out his plan. Some of the first settlers have been mentioned, and others were Morris Gehan, Neil McIntyre, John Bonar, Robert Means, James Nicholson, and others, who came in the spring of 1817. Francis Nevin came soon after Ward and his brother Benjamin in 1819, succeeding Atwater as agent. John Nevin, father of Francis and Benjamin, with his other sons, Holmes and David, came in 1820. His family was for many years prominent in the town. Other settlers of a later date were James Platt, Benjamin Watts, David McMurphy, and the Lantry, Houghton, Brown, Wait and Hall families. The saw mill on the river before mentioned is long since gone. A run of stones was added to it and it sufficed for grinding until Benjamin Nevin built his mill. This was burned in 1828, and he immediately rebuilt it, and it is running at the present time, after various improvements, by Samuel Baxter. The saw mill site was occupied by the third mill, but it is not now in operation. A tannery was carried on for about thirty years near the village by A. and L. Burgett, but it has gone out of use. A store was opened here in 1823 by

Stowell & Burrows Other former merchants were L. Gory, Joseph Hall and S. C. P. Thorndyke. In earlier years the settlers went to Cornwall, Canada, for their merchandise, and a custom house was opened at Helena. The present merchants are C. C. Lantry, John R. Crowley, and C. T. Fletcher. The first hotel was opened about 1840 by Ezra Ballard and continued many years. The present landlord is Hugh Geehan. The post-office here was the first one opened in the town, February 13, 1827, with David McMurphy as postmaster. The present official is William A. Hamlin.

Brasher Falls.—This pleasant village is situated on both sides of the St. Regis River, about a mile below the union of its branches, from which point on the stream is a succession of rapids culminating at the village in the falls, which give the place its name. This excellent water power, with a dam, and its proximity to Winthrop and the railroad, give the place considerable importance. John Crapser made the first improvements here in the fall of 1826, by building a dam and saw mill. He also induced a number of Hollanders to locate here, aided them in building, and supplied them with tools; but the environment discouraged them and nearly all left within a year. Mr. Crapser, however, persevered, ran the mill, introduced other industries, and the settlement finally began to grow. Among those who settled in the vicinity early were William and Joseph Stevens, Orin Patridge, Joseph Estes, David Blowers, Asa Winters, Ethan Johnson, Jehiel Stevens, Justin Bell, Samuel Blodgett, Amariah Harrington, David Richardson, and others. In 1839 Calvin T. Hulburd purchased 600 acres, embracing the village site and the water-power, and began improvements. He came from Stockholm with his brother, E. S. Hulburd, and soon took a prominent position as energetic and progressive citizens. They built a stone grist mill on the site of the Crapser mill, which is now operated by B. A. Babcock. On the site of the old saw mill Elmore Church built a saw and shingle mill, which are now operated by him. A woolen factory was established below the mill in 1845 by Joseph Merrill, which is now operated by J. P. Stafford. Davis & Company, a firm from Maine, started a manufactory of agricultural implements farther down the stream in 1852, which became very prosperous. A part of the buildings were burned in 1873. P. E. Kinney operates the establish-

ment at present. The starch factory established in 1857 by H. M. Hulburd & Company is now operated by S. W. Hulburd. In 1867 L. C. Hall erected a pump factory and did a large business, and near by J. G. Taylor built, in 1877, a large factory for the manufacture of various novelties. The latter now manufactures pumps, churns, etc. The tannery started many years ago is now operated by William Thompson. A fork and hoe factory was established in 1846 by F. and T. R. Taylor, and a very large industry was developed and carried on to 1857, when it was discontinued. The buildings were burned in 1862.

The first merchant here was John Cooper, who had a small store in 1828. Joseph Merrill began trade in 1834, and C. T. Hulburd sold goods on the west side. J. H. Morse opened a store and continued many years, and Nathaniel Buck also. H. M. Hulburd, who is still in trade, began in 1852. Other merchants are J. H. McCarthy (who is town clerk), G. & J. Kingston, W. S. Blanchard, Donovan & Stevens, and W. H. Cox, on the west side, and D. J. Murray, W. E. Garvey and L. C. Hall on the east side. G. W. Ryan has a harness shop and W. J. Waugh a tin shop.

John L. Stevens erected a hotel in 1840, where he continued for thirty-five years. At present the Central House is kept by John Driscoll; the American by Edward Wheeler, and on the east side the Riverside by John Desmond. The post-office was opened July 22, 1840, with C. J. Hulburd postmaster. W. H. Wells is now postmaster, and the position has been filled by his father and himself since 1865.

Brasher Center.—This little hamlet is situated three miles below the falls on the St. Regis. The first improvement here of consequence was the building of a saw mill in 1832, by John Cooper. Others who located here were Jonas Crapser and his son, E. S., Stephen Curtis and his sons, William, Otis and Lafayette, the Johnson families and others. E. S. Crapser later operated a saw mill and starch factory here, and John Crapser built a forge in 1850, which he operated about five years. All these industries are abandoned. A feed mill is in operation by William Vallance, and there is a butter tub factory. Joseph Hall sold goods here as early as 1837, and other former merchants were Jonas and Michael Crapser (1858) and William Curtis. John F. Skinner is

now the only merchant. A post office was opened here in July, 1893, with Nancy Clark in charge.

Brasher Iron Works.—The beginning of this settlement, two and a half miles above Helena, was made in 1835 by Stillman Fuller, formerly from the Fullerville Iron Works. He was induced to come here by Mr. Pitcairn, to develop and work the bog ore in the town. A contract was entered into by which Mr. Fuller was given the exclusive right to the ore by paying 25 cents a ton for all used, the contract to run ten years. A furnace was erected on the left bank of Deer River, to be operated by the cold blast, and was started in October, 1836. At the end of the second blast, in the latter part of 1837, the property was sold to Isaac W. Skinner of Buffalo, and R. W. Bush of Ogdensburg (Skinner & Bush), who continued the work about three years, when William H. Alexander of Syracuse took the place of Mr. Bush in the firm. The business was continued to 1855, when Mr. Skinner assumed entire control and continued until his death in 1874. The iron was at first sold in the pig, but later a foundry was established, where stoves and other castings were made. In 1843 a machine shop was added to the plant. The furnace was four times wholly or partly burned. The shops were idle from 1874 to 1877, when John F. Skinner started the shops only. He is now the merchant at the center. The post-office was established in July, 1849. The present postmaster is John Keenan, who is also the merchant. Samuel Fletcher opened a hotel in 1846. A later house was built in 1857.

Religious Societies.—The Methodist Episcopal church at Brasher Falls was organized by Rev. Elijah Wheeler, at the house of William Stevens, in January, 1827, with David Richardson, class leader. A society was formed April 10, 1848, with David Richardson, Heman Holmes, Joseph Estes, Ethan Johnson and John S. Hall, trustees. The building of a church was soon afterward commenced and it was dedicated in 1851; it was extensively repaired and improved in 1875 at a cost of \$1,500. The present pastor is Rev. Reuben Sherman.

The first Methodist Episcopal church of Maple Ridge was incorporated February 29, 1848, with D. Wait, William E. Wait, Luther S. Carter, Benjamin Bell and V. G. Carter, trustees. A chapel was built soon afterward.

A Congregational church was formed at Helena, electing Benjamin Nevin, Linus Kibble and Grant Johnson, trustees, on June 1, 1837, with several other members, by the assistance of Rev. Rufus R. Demming of Massena. The society built that year and the following, a small frame church at a cost of \$1,500. Rev. Mr. Howe and Rev. Charles Jones supplied the church for a few years. It was known as the Congregational Presbyterian church, but the organization was not sustained very long.

The First Presbyterian church of Brasher Falls was organized on the 8th of July, 1844. There had been preaching in the school house a year before by the Rev. Mr. Birge of Stockholm; the number of members at first was twenty-four. Deacon Alvin T. Hulburd was elected ruling elder. The church was received into the St. Lawrence Presbytery August 20, 1844. A society was formed February 24, 1845, consisting of fourteen persons, and Hiram Holcomb, Justin Bell, E. S. Hulburd, Sidney Kelsey, Jehiel Stevens, Martin Wood and Elijah Wood were chosen trustees. A subscription paper was at once circulated to provide funds for building a church, and \$1,995 was subscribed. Receipts from the sale of seats were afterwards added to this fund. E. S. Hulburd presented the site and the building was finished and dedicated June 9, 1848. In 1871 about \$5,000 were expended for repairs. Rev. Samuel Storrs Howe was the first pastor. The present pastor is Rev. H. Hadley Hall.

The Methodist Episcopal church of North Brasher was organized in 1848, with Downer Wait, G. Carter, Benjamin Bell, Luther Carter and Thomas Andre, trustees. Rev. E. Arnold was the first pastor. A small church was erected west of the Center, but services have been abandoned. A class is maintained at the Center, where Rev. Reuben Sherman from Brasher Falls preaches.

The First Methodist Episcopal church of Brasher Iron Works was incorporated May 7, 1859, with I. W. Skinner, J. F. Skinner, R. W. Thickers, W. H. Hamilton and M. B. Dreene, trustees. Through I. W. Skinner's generosity a neat frame church was built at a cost of \$1,600, in the year of the incorporation, and Rev. E. Briggs was secured as pastor. For some years past the services have been irregular and the membership is small.

Besides these there was a Free-Will Baptist church organized in July, 1848, which continued a number of years and was discontinued. A Baptist society was also in existence some years at the Iron Works.

St Patrick's Roman Catholic church at Brasher Falls was organized in 1850 by Father James Keveny, with about sixty members. In the same year the church was erected at a cost of \$3,000. Father John McDermott first had spiritual guidance of the church. The present pastor is Father W. B. Nyhan, and the society is very prosperous.

CHAPTER XL.

THE TOWN OF DEPEYSTER—ORGANIZED IN 1825.

THIS was the twentieth town erected by an act of Legislature which passed on the 24th of March, 1825, and was organized on the 3d of May following. About three-fourths of the territory was taken from Oswegatchie and the balance from the town of De Kalb. The north-western part of the town bordering upon Black Lake is an extensive marsh of about 2,000 acres; on the southeast, bordering upon Beaver Creek, it is also marshy; and on the southerly line is broken by parallel ridges of primitive rock. Its peculiar location, being separated from the greater part of the settlements of Oswegatchie by Black Lake and the Oswegatchie River, and from the settlements of De Kalb by a broken and intervening wilderness, was considered a sufficient reason for a separate town organization.

The surface of the soil is comparatively level, though sufficiently rolling to insure good drainage. The borders of the town along Black Lake, Macomb and De Kalb are more or less broken with rocky ledges. The soil of the greater part of the central portion is a clayish loam, though a narrow drift from Mud Lake to the Oswegatchie is somewhat sandy. There were several large swamps in the town which were considered of little value, but recently have been reclaimed by draining and now produce large crops of grass. On the whole the soil produces excellent crops and compares favorably with any lands in the county.

The table lands or clayish marshy slopes were formerly covered with a good quality of large white oaks, the ridges with rock maples, beech and birch, the ledges with beautiful rock elms, and the swamps with pine and cedar. The ledges along the line of De Kalb and part of Macomb are principally of white lime rock, from which a good quality of lime is manufactured for building purposes, this being the only valuable mineral as yet discovered in the town. The principal streams are on the borders of the town, the Oswegatchie River on the north, Black Lake on the west, and Beaver Creek on the east. Fish Creek and a few brooks are the only streams that traverse the town, but do not have sufficient water or fall to afford power for manufacturing purposes. The town as a whole is not well watered for stock purposes. A few springs flow from the foot of ledges on the borders of the town, but for the central portion surface water and wells only are to be depended upon.

In selecting a name for this town the citizens were desirous to call it "Stilwell," as a man by that name was one of the prominent residents; but he declined on the ground that some one of the land proprietors might be willing to make the town a liberal present for the privilege of giving it their name. A correspondence was opened with Frederic Depeyster, of New York, who owned a part of the tract taken from De Kalb, which resulted in the selection of his name for the town. The expected present did not come until about fifteen years later, when his son presented the town with a fine bell of about 800 pounds weight. The bell had the donor's name, with a suitable inscription cast on its surface. The bell was hung on the tower of the Bethel Union church, where it remained about thirty years. After the old church fell into decay and was abandoned, the bell, by consent of the town, was transferred to the M. E. church, where it now remains.

The first town meeting was held in pursuance of statute at the house of Timothy Morris, May 3, 1825, Jonathan Curtis acting as chairman. Smith Stilwell was elected supervisor; Timothy Morris, town clerk; John Willson, Moses King, Horace Plympton, assessors; Jonathan Morris, and Bela Bell, overseers of the poor.

The first settlement in the town commenced as follows: The State road, leading through the central portion of this tract of land, by which settlers coming in by the way of Albany had to pass, Mr. Ford, in order

to assist them to reach this part of the county, established stopping places at various points on the route. Samuel Bristol, who with a large family had recently moved from Sandgate, Vt., and settled on the St. Lawrence about four miles above Ogdensburg, was engaged by Mr. Ford to move out on this road and keep a public house. In November, 1802, he located on lot No. 12 on the southern border of the township Oswegatchie, which was about half a mile north of Depeyster Four Corners. The following spring he erected a commodious log tavern, and during the summer cleared about thirty acres and got three of them sowed with fall wheat. During the winter of 1803-4 Thomas Willson, from Hebron, N. Y., Joseph Rounds, Mr. Barnard, Mr. Green, Ichabod Arnold and Robert Hill, from Rhode Island, Frederick Plimpton, from Massachusetts, Capt. Rufus Washburn, and David Day, all, except the latter, having families, moved into what was then called the Bristol settlement, putting up at Bristol's tavern until they could build shanties to live in.

Silas Kellogg, in 1806, came to the settlement and built a log tavern on the hill about a mile south of the Four Corners. Some of the soldiers and citizens of Ogdensburg, when it was taken by the British in February, 1813, fled to this place and made Kellogg's tavern their headquarters for a few days. In the summer of 1809 James Averell, 2d, a young man about nineteen years of age, came in with his wife and goods on pack horses from Cooperstown by the way of Plattsburg, and settled near Kellogg's tavern on a tract of 3,000 acres of timber land that was purchased from Mr. Cooper, the father of the novelist.

Mr. Averill opened a store in a log building, where he conducted a small business for about two years, when he moved to Ogdensburg. In 1809 Smith Stilwell came in from Albany and purchased a large tract of land lying on both sides of the State road, the northerly line resting on the east road, and the one leading to the western part of the town, which was opened about that time. He made a small clearing, built a log house, and moved his family to the place the year following, and with them he brought "Black Bet," the first negro slave, and the only one that was ever owned in the town.

From 1810 to 1815 the following persons came to the settlement: Joseph Shaw, Mansfield and Levi Bristol, Lemuel Day, Josiah Thorn-

ton, John Parker, and C. Hurlbut. Previous to 1811 the people at the Bristol settlement were supplied with a monthly mail from Ogdensburg. At that time, however, an arrangement was made with Joseph Shaw, by which, during the two years following, the mail was carried every week, most of the time on foot. For several years after the close of the War of 1812-15 immigration was light. During the cold season of 1816, it is said, there was not a month during which this section was not visited by severe frosts, and little was raised in consequence, and a portion of that little was destroyed by the birds and squirrels, which were unusually numerous that year. During the following year the scarcity of provisions was such that many families were reduced to the verge of starvation, and only for the abundance of wild game the suffering would have been much greater. In some cases the potatoes recently planted were dug up to satisfy their hunger. The early grain was anxiously watched, and before the kernel was fairly ripe it was cut, dried, and sent to the mill. The nearest mill was located at Cooper's Falls at De Kalb, and as there was no road to the place the people were obliged to carry the grain through the woods upon their backs. The price of wheat went up to two and three dollars per bushel, oats one dollar, and potatoes a dollar and a half. For a few years after these cold seasons several families moved into the place, and most of them settled in the western part of this territory, as new roads had been bushed out through some choice lands in that section. Among those who came were Jonathan Curtis, Reuben Hastings, William B. Wheelock, Bela Bell, Moses, Amasa and Zenas King, Lewis Dimick, Eli White, Nathan, James and Luke Dean. Moses King settled on the corner lot where the road from Heuvelton to Fish Creek crossed the Lake road, about a mile and a half west of the State road, which place has since been known as King's Corners. White settled on a lot near King's Corners, and built the first frame house in that section, which is still standing. He kept tavern for several years, where his boy Drue, a bright, smart and well-behaved lad, under the influence of the bar-room, became dissipated, and for years was known to the people of the town, Heuvelton and vicinity, as the leader of one of the vilest gangs of vagabonds in the country.

In the summer of 1825, John Finch, Benjamin F. Partridge, Adam Fishbeck and others commenced a settlement in what has since been known as the "Fish Creek" settlement. Messrs. Finch and Partridge built the first bridge across the creek, for which Mr. Ogden allowed them \$100 on their land contract.

In 1826 the wheat crop was so abundant, that during the winter and spring following it was almost impossible to dispose of it. Seventy-five bushels an acre was an average crop, which was sold or exchanged at home for three York shillings per bushel. Mr. Stillwell drew two hundred bushels of beautiful wheat to Ogdensburg, and with some difficulty prevailed upon Mr. Parish to take it in payment of land at five shillings per bushel. Within a few weeks after this occurrence, the entire wheat crop of the State was struck with rust, destroying both grain and straw, when the price of wheat arose to two dollars per bushel. These few years of low prices and crop failure so discouraged the settlers in raising money, that many of them thought seriously of abandoning their lands, when Mr. Ogden consented to receive cattle as payment on their contracts.

After this several families came to town and settled in the eastern and western parts: Samuel Perry, David Lawyer, Harvey Hardy, Adam Fishbeck, Jacob and Nelson Coffin, Christopher Nelson and brother, N. F. Swain, Mr. Forbs, Mr. Hydorn, John Shepard and brother, Richard Purmot, E. R. Turner, Alexander Chilton, Abner Armstrong, David Scarlet, Abner Murphy, Jesse McCurdy, John Smithers, Hiram English, Ezra Smith, Reuben Smith, John Hedge, Alanson Tuttle, Jackson and Samuel Laughlin, John and William Fleethan, the Newcomb family, Benjamin Eastman, Loren and John Willson, the Thornton family, the Walker family and many others, most of whom had families. Within a few years all the arable lands were taken up and improved. Many of the descendants of the early settlers are now living in the town or vicinity, and not a few have risen to fill important places of trust in the State and nation.

Wild animals at an early day, especially deer, were very plentiful, and continued so for a number of years later, owing to large tracts of marshy timber lands on the borders of the settlements connecting with woods leading to large bodies in the back towns. Also the patches of woods

left by the settlers joining each other were such that animals could traverse the town without crossing clearings. The deer did no damage further than to browse or tread up the fall wheat, but the wolf would kill or worry the sheep, and the panther or bear would occasionally kill a calf or a yearling. About 1818 Mr. Stilwell having purchased a flock of forty sheep yarded them near his house. He had a large dog, and thought that the wolves would not dare venture near the premises while they were guarded by so fierce an animal. During the following night the family were awakened by the barking of the dog and his jumping against the door of the house to attract the attention of the inmates. Mr. Stilwell remarked during the uproar that there was no danger of wolves while the dog was outside barking. Upon visiting his sheep-yard the next morning he was surprised to find that fifteen of his flock had been killed, showing plainly that a large number of wolves had been present.

In the early fall of 1820 several calves had been killed in the vicinity of Mud Lake. Shortly after Mr. Parker, father of ex-Senator Parker, of Potsdam, with others, were hunting deer in that vicinity, when they discovered two young panthers about the size of a cat in a cavity formed by an overturned tree. The mother not being in the immediate vicinity, they carried the cubs to Depeyster Corners. A general hunt was at once organized, and after they had scoured the woods where the cubs were taken they discovered the panther a short distance from the place in the top of a large tree. Mansfield Bristol, one of the party, an expert marksman, was selected to shoot the animal. It required a second shot to bring the panther down, which proved to be one of the largest of the species, measuring nine feet and six inches from nose to tip of tail.

Late in the fall of that year William Washburn, the son of Rufus Washburn, one of the pioneers that had settled in the Bristol neighborhood, then about seventeen years of age, started out in the vicinity of Mud Lake with his dog and gun to hunt deer. He soon discovered strange tracks in the light snow, which then covered the ground, and his curiosity led him to follow them. He traced them a long distance, into what is now the town of Macomb, to a place where they entered a cave in a ledge of rocks west of the State road. The day was nearly

spent, yet he determined not to be hindered from the attainment of his object, and finding the opening of convenient size he endeavored at first to send his dog into the cave. His dog refused to go, so he crept in some distance with his gun in a fixed position to fire, and his dog followed close behind him. Having reached a part of the cave where it was quite dark he discovered at a short distance from him two large eyes of fire-like brilliancy, which seemed to watch his movements, their owner apparently ready to spring upon him. Here he paused and bringing his gun to bear upon the object deliberately fired. His dog rushed passed him to attack the animal; the young man now retired and was soon followed by his dog. Hearing no noise or sign of life within he after a short delay again ventured into the den and listened for some time, but all was quiet, and he at length ventured nearer, and groping in the dark laid his hand upon the paw of an animal, evidently dead, which he with much difficulty dragged out. It proved to be a male panther of large size. The ball had entered a vital part of the brain and killed him instantly. This panther was supposed to be the mate of the one killed during the early part of the fall.

The deer is considered harmless, yet a wounded buck if hard pressed will turn upon his pursuers. A man by the name of Dake, while hunting in the western part of the town near the "deer lick," in the vicinity of the Warren farm, in the fall of 1828, shot and wounded a very large buck, having a pair of long antlers with several spikes on each. Before he had time to reload his rifle (the guns of that day were muzzle loaders and flint locks), the buck turned upon him with great fury. Mr. Dake clubbed him with his gun and broke the stock in pieces, then used the barrel, striking him over the head until it was bent nearly double. His gun being used up, and he not being able or strong enough to grapple the buck by the horns, he ran around a tree and the deer after him. This circus was kept up until both the man and the deer were nearly exhausted, when a neighbor, hearing Mr. Dake's cry for help, came to his assistance and dispatched the deer. Mr. Dake's clothes were torn in shreds, and his body badly lacerated by the deer's horns. The writer can vouch for this, as he afterwards saw the man's wounds and the bent gun barrel.

As late as 1835 the wild animals in Depeyster seemed to be as plenty as ever. George Perry was hunting deer that fall, and while groping along the foot of the ledge next to the Black Lake marsh above the Pearson's lot just before sun-down, discovered several deer, some standing and others lying down, in a clump of small hemlocks. The moist condition of the leaves, preventing the crackling noise of his foot-steps, allowed him to approach within a short distance without attracting attention. He rested his rifle on a knot of a small tree and took deliberate aim at a deer and shot it dead. The reverbrating sound of the gun so bewildered the animals that they only made a few bounds and came within range again, when Mr. Perry reloaded and dropped another deer. This process was repeated until he killed the whole drove of five without moving out of his place. The writer can vouch for the truthfulness of the above statement.

The farmers had been so much annoyed by the depredations of wolves, that in the fall of 1836 a general hunt took place, which was participated in by every able-bodied man and boy in town and vicinity which drove every ravenous beast far beyond the limits of the town.

In the summer and fall of 1837 several sheep and calves were killed, one at a time, in different parts of the town, which indicated that it was either the work of a bear or panther. A close watch was kept, when a bear was started near the flat rock, making his way along the several patches of woods on the rear end of farms, endeavoring to enter the big swamp just south of the Black Lake road. Several men, boys and dogs were in pursuit of the bear and just as he entered the Fleetham woods, he was shot, causing a slight wound in the hip, yet he out-ran his pursuers and was in a fair way to escape. The writer, then a boy in his fifteenth year, hearing the commotion started from his home, which was about one-fourth of a mile from the woods, having a smooth-bore rifle loaded with shot. He dropped a ball into the gun and with a paper wad rammed it down while on the run to the woods. On arriving at about where the house of Philo Hydorn now stands, he saw the bear about ten rods away, coming down a slope directly towards him on a gallop. Being out of breath and alone, yet nothing daunted, he endeavored to draw a fine bead on the bear while he was passing between the trees, when

he suddenly turned to the right, leaped over a fence a few rods away, and endeavored to reach the swamp by a flank movement. When Bruin found that he was again confronted, he raised upon his hind feet and wheeled to take his back track. As he turned, the gun was discharged and the contents took effect just back of his shoulder, which set him reeling. With much difficulty the bear scaled the fence, knocking off a rail as he went over, and he fell to the ground and expired before the party in pursuit arrived. His color was black, and he weighed 420 pounds. The highly-prized gun used on this occasion was given away the following winter by the writer's father to a party of men whom he carried in a sleigh to "French Creek" (now Clayton), where the patriots assembled with the intention of making a raid on Kingston.

During the agitation, in 1828, to remove the public buildings from Ogdensburg, Depeyster voted in favor of High Falls on Grass River as a county seat.

Previous to the erection of Macomb the settlers had either to go to Morristown or Gouverneur to transact town business. In 1841 Depeyster voted to have this territory annexed to this town.

Depeyster Corners, where a post-office was established in an early day, has been considered the central point for the inhabitants to assemble on business occasions. The former merchants were T. Morris, Harry Smith, Hartwell & Judd, Jesse Legg, Dr. G. W. Barber, Union Store, Ira and Frank Wheelock, Chandler & Loveland, George Fleetham. The present merchants are M. C. Mason, J. D. Willson, Orr & Day, a furniture store by Mrs. R. C. Ward, one carriage repair shop, one blacksmith shop, one hotel kept by H. O. Mason. There is one physician, D. M. Foss, and two clergymen.

There are nine full school districts and a joint one partly in Macomb; a post-office in Depeyster village, one at King's Corners (Kokomo), and one in the Fish Creek settlement (Edenton); a steam saw mill at Mud Lake, and a shingle and feed mill at King's Corners. There was formerly a steam saw mill run by J. Curtis, T. D. Witherell and Benjamin Eastman.

The military record of Depeyster will compare favorably with that of any other town in the county. The town was well represented in the

War of the Rebellion, having held the first regular war meeting and sent out a large number of men considering the small town and population, as will be seen by referring to page 196, the chapter on the War of the Rebellion. The efforts to raise volunteers, means and the necessities to be sent to the front for the use of the soldiers, was cheerfully complied with by the people in general

Religious Societies.—In the winter of 1805 6, Bela Willes, a Methodist, opened a school in the house of Samuel Bristol, and held religious meetings on the Sabbath. Traveling preachers or missionaries had occasionally held services in the neighborhood. At the first town meeting held to organize the town, a committee, consisting of Smith Stillwell, Nathan Dean and Philo Hurlburt, was chosen to raise a subscription for a town house and a union church. A special town meeting was called on the last Monday in June, when a resolution was passed to erect a house at a cost not to exceed \$1,500, which resulted, with the subscription, in the erection of the Bethel Union church.

The Bethel Union society was incorporated October 23, 1827, with Bela Bell, Luke Dean, Joseph Sweet, Zenas King, Jonathan Curtis, Horace Plympton and Smith Stilwell as trustees. The house (owned in common) served the purpose of both town hall and church, it being open to all denominations to hold religious services in. The Methodists, Presbyterians, Universalists and Congregationalists were represented by some one of the trustees, but they were so divided in their denominational views that no one body had a controlling influence. Each of the bodies had paid taxes and had subscribed to the building fund, hence were entitled to the use of the house. No regulation as to the time that each body could claim the use of the house having been made at the formation of the society, it happened quite often that two of them desired to use the house at the same time, which caused no little contention. This state of affairs continued until some of the societies became sufficiently numerous and able to build a house of worship for themselves. The records of the societies in those early days were so loosely kept, that it is impossible to give exact dates of their organizations. It is generally conceded, however, that the Methodists organized a church shortly after the Bethel Union church was completed, or about 1830. Three trustees of the former Bethel or Union

society, Bell, Dean and Sweet, later became identified with the Methodist organization.

In the winter of 1856-7 the Methodist and Congregational societies held several meetings with a view of building a union church to be occupied in common, but failed to agree, when the Methodist society built the present frame church, late in the fall of 1857, and finished it the following spring. In 1870 the church was raised up, a basement finished off, and rebuilt in the present style, and the "town bell" before mentioned hung in the tower. In 1891 the church was thoroughly repaired and refurnished at an expense of \$1,500, making it one of the most pleasant places of worship in the county. During the past few years the church has been greatly revived under the present pastor, Rev. George Sharp, having a mission board, ladies' aid society, Sunday school, etc. The present membership is about ninety; value of church property, \$3,500.

The Congregational Society, according to the recollection of the older members, was organized in Depeyster about the year 1832. The Rev. J. B. Taylor assisted in the organization, and Mansfield Bristol was one of the trustees. The Methodists and Congregationalists were the only regularly organized Christian bodies in the town that held regular services in the old stone church and kept the house in repair. In the summer of 1858 the present church edifice was commenced, and completed the following year at a cost of about \$3,000, exclusive of the bell and furniture, which cost about \$800 more. The Rev. B. B. Parson, who served the church at Heuvelton in 1842, reorganized the church in Depeyster, and supplied it for a time, when Ira Day and F. G. Willson were chosen deacons. It was again reorganized in 1848, and the society built the new church as before stated. Chester Dyke, John Fleetham, and Jesse B. Willson were the trustees; having a membership of about eighty. Recently the church has been put in good repair, the parsonage thoroughly overhauled and enlarged, to keep pace with the increased prosperity of the society, which apparently has taken a new lease of life. The preaching services, the Young People's Society, and the Sabbath-school are well attended. W. H. Way is their present pastor.

The supervisors of the town with dates of service are as follows :

1825-29, Smith Stilwell; November 7, 1829-34, Luke Dean; 1834-39, Horace Plympton; 1839-40, Jonathan Curtis; 1840-43, Abner McMurphy; 1843-44, Sylvester Johnson; 1844-46, Jonathan Curtis; 1846-47, John Blaisdel; 1847-48, David Fuller; 1848-51, Thos. D. Witherell; 1851-52, Levi Fay; 1852-54, Thos. D. Witherell; 1854-56, Alanson Tuttle; 1856-59, Jessie McCurdy; 1859-61, Benjamin F. Partridge; 1861-63, Alanson Tuttle; 1863-64, John B. Chandler; 1864-70, Robert Dorman; 1870-72, John B. Chandler; 1872-74, Thos. D. Witherell; Lewis W. Willson, to fill vacancy from April 4 balance of term; 1874-77, Wm. Newcomb, to fill vacancy caused by Willson's resignation; 1877-82, Harry N. Hardy; 1882-88, Geo. H. Fleetham; 1888-91, Millard C. Mason; 1891-92, Thaddeus L. Willson; 1892-94, Robert D. Orr.

CHAPTER XLI.

THE TOWN OF HAMMOND—ORGANIZED IN 1827.

THIS is the twenty-first town erected by an act of the Legislature passed March 30, 1827. It was formerly under the jurisdiction of Rossie and Morristown. The town lies in the extreme western point of the county, with the St. Lawrence River bordering its northwestern side, Jefferson county on the west, Rossie and Black Lake on the south, and Morristown on the east. The first town meeting was held on the first Tuesday of May following, when Sylvester Butrick was elected supervisor, and the balance of the town officers, whose names are not given. On the 2d of May, 1837, its line on the Morristown side was changed slightly, and on the 11th of April, 1842, a corner south of Black Lake was attached to Macomb; while on the 7th of February, 1844, the line bordering Rossie, which originally ran parallel with the original line of Somerville, was changed to its present course from the corner of the old township to the head of Mile Bay. The town contains 35,815 acres, and the surface is generally level, but broken on the northern and southern borders by ledges of gneiss and white limestone, which are now being extensively quarried. A level terrace of sandstone extends from the north shore of Black Lake through the center of the town. The soil is principally clay and is productive. It was formerly a great wheat growing country and for other grains and grass crops, but is now devoted principally to dairying.

Hammond derives its name from Abijah Hammond, of New York, who owned the township previous to 1814. He was a New York merchant and a brother-in-law of David A. Ogden, but he never visited his northern property. On the 12th of September, 1814, David Parish purchased of Hammond 28,871 acres. On some of this tract beginnings of settlement had been made, but no titles actually passed to settlers until in July, 1818, when William Wiley took the first contract. On the 31st of July, 1818, Loren Bailey came in as agent and from that time, in July, 1818, the town was rapidly settled. Mr. Bailey was afterwards succeeded by David W. Baldwin. The first actual resident was probably William McNeil from Vermont, who was in the town previous to 1812, and lived on Chippewa Bay. The first clearing was made in that year by William Wiley, also from Vermont, on the site of the village. A Mr. Barker came in the following year and settled a mile south of Hammond, where he built and opened a tavern.

The War of 1812 affected the town only slightly, there being so very few dwellers at that time. The gang of pirates or horse thieves mentioned in the history of Rossie and Morristown during the War of 1812, was very conspicuous in this town also. We are under obligation to A. S. Partridge of Depeyster, who obtained the following incidents last summer from N. F. Swain, his neighbor. Mr. Swain is now upwards of ninety years old, and his memory of what transpired in his younger days is especially good, and the incidents, together with the dates, places and names were so impressed on his mind that they may be relied upon as authentic. Mr. Swain's father, Abner, kept a tavern at the time on the windfall that grew up to briers, and for this reason when the village started it was named "Brier Hill," now in Morristown. This was on the route of an Indian trail and was frequented by people from Ogdensburg, Morristown, Hammond and Rossie, many of whom were members of the gang alluded to. Young Swain, then a bright boy of some ten or more years, had a good opportunity to become familiar with the names and operations of the band of thieves. The names of the principal ones of the gang that operated in the vicinity of Chippewa Bay were James Patterson, the leader; his brother, Ned; John Hageman, Darius Carpenter and his son, John; and Zach Livingston. They had a spy, one "Binette," a Frenchman, who was some way related

to the Pattersons, and worked on the outside. The gang was well-rigged out with scows, bateaux and small boats. They had several places on the islands in front of Chippewa Bay to secrete their plunder. One island near the Canadian shore could not be reached only by a circuitous route and an obscure inlet, and there they kept most of their horses, as they could not be seen or heard when passing by on the water or from the shore. They had also several places up Chippewa Creek to secrete their plunder. Their plan of operation was to send Binette out through the Canadian settlements on a peddling tour. He being familiar with the English as well as the French language could easily learn where the finest horses, cattle or merchandise were kept, and that knowledge was cautiously communicated to headquarters and at the proper time a raid was made on the settlement thus spied out. Their plan was to start out well-armed, with several boats and a scow, and leave them in the bushes at different points near the place of operation, so in case they were hard pressed and their retreat cut off at one point, they could go to another and find a boat. Their plundering expeditions became successful and the band was a terror to the Canadians. The British had a garrison of reserves stationed in Kingston, commanded by one Major Carley, and the soldiers were paid every month in specie, which was sent up in two or three divisions, by land and water, so in case of an accident to one the other might be safe. Binette, through some of his French allies, learned that a bateau manned by three or Frenchman and an English officer would leave Montreal for Kingston with the specie, and would pass the Islands on such an evening following. This news was communicated to the Patterson gang, who went prepared and laid in wait until the supply boat came along, when they made a bold dash, overpowered the crew and took possession of the bateau and landed their prisoners on an island. With the bateau and contents they made directly, under cover of darkness, for the American shore, and thence up Chippewa Creek where the boat and specie were secreted for the time being. When this act became known at Kingston, Major Carley selected a squad of men and rowed down to these islands with the fierce intent of exterminating the gang. They soon discovered their rendezvous and every man was prepared to fire at a moment's notice. Suddenly they came upon the pirates who

were in their boats, as they were passing around an island, and each soldier, taking deliberate aim, fired. Four of the six pirates were killed outright, and James Patterson was mortally wounded. Zach. Livingston, who was in the same boat with Patterson, was unharmed, and rowed around the island and escaped. Patterson died soon after reaching the American shore. Mr. Swain states that on that night, which was late in the summer of 1814, his father had a beautiful mare, valued at \$150, stolen and he believed that Livingston stole her. His father also had eleven head of fine cattle stolen that summer.

The success of the British in breaking up this gang of pirates, encouraged them to follow up other depredators, and a party of fifty or more Canadians shortly after made a search for one or two refugees who had located in the town and had made themselves obnoxious to their Canadian neighbors by repeated depredations. The party landed in Chippewa Bay early in the morning, but in pursuit of their object they lost their way and did not arrive at Mr. Barker's inn until after sunrise. One of the men for whom they were searching was there asleep, but he was alarmed by the family and fled, half dressed, to the woods, narrowly escaping the shots fired after him. The Canadians returned home discomfited.

Most of the town lying west of the village was settled in from 1818 to 1821 by Scotch emigrants. They had come over and met the agents of Mr. Parish who induced them to locate on this tract, where they became substantial citizens. Many of them erected stone dwellings which are still standing. In 1818 there came John and David Gregor (the latter now living at the age of eighty years), John Baird, Peter Allen, John and James Hill. Peter Allen's son, Robert, was two years old when he came to town. He now owns the Allen's Park. He served three years in the war of the rebellion—is now drawing a pension. He is seventy-eight years old, hale and hearty. In 1819 Thomas Caswell, William Nickol, James Rogers, Robert Morris, Robert and Andrew Shields, John Mercer, Thomas Dodds, and William Burke, an Englishman, came into the settlement; and in 1821, John Brown and Lewis Franklin, now living. Several of the latter were single men, and all became good and useful citizens. A few years later some others came, through the influence of those already located. To those of the first

and second years who required it, Mr. Parish extended similar credit to that given to his settlers in Rossie, which had the effect of stimulating settlement and advancing the prosperity of those who took up homes.

The southern part of the town, on the military road, was first settled by Samuel Webster and William Tappan from Vermont, in 1819. Jonathan King, from Herkimer county, came the next year and opened a tavern. The military road from Sackett's Harbor to Hammond had been cut through previous to the war, but had become impassable from disuse. It was reopened in 1823, and soon afterward was laid out as a highway and continued to be one of the principal thoroughfares from Watertown to Ogdensburg.

Settlement was begun at Oak Point by George Eliot, who was succeeded by a Mr. Cowan, who opened a small grocery in 1824. Earl Atwood, Abram Schermerhorn, a Mr. Mathews and others followed to that neighborhood soon afterward.

There are twenty five men living in Hammond at the present time whose ages range from seventy one to ninety-five years old.

Mr. Bailey, the agent before mentioned, settled at Chippewa Bay, and Abram Cooper soon afterward began improvements there. A substantial dock was erected at an early day, and for a number of years the shipments of iron from the Rossie mines, and of lumber and other products, were very heavy. A steam saw mill was erected there in 1844 by James E. Lyon. It was burned and not rebuilt.

In 1825 a wharf was built at Oak Point on a small island in the channel, communicating with the mainland by a bridge; this was rebuilt in 1838 and was enlarged in the winter of 1892-3. A post-office was established in 1840, and a custom house, which latter was removed to Chippewa Bay, but has since been taken back to the Point. W. C. Brooks is the present postmaster and merchant there. A light-house was built on Cross over Island in 1847, and refitted in 1855. It was rebuilt about ten years ago and James Hammond is the present keeper.

On the 19th of April, 1834, Loren Bailey, Azariah Walton and Elbridge G. Merrick were appointed commissioners to open a road from the line of Clayton and Lyme to a road leading from Chippewa Bay to Ogdensburg. This road ran through the villages of French Creek and Alexandria Bay to Hammond.

The minerals of this town have in the past attracted attention, and in 1840 a vein of ore containing lead, copper and gold was discovered on the farm occupied in recent years by H. S. White, in the southwestern part of the town, and it was worked to some extent; but the shaft, which was sunk about thirty feet, showed that the vein became narrow, and it was discontinued. Again, in 1877, valuable ore was discovered in that vicinity, a quantity of which was sent to New York for assay, and was found to contain \$350 of gold and silver to the ton. Some effort was expended to organize a company for working it, but it was abandoned and at the present time there is no mining in the town.

The lower portion of the far famed and matchless group known as the Thousand Islands lies opposite the town of Hammond and lend their beauty and grandeur to that part of the St. Lawrence. Many of these islands are owned by individuals and occupied with attractive summer cottages. An incident connected with one of these islands in Chippewa Bay is entitled to brief reference. In 1838 Ezra Brockway, supposed to have been insane, settled on this island, where he lived for many years a sort of hermit life, believing himself a son of Napoleon Bonaparte. He imagined that he owned all of the land in the vicinity; that his mother had been murdered in Ogdensburg and he, while an infant, set adrift in a canoe on the river. The knowledge of his kingly connection he said was communicated to him in a dream and afterwards confirmed by spirits. He refused to, and never did, pay tax on his island. Early in February, 1886, he was found ill and half frozen in his little dwelling place by a party crossing the river on the ice. He was carried to the shore and a physician called, but he refused to take medicine, and after a few days of suffering passed away.

In October, 1860, the *Buckeye*, a steamer owned by the Northern Transportation Company struck on a rock in the channel near the village of Chippewa Bay. A large number of passengers was drowned; the boat was afterwards raised.

During the summers of 1857-8 the people of the town and vicinity were greatly excited over the old tradition that a large amount of gold had been sunk with a boat by the Patterson gang during the War of 1812 in Chippewa Creek. James Sterlin, a man of commanding ap-

pearance, weighing nearly four hundred pounds, pleasing address, and a good talker, secured the right from the land proprietors to search for this treasure. The place selected was about one and a half miles above the mouth of the stream at the foot of a hill, where a spring flows into a deep and pond shape part of the creek. Here Mr. Sterlin built a coffer dam around the deep water, leaving a sluice on one side for the current to flow by. He then placed several suction pumps around the dam to be worked by hand, and a rotary one to be driven by a small portable engine, then started them up to pump out the water in the basin. During all this time the people would gather around and eagerly watch the maneuvering. The greatest crowds gathered on Sunday afternoon, when Mr. Sterlin would preach to them and relate the old story how the money was taken and the incidents leading up to the secreting of the money. He had connected with him Mr. Thomas Hazelton, a clairvoyant, whom he would mesmerize, then question him concerning the treasures, also allow others to do so, and the answers elicited were usually a confirmation of the story. He also stated that he saw buried in the mud what had the appearance of a boat, and many other things, which was eagerly listened to by the excited crowd. Mr. Sterlin was bothered by the dam leaking, and spent a large portion of the time in repairing it, but after a time, having the pumps all worked by boys, changing every half hour (they receiving ten cents per hour), the water was sufficiently lowered one Sunday, so that a handspike and a rusty chain was recovered, but a heavy leak occurring at this point prevented further search until repaired. Mr. Sterlin claimed that he had spent all the means at his command, therefore consented on the solicitation of his friends to start a stock company. The books were no sooner opened than the farmers willingly came forward and took from one to five shares each at a \$100 per share, which amounted to several thousand dollars. During the time that the organization was being perfected and the repairs on the dam made, heavy rains raised the water in the creek, which prevented further operations that season.

During the winter and spring following the ice had injured the dam materially, when more money was called for, which was readily subscribed. The company commenced, under the direction of Mr. Sterlin,

to repair the dam soon after low water in the early part of the summer, when pumping was resumed, which proceeded at first slowly, owing to leaks in the dam. This soon being repaired, the water was lowered sufficiently one Sunday that a search produced a small rusty anchor and a tiller, but before any other articles were reached a break occurred and filled the basin with water. This find renewed the faith of the stockholders, when Sterlin called for more money to make up for the losses incurred, which was paid in and the leak repaired. The stockholders now being desperately in earnest to push the work to completion, informed Mr. Sterlin that the dam was not to be tampered with, when the pumps were put to work, and shortly after the bottom of the creek appeared in sight of the watchful eyes of the members present. With fierce earnestness several jumped into the mud nearly up to their waist with crobars and shovels, thoroughly probing the bottom of the hole, but found only mud. The boys got a few dimes for pumping, the stockholders had a few pumps on hand, but Mr. Sterlin had several thousand dollars, when he suddenly left for other parts.

From the time which we have considered down to the War of the Rebellion the settlers of Hammond pursued their various avocations in peace and with a fair degree of prosperity. Upon the breaking out of that historic struggle the citizens of the town took prompt and efficient steps to not only to send out in support of the Union her full quota of volunteers, but, in common with other towns of the county, raised the necessary funds to pay the liberal bounties very generally provided for at intervals during the war. The town furnished to the armies of the Union 162 men, of whom nine were wounded and seventeen died of disease contracted in the service.

The first school in the town, it is believed, was taught in the Scotch settlement in the winter of 1819-20. The town is now divided into thirteen school districts, and a comfortable school-house is found in each.

In recent years a very large and prosperous quarrying business has been developed in this town. It was begun in 1874 by H. A. Foster. There are now five quarries being operated which employ 250 men and turn out twenty car loads of stone per day. The firms engaged in this business are H. A. Foster, John Finegan, at Hammond; Fowler & Lug-

don, at South Hammond; the Smithers Quarry, operated by Mr. Foster; and the Finnegan Quarry at Buck Ledge. The stone thus obtained is a building sandstone of excellent quality, also for paving streets, flagging walks, etc., for which there is an increasing demand.

The agricultural interests in this town, like those of most other towns in the county, have changed in recent years from grain growing to dairying. There are several successful cheese factories, the product of which is shipped from Chippewa Bay and by rail.

Following is a list of the supervisors of the town from its formation to the present time, with their dates of service :

1827-28, Sylvester Butrick; 1829-31, Roswell Ryan; 1832, Allen Cook; 1833, Orrin Brown; 1834-35, Loren Bailey; 1836-37, George C. Daniels; 1838, Orrin Brown; 1839-40, Enoch Taylor; 1841, Ebenezer N. Demick; 1842, Orville E. Wightman; 1843, E. N. Demick; 1844-47, William H. Wright; 1848-49, Henry Zoller; 1850, Sidney S. Wait; 1851, Josiah Zoller; 1852-53, Abel P. Morse; 1854, Sidney S. Wait; 1855-62, Jonas Moyer; 1863-64, Henry Fowler; 1865-66, Jonas Moyer; 1867-69, Anthony W. Sigourney; 1870-71, Jonas Moyer; 1872-78, James S. More; 1879-88, William Rodger, 2d; 1889-92, Samuel W. Tilton; 1893-94, G. L. Phillips.

Hammond Village.—The settlement at this point has been described and was known in former years to some extent as "Hammond Corners." It is a station on what was formerly the Black River and Morristown Railroad, now leased to the New York Central. There is no manufacturing in the place, but it is and always has been a trading center for most of the eastern part of the town. The following persons are in trade there now: D. E. Wilson, drugs; A. McGruer and W. E. Forrester & Son, dry goods; John T. Roger, clothing; E. J. Murphy and R. S. Woodside, boots and shoes; W. R. Wilson and I. Franklin, groceries; J. Frank Wilson, jewelry; W. T. Stiles and Evens Brothers, hardware and farm implements. William Soper came from the town of Theresa, and in 1889 built a steam saw mill and grist mill, which he is now successfully operating.

There have been public houses in Hammond for many years. One of the older hotels was the Taylor House, built about 1839 by M. G. Phyle, and was discontinued in the fall of 1892. The Franklin House was finished in October, 1884, and is now conducted by F. Franklin. The postmaster at Hammond is Benjamin Franklin.

North Hammond is a small hamlet in the northeastern part of the town. S. W. Tilton carries on a general store and is postmaster.

Chippewa is a small hamlet on the bay and near the mouth of the creek of the same name. Allen & Denner have a general store there, and Alexander Allen is postmaster.

A post-office is also located at Oak Point, with W. C. Brooks in the office.

A post-office was established at South Hammond in 1833 with Jonathan King as postmaster. A hotel was erected in 1848 and discontinued in 1860. The postmaster at present is D. D. Moyer.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES.

Early in the summer of 1827 the Rev. Hiram Johnson organized a Congregational church with twelve members. The society was under the pastoral care of Rev. Joseph Taylor, who served them a few years, when the church was placed under the care of the St. Lawrence Presbytery through the sickness of the pastor. Soon after they united with the Union Society (Presbyterian), which was formed a few months later, claiming to be second cousins, hence were called for a number of years after the Congregational-Presbyterian Society. Services were held in school-houses for several years.

A Union Presbyterian Society was formed and incorporated December 14, 1827, with Luther Lanphear, James Hill, and Walter Willson, trustees. They united a few years later with the Congregational body, retaining the Presbyterian form, which was lost by a reorganization that took place August 1, 1831, under Rev. James Sanford, with eighteen members, and united with the Ogdensburg Presbytery. They built a house of worship in 1838 of stone. In 1871 the old building was torn down and replaced with the present wood structure, costing \$8,000. They have been under the pastoral care of Revs. James Roger, John McGregor, James Gardiner, H. B. Swift, and Andrew Milne, and is now under Rev. D. A. Ferguson, who has served faithfully eighteen years past. The society erected a parsonage at a cost of \$3,000 some years since, and is now in a prosperous condition.

The first Methodist Episcopal church of Hammond was organized September 29, 1832. There had been Methodist services held in the

town long before that. A small building for worship was erected on the military road about half a mile from Hammond village in 1835. This was taken down in 1873 and the present edifice built at a cost of \$7,000. The present pastor is Rev. Mr. Phelps.

A Free Will Baptist church was formed in this town in April, 1843, but no regular permanent organization was effected and no church was ever built.

Trinity church of Rossie and Hammond was incorporated December 16, 1846, with Henry W. Chapman, William Laidlaw, S. Ophir, William Welch, Robert Morris, John Burrows, and James Hill, vestrymen. The society was in existence for some years, but never built a church.

The Universalist church was organized by Rev. J. S. Lee in October, 1870, and the present building at Hammond Corners was erected in the same year; it cost \$3,200. The first pastor was Rev. D. R. Libbey, who was succeeded by Rev. J. M. Johns. At the present time there is a service held once in two weeks by Mrs. D. L. R. Libbey. The membership is a little over fifty.

CHAPTER XLII.

THE TOWN OF EDWARDS—ORGANIZED IN 1827.

This was the twenty-second town erected by an act of the Legislature passed April 27, 1827. It was formerly under the jurisdiction of Fowler, and at first comprised townships No. 8 and 4, or Edwards and Fitz Williams, now Hermon. The first town meeting was held at the house of William Martis, in the spring of 1827, and the following officers were elected: Orra Shead, supervisor; John C. Hale, clerk; J. C. Hale, Asa Brayton, jr., William Teall, assessors; Roswell Lillie, Araba Collisier, Peleg Haile, commissioners of highways; J. C. Haile, Asa Phelps, Wilkes Richardson, commissioners of schools; Warren Streeter, Guy Earl, overseers of poor; J. C. Haile, George Allen, William Teall, inspectors of schools.

The township of Fitz Williams was taken off in erecting Depeau (now Hermon), and by an act of the board of supervisors, passed November 17, 1852, all that part of the town of Hermon situated at the northeast corner, known as the end of the east third of township 4, of great tract No. 3 of Macomb's purchase, being subdivision lots No. 32 to 37, according to Ashman's old survey, was annexed to the town of Edwards; the board of supervisors now having the right (since 1849) to set off or change the town boundaries.

The main branch of the Oswegatchie flows in a general northwest direction across the town and through the villages of South Edwards and Edwards. In the southern part are Bonner, Beaver, Mud and Clear Lakes, whose waters flow into the Oswegatchie, and Cedar Lake which extends across the line into Hermon. Along the river and the branches of Elm Creek the surface is rolling or hilly, but elsewhere it is rugged and broken, especially in the northwestern part. The township was patented to McCormick in March, 1795, and surveyed by Reuben Ashman of Russell. McCormick transferred it to Joseph Pitcairn about 1816, and he upon his death, about 1844, bequeathed his interest to Alexander Brodie. The town received its name from Edward McCormick, a brother of Daniel McCormick, the proprietor to whom the original township was assigned in the division.

Before the settlement of this town the turnpike from Russell had been laid out through it, a fact which hastened settlement. The original course of the turnpike was across the west branch of the Oswegatchie about three-fourths of a mile below the site of Fullerville, thence taking a northeasterly course, across the island and the two channels of the river at the site of Edwards village.

The section of the road in Edwards was built by Enos Chapman, who began it in 1810 and finished it in 1812. In January of the last named year Asa Brayton brought his family into the town and made the first settlement on the south side of the turnpike near where it crosses the creek, about midway between the branches of the Oswegatchie. During that season Guy Earl, Samuel Jones, John Britton, Joseph M. Bonner, Elijah Jones, three men named Johnson and probably a few others came into the town and built log houses. One of them was a Mr. Partridge, who was killed in 1813 by a falling timber, causing the first

death in the town among the settlers. The first birth was that of John B. Brayton, son of Asa Brayton ; John B. lived in the town many years.

In 1813 Ora Shead came in from Russell and in that and the next year completed the first grist mill ; it stood on the east bank of the river where the turnpike crossed. Five years later he built a saw mill just below on the site of the Rushton mills.

About 1816 Phineas Attwater became Mr. Pitcairn's agent for the sale of lands in this section, and was succeeded in 1819 by George Allen, who came in at that time and located at Shead's mills. In 1818 and 1819 the town received as settlers a number of Scotch immigrants, who located chiefly in the northern and northeastern parts. Among them were James Grieve, Robert Watson, John Whitehead, Alexander Noble, William Andrew, Alexander Kerr, James Wilson, Alexander Laidlaw, William Cleland and Robert Brown. Several of these and their descendants were long residents of the town.

Aside from those above noted, the settlements for several years were made mostly along the river and the line of the turnpike.

The mill building on the east side of the river that was operated at one period as a planing mill, sash and door factory, was built for a grist mill by Mr. Rushton, but was superseded by the present one of greater capacity.

A tannery was formerly carried on by Gilbert & Co. on the west side of the river opposite the island, but it is now out of use. It was built in 1864 by Gilbert & Carr ; was operated by them until 1871, when Rice & Emery of Boston leased it and carried on the business until 1874, since which date it has been closed.

Succeeding the merchants mentioned are the following who have stores of various kinds in the village : S. B. Raymond, W. Grant & Son, Charles Davis, Charles Brown, James D. Tait, W. N. J. Stevens, Eugene Cook, C. B. Watson, Charles Stevenson, Henry Webb, George Pagett and Mrs. William J. McFarren. Cyrus Watson is postmaster.

South Edwards.—This is a small village near the southeastern corner of the town, upon the Oswegatchie River. The first settler at this point was Job Winslow, who explored the locality in 1823, and settled there in 1824. He was impressed with the value of the immense water power, and soon after bringing in his family, he built a saw mill, and in

the following year a grist mill, thus creating the nucleus of a village. These mills were afterwards owned by several persons, among them being John Austin, Pasco Whitford, a Mr. Woodbury, Almeron Thomas, and Spaulding & Pratt, and were burned about 1850. The mill was rebuilt in a better manner by Chester Van Ornum, and again burned about 1875. A new grist mill was subsequently built and carried on by G. & E. Lumley and others, and a saw mill, which was run by Jonathan Hendricks ; but both have been closed for some years, and there is now no mill at the place.

The first merchant at South Edwards was Elijah Shaw, who settled there in 1825 with his brother Noah. The former became one of the most prominent citizens, and the hamlet was locally known for years as "Shawville." Mr. Shaw engaged with a Mr. Sears in the manufacture of potash and had other various interests. Mr. Sears purchased his partner's interest in the potash business, and Mr. Shaw retired to a farm north of the village. Sears afterwards removed to Canton. The merchants of the place now are Ira Hammond and John Lumley, and the latter is postmaster, the office having been established in September, 1828, with James C. Haile as postmaster.

A carding mill was built here in early years by Ingraham Winslow ; but the business ultimately died out and the building burned after the machinery had been removed. A hotel was built by Mr. Woodbury and continued some years ; at the present time there is no public house in the place.

In 1871 Dickinson & Lawrence, from Franklin county, built and began operating a starch factory, using potatoes. The business was continued about ten years.

Besides these villages there are several hamlets or settlements that have had distinctive names and small business interests.

"Freemansburg," on the main river four miles below Edwards, received its name from Capt. Alfred Freeman, who built a furnace there in 1830. Ore was brought to it from the Little York bed, and bog ores from this town. In 1843 a forge was added to the plant ; but the business was continued only a few years, when it went the way of all the iron industries of the county. Mr. Freeman also kept a store there. The furnace was burned in 1847.

The so-called "Scotch Settlement," or "Scotland," has already been mentioned, and was the scene of a thrifty people's labors. Many descendants of the hardy Scotch settlers still live in the town and vicinity.

There have been also the "Creek Settlement," about two and a half miles southeast of Edwards village, and the "Pond Settlement" in the southeast part of the town; but they are only farming neighborhoods at the present time.

Following is a list of the supervisors of the town to the present time:

1827-28, 1830, '31, '32, '33, Orra Shead; 1829 Wm. Teall; 1834-35, Hubbard Goodrich; 1836 to 1840, inclusive, John C. Haile; 1841-42 and 1850, J. B. Pickit; 1843, '44, '45, and 1848, Ingraham Winslow; 1846-47, James Noble; 1849 and 1851, Elijah Shaw; 1852, Horace Barnes; 1853-54, Mark W. Spaulding; 1855, '56, '57, '60 and '68, Joseph Brodie; 1858-59, 1869, and 1870, George Smith; 1861-62, Thomas Todd; 1863, '64, '65, Henry Rushton; 1866-67, L. M. Gardiner; 1871 to 1880, inclusive, Cornelius Carter; 1881-84, Henry Webb; 1885-87, William Grant; 1887-94, Ira C. Miles.

The town of Edwards was not even inhabited by a single settler at the commencement of the War of 1812. Yet it has a landmark that started in that period (an evergreen grove), which is now highly prized by the descendants of the pioneers. During that war the frontier along the St. Lawrence River and Lake Ontario was blockaded by the British. Therefore munitions of war were sent overland by the way of Plattsburg and the old route of Oswego River to Ogdensburg and Sackett's Harbor.

The writer's father, who related many incidents of the war, was a soldier at the time, stationed near Plattsburg, where he became familiar with what transpired on these routes. The route passed through the town of Edwards, thence by way of Carthage on to the harbor. Each soldier, apart from his accoutrements, had a certain weight to carry, and when heavy articles were to be hauled or carried, a squad of soldiers were assigned to the duty. Their march was slow, yet resting places and camps were located at short intervals. This route was so frequently used that roads were cut through the woods by the soldiers before the close of the war.

It has been said that ropes or cables designed for the war vessel *Superior*, then in process of building at the harbor, were carried overland

by the soldiers from Plattsburg. While this may be true to a certain extent, the big cable, measuring twenty-two inches in circumference, weighing 9,600 pounds, was carried from Oswego River sixteen miles overland to the harbor on the shoulders of about 200 soldiers, arriving on the 10th of June, 1814.

These camping places, especially the one in Edwards, which is three and a half miles southwest from the village, on the farm now owned by Freeman Sprague, was located in a belt of hard wood growth, and no evergreen growing in that vicinity. During the camping period from one to two acres had been cut and most of the timber burned. This place being unmolested, grew up with pine brushes, and became the thick grove alluded to. The man that cleared this farm, finding such a beautiful grove of pine standing in the midst of hard wood, cleared away the timber on the outside and left them growing. The plot contains about one and a half acres, and the pine trees are straight and stand so close together that it is with difficulty a person can pass between them. Many of them are from twelve to eighteen inches in diameter and from fifty to seventy-five feet high. There can be no doubt as to this grove standing on the camping ground of the soldiers of the War of 1812. Mr. Asa Brayton, the first one who came there in January of 1812, settled near this place. Mr. Edgar Brayton, a grandson of Asa, now living in Edwards, relates the following which was obtained from his grandfather. Said, that this was where the soldiers camped in passing back and forth. Also, when they were returning to Plattsburg after completing the road stopped here. The officers, however, were entertained by him, and that his grandmother baked bread all that night for the soldiers. Their horses during the night eat up a stack of wheat, for which he got pay. He also related the following story. Mr. Brayton had a boy working for him some fourteen years old, who stole a belt, sword and pistol which an officer had hung on a peg before retiring, and hid them in a hollow stump. In the morning the whole posse turned out and had a long search before finding them. This grove will become more and more valuable as time passes, especially to every patriot who gazes on this historic spot.

The War of the Rebellion, the reader is referred to Chapter XV.

Edwards Village.—The building of Shead's grist mill in 1814 determined the location of a village in this town; and the site was a promising one, both on account of the turnpike and the excellent water power at that point. As usual in such cases, a store soon followed the erection of the mill, and a little later the building of the saw mill and the establishment of Allen's land office there hastened the little settlement. The first store was kept by Mr. Shead, who was also the first postmaster, the office being established January 4, 1828.

William Martin, an enterprising pioneer, opened the second store, the first hotel, and built a distillery. J. B. Pickit was the next merchant, and the second public house was opened and kept in an excellent manner by Nathan Hunt on the island. The house was afterward kept by J. B. Pickit, Horace Barnes, W. A. Livingston, S. M. Farmer, Earl & Allen and others, but was finally closed. The island was the scene of much of the business of the place for many years, but the space was too limited, and the industries gradually removed to the mainland.

The present grist mill on the island is operated by Butler & Miles. The hotel, built about twenty years ago, is the Rushton House, and is kept by David Noble. The entire mill property on the old site, including the grist mill, saw mill, shingle mill, etc., was built by Henry Rushton, and is now a part of his estate. The Woodcock Brothers carry on a steam grist and saw mill.

Within a few recent years the talc industry in St. Lawrence county has become a very important factor in its production of wealth. The development of this industry has had its principal headquarters at Gouverneur and is quite extensively described in the preceding history of that town; but the territory whence the crude product is derived is of considerable extent and reaches into the town of Edwards and vicinity. The settlement which has been mentioned as "Freemansburg" is now called Talcville, and in that vicinity the wonderful product is found in large quantities. The Freeman Brothers have carried on a mercantile business here. In 1893 a railroad was opened from Gouverneur to Edwards, its chief object being the transportation of the talc to the line of the main road. For further details of this great industry the reader is referred to the Gouverneur and Fowler histories herein.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES.

The Methodists were perhaps the first to hold services in this town, which were by Rev. Elijah Morgan in 1819. Their first class, consisting of five persons, was formed by Rev. Ezra Healey of the "Creek Settlement" in 1823. Their first preacher was Rev. E. Morgan, who was succeeded by Rev. Hiram May in 1825. Their early meetings were held in school-houses, barns and dwellings. The records of the church were destroyed by the burning of the parsonage in 1852. Since the erection of a union church in 1850, the services have been held there, until about 1880, when the society built a small church, which at the present time is occupied by Rev. Mr. Burns. Meetings were held occasionally in South Edwards in No. 4 school house.

The Baptist society organized a church in 1822 by the assistance of Elder Stephens. Among the members were Aaron, Silas and William Pratt and their wives. Their services at first were held in school-houses and dwellings until the erection of the union house in 1850, when they occupied the house their allotted time, every fourth Sabbath. Services were also held at South Edwards.

A union church was built in Edwards village by the Baptists and Congregationalists, and the building was erected in 1850. Other denominations contributed to it to some extent, and it was open to all denominations. The church is now used wholly by the Baptists. Their present pastor is Rev. Mark Styan.

The many Scotch settlers in the town brought with them a strong Presbyterian element, and a society was organized called "The First Congregational Church and Society in Edwards," composed of Presbyterians and Congregationalists. From 1830 to 1837 the society was prosperous, but in the course of the next twenty years the organization disappeared.

A Universalist society was kept up for a number of years and its members aided largely in building the union church, and Rev. G. Swan, G. S. Abbott, J. T. Goodrich, Rev. Prof. J. S. Lee, D.D., supplied the pulpit for many years. The society is now out of existence.

CHAPTER XLIII.

THE TOWN OF LAWRENCE--ORGANIZED IN 1828.

THIS was the twenty-third town organized by an act of the Legislature, passed April 21, 1828. This town is situated in the northeastern part, with Brasher on the north, Franklin county on the east, Hopkinton on the south and Stockholm on the west. The territory was formerly under the jurisdiction of Hopkinton and Brasher. It comprises an area of 28,479 acres. The title to the town passed from the original proprietors to Harrison, January 1, 1801, and from him to William Lawrence, from whom the town is named, on February 17, 1820. Mr. Lawrence was a merchant from New York, and passed a part of his time, two or three years previous to his death, on his purchase. He died in New York in 1824, his son, D. Lynch Lawrence, inheriting the lands, and from him the settlers secured their titles through agents.

The first town meeting was held on the first Monday in March, 1829, at the house of Carlton McEuen, when the following officers were chosen: Carlton McEuen, supervisor; Myers G. Peck, town clerk; James Trussel, Nathaniel Smith, N. H. Lampson, assessors; Enos Burt, collector; James Trussel, Myron G. Peck, overseers of the poor; Giles Hart, David S. Murray, John Ferris, commissioners of highways; Enos Burt, Warren Day, constables; George P. Farrar, Samuel Bent, James Ferris, commissioners of schools; Dwight N. Higgins, David S. Murray, Levi H. Powers, inspector of schools.

The surface of the town is level in the northern part, but more rolling in the east and south. The ridges were first to be settled, as they were more lightly timbered and easier cleared. The soil is sandy loam mixed with clay, and in the lower localities is rich alluvium. It is generally well adapted to grazing, and dairying and stock raising are the chief industries. The town is well watered by many small streams,

while the Deer River flows through the eastern part and the east branch of the St. Regis bounds it on the south for several miles, affording good water power.

The town of Lawrence was first settled by a man named Brewer, who came in for the proprietor and located on the farm now owned by Carlton McEuen, where he built a shanty in the summer of 1801. In the next summer he sold his interest and agency to Samuel Tyler. In the fall of 1806 Joseph and Samuel Tyler, from New Hampshire, Joseph St. Clair and Avery Sanders, from Middlesex, Vt., Ephraim Martin, of Bradford, Vt., and Abijah Chandler, from Lebanon, N. H., came in and selected farms, and in the following spring brought in their families. They purchased their lands through Judge Bailey of Chateaugay, then agent, and began the work of making homes for their families. Mrs. Chandler was the first white woman who came to the town. Most of the families named settled in the central and northern parts of the town, and came first to Hopkinton in sleighs and thence to their destination after the snow was gone. Mr. Chandler settled a short distance from the site of Nicholville. In May, 1807, the families of Ira Allen, James and Jonathan Pierce and Sidney Dunton were added to the inhabitants, and in June came Jonathan Stevens, Ambrose Lewis and their families, and Jonathan Hartwell, without his family, who came in the following spring. James, Jonathan and Green Saunders and D. C. Bastin came in July, 1807, and during the same year John Howard, Asa Griffin and John Prouty came. In 1808 the settlement was largely increased and its progress continued without much interruption until the breaking out of the War of 1812, when, according to Dr. Hough, every family but five left the town, and most of them never returned.

This was a hard blow to the growth of the town, and recovery was slow. The level character of much of the land, portions of it being low and wet previous to the clearing away of the forest, was very discouraging to the pioneers, though such lands are now the most valuable part of the town in an agricultural sense. The first frame house was built in 1808 by Samuel Harris, who came the previous year from Middlesex, Vt. It was covered with basswood "shakes" and was on the farm recently occupied by David Harris. The first school was taught in 1810 by Miss S. Tyler.

Succeeding the cold season of 1816, which caused so much suffering throughout the county, settlements in various parts of the town were encouraging and the work of public improvement has steadily continued ever since. The cause of education has received its merited attention in the town, which is now divided into thirteen school districts, with excellent schools in all, and a graded school in North Lawrence. Dairy-ing has to a large extent taken the place of grain raising in this town, as it has throughout this section, butter-making being the principal occupation of the farmers. There are now five successful butter factories in operation. The manufacturing operations are noticed in the succeeding village history.

A few early roads had been opened previous to the formation of the town, and a State road from Port Kent, on Lake Champlain, through the southern part of the town, was laid out in the spring of 1827, and was kept up by the State until the various towns were ready to care for it, when the toll gates previously maintained were removed. Over this highway a line of stages ran in 1833 and later. The sum of \$250 was appropriated at the first town meeting for the improvement of roads, and the town was divided into seven road districts; these have, of course, been greatly increased in number since. A substantial iron bridge was erected over the Deer River at Lawrenceville, and another at North Lawrence in 1876. The O. & L. C. Railroad was built through the town in 1850, and has been a source of great benefit to the inhabitants.

In the War of the Rebellion this town followed the same line of action that governed other towns in the county. Liberal bounties were authorized, and a committee consisting of O. F. Shepard, Sumner L. Hazen and T. H. Ferris superintended the issue of certificates for that purpose. Under the energetic and generous action of the electors in special town meetings the number of volunteers demanded from the town was secured

Following is a list of the supervisors of the town from its formation to 1894, with years of their service:

1829-32, Carlton McEuen; 1833-34, George P. Farnar; 1835, Carlton McEuen; 1836, Myron G. Peck; 1837, Luther Whitney; 1838-39, Walter Smead; 1840, no choice; J. F. Saunders and C. McEuen each having received 140 votes, the justice appointed the latter, who declined to serve; and a special meeting was held March 30, when J. F.

Saunders was chosen; 1841, J. F. Saunders; 1842-43, Lucius Hulburd; 1844, J. F. Saunders; 1845, Jude Clark; 1846-48, Carlton McEuen; 1849-50, Milo L. Burnham; 1851, Peabody Newland; 1852, Noah D. Lawrence; 1853-54, Lyman Day; 1855-56, Carlton McEuen; 1857-58, John Ferris; 1859-60, William Romaine; 1861-62, William Fortune; 1863-64, Henry Stickney; 1865-66, George A. Burt; 1867-70, Tiras H. Ferris; 1871-74, Rufus S. Palmer; 1875-76, A. E. McEuen; 1877, Sumner Sweet; 1878-85, George A. Burt; 1886-88, Jerome Trussell; 1889, C. H. Babcock; 1890-91, Silas W. Merrill; 1892-94, Augustus E. McEuen.

North Lawrence.—The first actual settlement at the site of this village was made by John W. Bean, from Orange county, Vt., in 1827. The locality was then a thick forest standing in swampy land. He built the first frame house. Chauncey Bristol built a small shanty in 1826 and began the erection of a saw mill, which was carried away before it was finished. He rebuilt and finished the mill in 1831, and operated it for a number of years; it is not now in existence. Mr. Bristol died in the town in 1870, aged ninety-three years. Zebulon Moore, A. H. Barnes, John C. Williams and Simon Austin settled here about 1832. Mr. Barnes owned the land on which the village stands, and it was only a small mill settlement until the building of the railroad in 1850, after which it grew rapidly. Situated on both sides of the Deer River, manufacturing became of some importance and there were five dams built across the stream within a mile. A gang saw mill with thirty saws was built in 1849 by T. P. Chandler; it was afterwards changed to a circular mill, passed through several hands and is now operated by M. D. Quenell. A pail and tub factory was established in 1862 with a capacity of 20,000 tubs and 10,000 pails a year. It was operated in 1876 by Garfield & McHollister, and is now conducted by Townsend & Burnham. The first grist mill was built by Amasa Townsend & Co. with three run of stones; it was burned in 1875 and rebuilt in the same year. It was afterwards operated by E. S. Crapser, and is now in the hands of I. A. Sergeant, who also carries on a starch factory which was established in 1892. A starch factory was built in 1877 by E. S. Crapser and operated a number of years; it was demolished about 1888. A stave factory and a tub factory were in operation from about 1860, but were discontinued about 1875. A store was kept below the village about 1847, and in the following year R. Barnard opened the first store in the village. Andrew Montrait opened a store soon afterward and

continued to 1860. General stores are now conducted by Trussell & Connolly and H. E. Merrell. Drug stores are kept by John L. Brown and J. D. Hakins; groceries by H. J. Dewey, J. Kallaher, M. Malakia, and E. T. Dustin. A. E. Chaffee has a clothing store and barber shop; W. C. Williams a tin shop, and I. A. Galusha a shoe shop. Edson Crawford opened the first hotel here in 1850, when he built a part of the Union House; there James Brownell acted as host for twenty-five years. The house is now kept by A. O. Nichols, and the Commercial House by Stephen Dunn. The post-office was established in December, 1850, with John H. Conant postmaster; it was made a money order office in 1871. The present postmaster is C. H. Barnes. Miss S. Mix taught the first school here in 1834. In 1869 a commodious two story brick school house was erected.

Lawrenceville.—This pleasant village is situated on both sides of the Deer River near the center of the town, where early improvements were made, the first being a saw mill built by Ephraim Martin in 1809. A freshet carried away the dam and nothing further was done in that line until 1821; but Asa and Joseph Tyler had settled here in 1807, between which year and 1830 the following persons located here: George Everett, Morda Lavery, James Ferris, David C. Bastin, Luther Ferris, Jacob and Josiah F. Saunders came soon after; Beriah M. Newland, Amasa Harrington, Heman Shepard, Nathan Mallory, Ezra Terrell, William Hulburd, Luther Whitney, J. C. Rockwell, George Wilber, James Johnston, A. Reid, Carlton McEuen, George McEuen, Asa Ballard, Eben Mix, James Bentley, Enos Burt, P. Newland, John Shepard, David Blish, and many others.

The early settlers in this locality were forced to go six miles to the mill, but after 1820 the trying conditions of the pioneers were rapidly ameliorated. In 1821 Charles Kellogg built a saw mill on the site of the present mill, the latter being the third one erected there. A tannery was built by William Taylor, which was operated by various persons, but is now discontinued. A starch factory was built in 1847 by L. Hulburd who was the pioneer in this kind of business in the eastern part of the county. Three times he was burned out, and built the present factory in 1873 and still operates it and a planing mill; he also conducts another factory in the town. The saw mill and grist mill are oper-

ated by W. D. Wilder. A store was opened in 1822 by Josiah F. Saunders, who continued many years. In 1848 a union store was opened by thirty members, and O. F. Shepard, James Harris and Peabody Newland, directors. R. McEuen closed up the business in 1863, paying a dividend. In 1871 a stock company was formed to carry on a union store with twenty-one members. O. F. Shepard and Lucius Hulburd were made directors. There are now three general stores kept here by Dana & Ross, Roberts & Ross, and Reynolds Brothers. E. F. Hall has a furniture store. John Shepard kept a tavern in a log building about 1820 and later in a frame building. A hotel was opened in 1842 in a building which was used for the purpose for forty years, and was kept by M. & M. V. B. Barney from 1855 until later, when it passed to the latter, who still conducts it.

The post-office was established in April, 1829, with Josiah F. Saunders postmaster. The present official is S. H. Roberts. The Lawrenceville Academy was established in March, 1860, as a stock concern, the capital to be not less than \$3,000, in \$25 shares. Among the prominent promoters of the project were P. Newland, William T. Hall, O. F. Shepard, W. C. Blish, L. Hulburd and S. B. Goff. The first trustees were Miller Heath, P. Newland, W. C. Blish, O. F. Shepard, L. Hulburd, G. B. Wilbur, J. W. Newland, Joel Hitchcock, Enos Burt, William Romaine, N. R. Miller and H. J. Thomas. A three-story brick building was erected in 1860 at a cost of \$4,500. An academic charter was granted the institution in 1861, in the spring of which year the school was opened with John B. Young principal and Mrs. Young preceptress. For a few years the academy was fairly prosperous, but competition with more pretentious institutions elsewhere rendered it advisable to close the institution. The building is now used for district school purposes.

Nicholville—This enterprising village is situated on the east branch of the St. Regis river in the southern part of the town, where the stream is crossed by the old turnpike, and part of the village is on the Hopkinton side, where the first settlement was made. Samuel Wilson built a saw mill here in 1817, and for many years that and a small collection of houses were known only as "Sodom." As the settlement grew it extended across the river and was named Nicholville, in honor

of E. S. Nichols, the executor of the estate of William Lawrence. Eli Bush, Chester Armstrong, Calvin Converse and Horace Higgins settled here about 1820. Others who came early to this vicinity were: Thomas Day and his sons, Lyman, Joel, Warren, Russell and Hosea; Joseph Stearns, Jude Clark, Beriah Sweet, Elihu Ayers, Dennis Stacy, Lyman Page Abijah Chandler with six sons and six daughters, Otis Farrar, John Thomas, James Trussel, Myron G. Peck, Royal Smith, Andrew Squier, Elisha Spencer, Asa Miller, Hiram Blanchard, James Sherer and John W. Witters.

The St. Regis affords good water power at this point, which led to the establishment of several manufacturing plants. A grist mill was built in 1822 by Samuel Wilson and was carried away by a flood in 1830. William Lawrence caused the erection of a stone grist mill in 1826, which was used until 1863, when the upper part was removed and the building reconstructed into its present condition by A. N. and H. N. Woodard. The mill was afterwards in the hands of B. D. Babcock is now operated by S. E. Babcock. Below this mill were a saw mill, shingle mill and sash factory, which are not now in operation. A carding and fulling mill was built early, but was abandoned long ago. Saw mills and shingle mills here are now operated by J. H. Knowlton, A. L. Blake and Morris Day. There are the usual number of shops and stores.

The first store was kept by Zephaniah Platt in 1828, and Lyman Day began trade soon afterward. James Sherer opened his store in 1846 and continued to 1874. Sumner, Sweet & Co. began in 1857 and continued many years. The New England Protective Union store was opened in 1846 and closed out in 1867. In 1868 seventy persons formed another Union Store Company, with Jonah Sanford, president, and G. A. Burt, secretary. The business was successful for a number of years, but was closed out about 1880. The present merchants in the place are C. S. Olmstead, Henry Sweet, J. A. Martindale and J. H. Knowlton. The first hotel was built in 1830 by James Trussell; this was burned in 1866 and the present house erected on the site. The Commercial house is now kept by Henry Chandler. J. A. Martindale is postmaster.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES.

The Nicholville Baptist Church was formed September 11, 1808, by Elder Samuel Rowley, with six members. Among the pioneer members were Abijah Chandler, Asa Moon, Seth Abbott, Samuel Eastman, Seth Putnam and Thomas Remington. A society was formed a little later with A. Chandler, Jonah Sanford, S. C. Kelsey and Samuel Eastman, trustees. This society united with the Congregationalists in 1815 in building the union house of worship in Hopkinton. In 1831 a small church was built at Nicholville, which was used until 1852, when the present church was built. On the 5th of August, 1843, the Hopkinton interest was abandoned and the church permanently located in Nicholville. About \$400 have been spent on the church in recent years, and the property is valued at \$3,000. The membership is eighty-two. The present pastor is Rev. F. L. Foster.

The Baptist Church of Lawrenceville was formed in 1827, with seven members. Services were held in school houses until 1841, when a plain church was built, the organization taking the name of "The First Baptist Evangelical Society," in 1840, and reorganizing May 14, 1842. The first trustees were Peabody Newland, Walter Smead and Stephen Hammond. The present church was built in 1868, at a cost of between \$3,000 and \$4,000. The present pastor is Elder Harmon.

The Free Will Baptist Church was organized in July, 1838, by Elder Benjamin Bundy and David Colby, with five members. Meetings were held in school houses until 1867, when an interest was secured in a church with the Congregationalists. The society was reorganized in 1867, with H. J. Perry, Ira Butler and Lemman Bristol, trustees. The membership has been small for many years. At present Rev. Mr. Ramdell is pastor.

The Methodist Episcopal Church of Nicholville was organized about 1840 with forty-two members, and Rev. Justin Allen as pastor. For many years services were held in the union church, but in 1876 the present edifice was erected at a cost of \$5,000. This church and the one at Fort Jackson are in one charge. The membership is 128, and Rev. Henry H. Esselgrave is pastor.

The Methodist Episcopal Church of Lawrenceville was incorporated April 6, 1842, with David Blish, John Shepard, Charles Kellogg, Sam-

uel Meacham, Charles S. Wise, John F. Carpenter and Thomas Hale, trustees. A frame church was built soon after, which was considerably improved later. The present church was erected in 1887-8. The membership is at present about fifty and the pastor is Rev. H. L. Campbell.

The Congregational Church of Lawrenceville was incorporated August 3, 1840, with Heman Shepard, Avery Collins and John W. Bean, trustees. The church was built not long after the organization and was thoroughly repaired and refitted in 1877, at a cost of \$2,000. There is no paster at present, and the society is small.

The First Congregational Church of North Lawrence was organized August 17, 1852, with about twenty members. Rev. George B. Rowley was the first pastor. The church society was formed in September, 1852, with Jacob Williams, S. H. Barnes and Nelson Williams, trustees. A frame church was built in 1853, and about five years ago it was largely rebuilt and refurnished by the Baptists, who had an interest in it, as above stated. The Congregationalists do not have regular services

The Universalist Society of Nicholville was organized about 1840, and reorganized in 1872. The society has never been a strong one, and from 1872 to 1876 was under the spiritual guidance of Prof. J. S. Lee of St. Lawrence University. An interest was held in the old union church, and services were held as occasion offered.

St. Thomas Episcopal Church was formed as a mission in 1870 and the church erected in that year at a cost of \$4,200; the building committee being Rev. Mr. Randall, William Kingston and James Whiteside. The present pastor is Rev. A. L. Fortin.

The St. Lawrence Roman Catholic Church was formed in 1875 by Father John O'Haire. A handsome brick church was erected in 1876, at a cost of \$6,000. The society has always been a strong and prosperous one. Rev. Father Butler is at present in charge.

CHAPTER XLIV.

THE TOWN OF HERMON—ORGANIZED IN 1830.

THIS was the twenty-fourth town erected by an act of the Legislature passed April 17, 1830. Hermon was originally organized under the name of Depeau, after Francis Depeau, once proprietor of a large tract of land in Jefferson county. He was also interested in the middle third of this territory, which had passed from McCormick to George Lewis, July 12, 1804, who sold to John and Curtis Bolton, August 1, 1823, and they sold to Depeau, June 6, 1828. He sold to Sarah, wife of John Bolton, May 3, 1830.

The town was formed from De Kalb and Edwards April 17, 1830. The first town meeting was held at the school-house near Nathaniel Kent's May 4, 1830, and the following officers elected: William Teall, supervisor; Benjamin Healey, town clerk; Wilkes Richardson, Isaac C. Pool, Silas Williams, assessors; Martin L. Cook, John Matoon, overseers of the poor; Simeon Peterson, Jesse Worden, Shubael Parker, commissioners of highways; Wilkes Richardson, Robert Gotham, Harry Tanner, commissioners of schools; Benjamin Healey, Aaron Teall, C. D. Morehouse, inspectors of public schools; Charles O. Redfield, collector; Ariel Wrisley, Charles C. Redfield, constables.

The town originally embraced the township of Fitzwilliam and a strip one mile by six from the southwest side of De Kalb. On the 17th of November, 1852, the supervisors annexed a tract from the southeast corner of the town of Edwards, leaving in Hermon 36,686 acres.

The name of the town was changed to Hermon, February 28, 1834, as there was a Depeauville in Jefferson county. A post-office named Hermon had been established in the northeastern part of the town December 28, 1828.

The surface of the town is generally rolling, some parts being hilly, particularly the northern part, where it is broken and sterile. The soil is well adapted to grazing, and dairying is quite extensively carried on.

Some attempts at mining of iron have been made, but none of continued prosperity. Elm, Tanner, and Carter Creeks are the only streams of account. Trout Lake is in the southern part, and Cedar Lake extends into that part of the town.

Many of the pioneers of this town came from Vermont and were industrious and hardy people. The first white settler was James Taylor, who made a small clearing in the western part about 1805. Philemon Stewart, Ariel Inman and Rufus Hopkins came in soon afterwards, but left on the breaking out of the War of 1812 and did not return. Thomas Tanner came in March, 1809, and spent the remainder of his long and useful life there.

The first road leading through this town was that from Russell to De Kalb, which was opened just prior to the War of 1812. In 1818 the road from De Kalb to what is now Hermon village was opened.

The first school taught in the town was kept in the house of David McCollum in the winter of 1817-18 by William D. Moore.

The first marriage in the town was that of Ashbel Tryon and Harriet McCollum, July 4, 1821; and the first death was that of Peter, infant son of Germain Sutherland, in 1818.

A post-office was established at what is now Hermon village December 20, 1828, with Benjamin Healey as postmaster. The mails then came in from De Kalb, carried on horseback by Henry Tanner.

David McCollum settled in 1812 and had four sons: Martin, John, Jefferson D. and Samuel. The latter took the homestead. Roger Story came in 1813. Germain Sutherland in 1816; he was father of Moses H., and one of his daughters married H. B. Hamlin, and another Rosalve Healey.

Other early settlers were Joseph H. Baird, Orle Gibbons, William Teall (the first supervisor), Benjamin Healey (the first town clerk, and who left numerous descendants), Clark Main, Ralph Fisher, Lorenzo H. Sheldon, Chester Winslow, Shubael Parker, Wilkes Richardson (one of the first assessors and father of Ferdinand and King R.), William D. Gilmore, William H. Underwood, Henry Reed, Orlando Babbitt, Dr. H. Alexander, Reuben L. Willson, John Gardner, and Asa, his son, Frank Matteson, Ransom and John Day, Noah Hamilton, Ezra Leonard, Alexander Brown, Almon and Amos V. Farnsworth, Silas Will-

iams, A. F. Gates, a prominent dairyman and farmer, William Rasback, Thomas Thornhill, Alvin A. Corey, William A. Scriptor, E. J. Stewart, son of Philemon Stewart, an early settler. Many of these men became prominent in the community and some of them left descendants in this section.

The early industries of this town were connected with lumbering, the clearing of land and raising such crops as were needed by the people. But early in the history of this locality its excellent adaptability to grazing became apparent and more attention was given to stock-raising and dairying, and in recent years the latter industry has given it a rank among the best towns in the county. Cheese is the principal product.

There are large deposits of hematite iron ore in the town and early attracted attention, and it was long believed they would prove to be a source of wealth. Mining operations were begun on an extensive scale in 1864, and J. W. Lowden, an eastern capitalist, also erected a furnace at Cooper's Falls in De Kalb. Mr. Lowden invested a large sum of money, mostly in preliminary work. In 1872 he sold out his whole interest to the Union Iron Company of Buffalo, John Webb of Gouverneur acting as local agent of the company. The "hard times" of 1873-4 came on, and that fact was given as a reason for cessation of the enterprise, which has never been resumed. Like most of the other attempts to successfully mine and produce iron in this county, there seem to have been conditions and circumstances which, coupled with the cheap production elsewhere, rendered it impossible to profitably pursue the industry here.

The dairying interest, which has been mentioned, has been rapidly developed in the past twenty years. In 1877 the product of cheese had reached about 700,000, and in that year the following factories were in operation :

Factory.	Owner.	No. of Cows.	Pounds of Cheese.
Hermon Village	Charles Risley	750	200,000
Hermon Center	A. F. Gates	500	140,000
West Hermon	Baker & Pickard	450	120,000
South Hermon	George La Lone	400	110,000
Porter Hill	John Foster	375	100,000
Parker Factory	Asa Parker	100	30,000
		2,575	700,000

The present condition of the industry is no less encouraging. In Hermon Village there is a butter factory owned by Lewis Knox; and at Hermon Center is a cheese factory, by Baker & Pickard; at West Hermon another by Morrow Brothers; and at Porter Hill, one by John Foster. A factory was in operation in the southern part of the town, but was burned. The Parker factory was discontinued about ten years ago.

Hermon Village.—This village is pleasantly situated in the northeast part of the town, near the Canton and De Kalb lines, and is a thrifty place. The first settlement was made at this point by Roger Story in 1816, who at once built a log house. In the same year Germain Sutherland came. Other settlers on the site of the village were Alexander Brown, Nehemiah Barker, Thomas Gilmore, Elisha Burnham, David Wesley, Samuel McCollum, William D. Moore and William Martin, the latter opening the first store in the place in 1823. From that year until the present time, the village has continued to grow in population. Its prosperity was temporarily checked by a disastrous fire April 27, 1875, the loss by which was about \$100,000; but the energy of the citizens enabled them to promptly recover from the disaster, and new and handsome blocks of buildings arose on the sites of the former ones. Some of these are noteworthy examples of business architecture, among them being the old and the new Lynde blocks, the block of Dr. G. G. Seymour, the J. B. Ryel block, the building erected by George Johnson and J. B. McLean, the W. G. Popple block, the new Baptist church, etc.

The village was incorporated in 1887 and the first election of officers was held November 17, following, at which were chosen: W. W. Matteson, president; Elisha Burnham, Martin R. Folsom, William M. Green, trustees; James K. Hale, treasurer; John J. Haile, collector. Water works were established in 1891, at a cost of \$7,000, and give the village a good supply of pure water.

Since the opening of the first store in the village there have been various persons engaged in mercantile business here, for longer or shorter periods. Those now engaged in business are E. B. Hatch and Conant & Beswick, general stores; Johns & Newell, groceries; James K. Hale, groceries and boots and shoes; W. G. Popple and J. B. McLean, hardware; James Robinson, drugs; Isaac Gibbons, liquor store; G. W.

Johnson has a meat market ; Daniel Booth and Robert Davidson are blacksmiths ; L. M. Fuller and Green & Babcock, furniture, the latter firm also undertakers. The hotel is kept by S. H. Ladd. J. E. Robinson is postmaster.

The various industries of the village have kept pace with the other interests. A tannery was established here early and operated until recent years, but the business was finally abandoned and the old building is empty. James Kelly has been engaged in carriage making since 1856, doing a large business in that line. The first grist mill was erected by Milton Johnson in 1819, and stood about opposite the site of the present mill on the east side of Elm Creek ; he also built a distillery at the same time, both of which were long ago abandoned. The present mill was built by John Stokes, who sold it to T. W. Sheldon in 1865. The mill is now operated by James Brown. There is no saw mill in operation here now, though there was, of course, one for many years.

A beautiful cemetery has been laid out near the village, the officers of the association being Z. W. Babcock, secretary and treasurer ; W. W. Matteson, president ; and W. M. Green, James Keiley, H. C. Maine, Joseph Firth, trustees.

The *Observer* is a weekly newspaper started by G. T. Chaney in 1888. It is Republican in politics and is successfully published by Hamilton & Demmons.

The first school taught in this town has already been mentioned ; it was followed by another in the second winter (1819-20) in the same place by Wesley McCollum. In 1826 a school was taught at the site of the village by Miss Huldah Wickerson. The first district established after the formation of the town was No. 1, June 10, 1830, and embraced a wide extent of territory. This has been succeeded by various divisions and there are now thirteen districts in the town. In 1868 a department school was organized in the village, the first board being as follows : A. M. Spalding, Otis Earle, Harris Bartholomew, W. W. Matteson, and Z. W. Babcock ; the present board is composed of E. B. White, H. C. Main, Benjamin Cleghorn, John C. Gibbons, and W. W. Matteson.

The present commodious school building was erected in 1885. The school has now four departments with four teachers, and the languages are embraced in its course. The Board of Education for 1893 is Dr. C. E. Northrup, clerk; Z. W. Babcock, president; E. A. Conant, H. C. Maine, E. O. Reynolds.

Marshville.—This is a hamlet situated on Elm Creek about one mile south of Hermon village. The early settlers at this point were Clark Main, William H. Dodge, L. W. Campbell, J. M. McCollum, and Amos Marsh, father of Horatio Marsh; from the former the place received its name. About the year 1825 Abram Fisk built the second saw mill in the town here. Amos Marsh bought this property and erected a grist mill. These mills were subsequently burned.

The Marshville Cemetery Association was incorporated in March, 1850, and the cemetery established; but the association was allowed to die out in a few years.

Following is a list of the supervisors of the town from its formation to the present time:

1830-32, William Teall; 1833, Reuben L. Wilson; 1834-36, Harry Tanner; 1837, Silas Williams; 1838-39, Henry P. Cook; 1840, Nathaniel Kent; 1841-42, H. P. Cook; 1843-47, Silas Williams; 1848-51, Seymour Thatcher; 1852-53, David W. Weeks; 1854-55, William E. Tanner; 1856-57, Orlando Babbitt; 1858, Horace Barnes; 1859-60, Clark Maine; 1861-64, William E. Turner; 1864-67, Alanson A. Matteson; 1868-70, Dolphus G. Lynde; 1871, Otis Earle; 1872-73, A. A. Matteson; 1874, Z. W. Babcock; 1875-79, A. A. Matteson; 1880-84, Z. W. Babcock; 1885-87, D. S. Lynde; 1888, H. C. Maine; 1889, W. A. Leonard; 1890, George Babbitt; 1891-94, W. W. Matteson.

The War of the Rebellion, see Chapter XV.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES.

The first religious meetings held in town were by Rev. Wm. Wright, a Congregational missionary, in 1814-15, who paved the way for other religious bodies to follow, but did not organize a church. The first Methodist church was formed about the year 1820, but preaching had been enjoyed in the house of Roger Story as early as 1816. The society was incorporated November 1, 1847, with Samuel I. Bingham, Seymour Thatcher, Joseph H. Baird, Lorenzo H. Sheldon, Orin Nichols, Timothy H. Hatch, and Daniel McIntire, trustees. In the next

year they built a handsome church, which is still in use, but has been at various times greatly improved and modernized. The society is now prosperous under the charge of Rev. W. H. Kanoff.

The first Baptist church at Hermon village was organized in January, 1818, and the society was incorporated December 3, 1845, with the following as trustees: Horatio Marsh, Daniel K. Babcock, Edward Maddock, William E. Tanner, Theodorus Frisby, and Orle Gibbons. The house of worship was built in 1849. This church was burned March 1, 1891, and a new and very handsome modern edifice erected. The present pastor is Rev. S. Mills.

A Congregational church was formed at Marshville in 1835 by Rev. Mr. Eastman. Among the early members were Wilkes Richardson and wife, Ezra Leonard and wife, John Matoon and wife, and others. The first named men were trustees. In 1840 they built a church at a cost of \$2,500. The membership has never been large, between forty and fifty. They are now supplied by Rev. W. G. Roberts, pastor of the De Kalb church.

A Universalist church was organized March 8, 1858, at Hermon village, and continued in existence something more than twenty years, but finally died out.

The Christian church was formed by Elder Spooner in 1826. The society flourished for a time, and in 1859 erected a wood meeting-house in Marshville, having at one time upwards of 200 members, but by death and removals a few years later dropped to about thirty. Their services have been irregular since.

CHAPTER XLV.

THE TOWN OF PITCAIRN—ORGANIZED IN 1836.

THIS was the twenty-fifth town erected by an act of the Legislature passed March 24, 1836. It was formerly under the jurisdiction of Fowler and Edwards, containing the township No. 11, or Portaferry, excepting a triangular tract on the west corner, which was retained by Fowler. The town borders on Lewis county, and lies in the rear of Fowler and Edwards, and joins the town of Fine in the southwest part of the county. The first town meeting was held at the house of David Brown and the following officers elected: John Sloper, supervisor; Stephen Seabury, town clerk; Levi W. Gleason, Sylvester Bacon, and Aaron Geer, justices of the peace; Samuel Gustin, Almond Howard, and Robert Leach, assessors; Matthew M. Geer, collector; John Williams, George P. Burdick, and Levi Gleason, commissioners of highways; George P. Burdick and Almond Howard, overseers of the poor; Matthew M. Geer and Constant Wells, constable.

The township was assigned to Daniel McCormick and transferred by him to Joseph Pitcairn, from whom it received its name. The town is well watered by the south branch of the Oswegatchie and numerous smaller streams of pure water. The surface is chiefly rough and rocky, but in some of the narrow valleys the land is very productive. The first clearing in the wilderness of Portaferry was made in 1824 by James Streeter, who brought in his family the following year. Quite a number of other settlers came in 1824-5 and made small clearings, among them being Nathaniel, Elisha and Joseph Lanphear, Joshua Sloper, Aaron Geer, Dayton Merrell, George Peabody, Levi W. Gleason, Nathaniel C. Scovil, Nathan Dickenson and his five sons; and a little later these were followed by Samuel Gustin, George P. Burdick, Samuel Walling, Freeman Anderson, Stephen Seabury, and others. In succeeding years settlers slowly spread themselves over the territory, the forbid-

ding character of which seemed to offer them little inducement in the way of sites for homes.

The first white male child born in the town was Calvin, son of N. C. Scovil, June, 1825; the first female was Harriet, daughter of Levi Gleason, born September 24, 1825. The first marriage was Aaron Bingham to Miss C. Dickenson in 1826. The first school was taught by Miss Caroline Dickinson in 1826. The first saw mill was erected in 1828 by Major P. Jenne (or Jenny) upon the creek that bears his name, and another was built a little later in the eastern part; both of these sites were long occupied by mills. At the present time N. H. Carter operates the mill at Pitcairn village on Jenny Creek and also a feed mill. At East Pitcairn is a steam, lumber and shingle mill operated by Wright Mason. There are two steam mills in the western part, one operated by Stephen Davis, built about five years ago; and one by Eli Pettis, built about two years ago. At Jayville, a hamlet in the southeast corner of the town and a station on the Carthage and St. Lawrence Railroad, there are two steam mills owned by Post & Henderson and J. S. Demott, respectively, of Oswego. Other business enterprises of the town are the store and hotel of John L. Guiles, and the store of V. J. Van Ornum at Pitcairn; the cheese factory and store of L. W. Hubbard at East Pitcairn; the cheese factory of Wilson Wing at Pitcairn; and store of A. H. Andrews at Jayville. The agriculture of the town consists mainly of the production of excellent butter and cheese, and the raising of grain and particularly of potatoes. In the latter industry H. C. Pearson has accomplished results that have given him a very extended reputation. He supplied no less than thirty two varieties to the State exhibit for the World's Fair. Quite extensive iron mining operations have been carried on for several years at Jayville in the valuable magnetic ore of that locality; but at the present time the works are idle. Traces of lead has been discovered, but not in sufficient quantities to warrant mining. There are three post-offices in the town: Pitcairn, with E. B. Shipman, postmaster; East Pitcairn, with Simeon Wells, postmaster; and Jayville, with A. H. Andrews, postmaster.

The following incident happened near where Green's mill now stands about 1820, while the territory belonged to Fowler. Mr. James Streeter was out hunting deer in February, when there was about three feet of

snow on the ground. He came on to panther tracks and traced them across the ice, and found a place where they had pawed away the snow to the leaves and where five had nested the night previous. Following on the tracks he soon overtook a male panther, which his dog treed, and which he killed by a single shot. A few rods beyond a young panther was treed, when it required a second shot to dispatch him, and shortly after another young one was treed and killed by a single shot. The three were beheaded and taken to the camp. The next morning Mr. Streeter returned with a companion, when the female panther was killed. A large male panther was treed soon after and killed after being shot several times. This one, however, evinced much venom, keeping his eyes fixed on the hunters, disregarding the dog, gnashing his teeth, growling, spitting after the fashion of a cat, and would run up and down the branches as if about to attack them, then seating himself would purr also like a cat. The bounties were twenty-five dollars each, a good day's work.

Following is a list of the supervisors of the town, with their years of service.

John Sloper, from the first election to the year 1840, inclusive; Sylvester Bacon, 1841-42; Horatio N. Dickenson, 1843-44; Asaph Green, to fill vacancy in 1844, '45, '46, '47, '51, '52, '53 and '54; Eli R. Paul, 1848, '49, '50, and 1855; Lorenzo D. Geer, 1856, '57, and 1869; Volney M. Carter, 1858, '59, and 1870 to 1877, inclusive; G. M. Gleason, 1860, '64, '65, '67, '68; Joel Manchester, 1861, '62, '63; Thomas P. Geer, 1866; L. D. Geer, 1878, 1881; E. W. Gleason, 1879-80; Safford Royce, 1882-3; S. B. Van Patten, 1884-89; Frank Manchester, 1890; John Geer, 1891-3.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES.

The Baptist church was the first society organized in the town, which was formed in 1826, with nine members and Rev. Jonathan Paine, pastor. The organization continued about seven years. Another Baptist society was organized in Pitcairn in 1842, with six members and Elder E. J. Davis as the first preacher. For some twenty years after 1855 Rev. C. H. Dyke ministered to the congregation with churches at Edwards and Fine.

A Congregational church was organized by Rev. James Murdock, of Gouverneur, at Pitcairn about 1829, with Constant Wells and fifteen

others, but in course of time the death and removal of most of the members caused its discontinuance.

A Methodist class was formed about 1830, and has been kept alive, service being held in the Union church mentioned below.

There was no house of worship in the town until 1875, when Constant Wells, one of the pioneers, erected and donated a building which he named "The Union Church of East Pitcairn." It cost \$1,000. The lot was donated by Charles H. Bowles. Six dollars were donated by a man in Brooklyn. The building has since been used by the various denominations as occasion offered. Previous to this all denominations held services in barns, dwelling and school houses.

A society known as Disciples was formed in the west part of the town, under the preaching of Rev. Mr. Cooper, about 1872, with several members. They increased to about sixty at one time but decreased later.

The Free Will Baptists formed a small society and held meetings occasionally in town.

CHAPTER XLVI.

THE TOWN OF MACOMB—ORGANIZED IN 1841.

THIS was the twenty-sixth town erected by an act of the Legislature passed April 30, 1841. The territory was formerly under the jurisdiction of Morristown and Gouverneur, from which it was taken, and embraces that part of Morristown laying south of Black Lake and that part of Gouverneur north of Beaver Creek, from the De Kalb line to the Ogden tract, which it follows to the Oswegatchie, and then up that river to the boundary of Rossie. A small tract south of the lake was left in the town of Hammond, but it also was attached to Macomb on the 11th of April, 1842. The formation of the town was the result of a long existing feeling of seclusion on the part of the inhabitants of the territory finally set off. With the long and almost impassable lake on the north, and Beaver Creek on the south, also the poor roads that

existed until comparatively recent times, rendering it difficult to reach Morristown and Gouverneur for the transaction of public business, it is, perhaps, to be wondered at that the citizens did not protest against their situation earlier than they did. In 1837 the people of Morristown expressed their willingness for a division whenever the settlers south of the lake should desire it; and shortly afterward a similar sentiment was expressed by the inhabitants of Gouverneur. A special town meeting was held in Morristown, at which the vote for the division was taken and carried with only one dissenting voice.

The first town meeting in the new town was held at the residence of David Day, 2d, on the 1st of July, 1841, and the following officers elected: Supervisor, David Day, 2d; town clerk, Eliphalet S. Pope; assessors, David B. Woodworth, William Whalin and William Houghton; commissioners of highways, Timothy Pope, Daniel Tully, Dennison Coates; collector, Charlemagne Pope; overseers of the poor, George Kennan, Josiah Sweet; school commissioners, David Day, 2d, John S. Kinda, Morgan Starks, jr.; justices, William Mills, C. Pope and David Tully.

The surface of the town is much broken by ridges of gneiss, sandstone and white limestone, lying parallel with the lake and covering a large part of the town. Between these ridges are narrow intervalles with rich soil. As a whole the town is much better adapted to grazing than to tillage. Fish and Birch Creeks flow into Black Lake and are the principal streams. Located on Birch Creek is a large tract through which the stream has little fall and over several thousand acres of which the waters formerly spread. Pursuant to a law, the enactment of which was procured, the channel of the creek through that section was opened and improved, and nearly 3,000 acres of valuable land were reclaimed. The cost of this improvement was about \$6,000, for which the benefited lands were taxed. Pleasant Lake, a beautiful sheet of water, a mile long, is in the western part. It has no visible inlet and is not affected by freshets, and the water is clear, pure and cold. Hickory Lake is situated near the eastern bounds of the town and is the source of Fish Creek. There are valuable minerals in the town, such as galena, mica, copper, pyrites, etc., and considerable effort has been expended in the past in mining operations, as explained further on.

The first settlements in what is now the town of Macomb were not made as early as in many other sections of St. Lawrence county, and the fact that the town had no civil existence until 1841, makes its history brief, while the names of many of the pioneers of the present town have found mention in the histories of Gouverneur and Morristown. There was not much settlement in what is now Macomb before 1810. The first settlement was made in the town by Samuel Bristol, who was one of the earliest settlers in Depeyster and removed to Macomb. Capt. Rufus Washburn, originally from Connecticut and later from Otsego county, was one of the first settlers, and located where William Beard-see now lives. He was drowned in the Oswegatchie April 28, 1817, while returning from town meeting in Gouverneur. It was his son who killed the panther in his den, noted in the history of Depeyster. Samuel Wilson, E. Wilson and Samuel Peck were early settlers. For many years the settlements were limited to small neighborhoods on the State road; and no schools were opened until 1818.

Timothy Pope moved into the town from Oswegatchie in 1818, and built mills at the point which became and still is called Pope's Mills. He was originally from Otsego county and settled in Oswegatchie in 1804. He was an enterprising citizen and with others of his family accomplished much for the good of the community. He built a dam across the creek, forming a large pond, and mills have continued in operation there to the present time. The present saw mill is on the original site of the first one and is operated by L. E. Pope, a grandson of Timothy. In 1828 Timothy Pope built a distillery, which was operated for a time, and changed to a tannery and finally abandoned. Mr. Pope was killed, November 7, 1835, with Solomon Shaw, by the bursting of a defective mill stone. A steamboat was built in 1837 at Pope's Mills, by Henry Hooker and Erastus W. White, and was in use for five years in carrying pig iron and lead from the furnace in Rossie to the Narrows and at the foot of the lake, from where it was carted to the St. Lawrence to be shipped to the market at Oswego. The post-office was opened in 1859 with Russell Covel as postmaster.

The dam at this point (Pope's Mills) was carried away in 1862, since which time a large part of the tract formerly overflowed was sold to farmers and has produced valuable hay crops. The water power, by

reason of doing away with this large pond, is limited to a portion of the year.

There has for many years been a small mercantile business carried on at Pope's Mills by various persons. At the present time general stores are kept by Woodworth Bros. (V. E. Woodworth being postmaster) and Frank Hastings. Hotels are kept by E. H. Perry (the Fish Creek House), and Frank Hastings (the Hastings House). The old school house at this place was removed and used as a blacksmith shop, and on the site was built the one now in use. There are now sixteen school districts in the town and the education of the young receives that liberal support that is given it in all progressive communities. In 1889 a fire visited Pope's Mills and burned the store and dwelling of F. S. Coats and the dwelling of Timothy Pope. Pope's Mills is now the site for the transaction of the town's public business.

Macomb Post-office is a small hamlet on the State road in the eastern part of the town. A small store is now kept here by Fred. Sterling, who is also postmaster. A steam saw mill with a capacity of 5,000 feet per day was operated here a number of years. It was burned in 1889.

Brasie Corners is a hamlet and post-office in the western part of the town, which takes its name from the Brasie family, who settled there. The present postmaster is N. H. Parker, and stores are kept by Brasie Brothers and Jacob Thomas. John Charter is proprietor of a public house.

A post-office was opened in this town in 1888, and was named "Hickory." Vilas Ingraham is postmaster and keeps a store.

As before stated, considerable effort and large sums of money have been expended in Macomb in attempts to develop a successful mining industry. About the year 1836, a vein of lead, zinc, blende and calcareous spar was discovered near the shore of Black Lake, at a place since named Mineral Point, and somewhat extensive mining operations were commenced.

The "Mineral Point Lead Manufacturing Company" was organized February 25, 1839, with a capital of \$96,000, in 384 shares, of \$250 each. The affairs of the company were to be managed by five trustees. The first trustees elected were Silvester Gilbert, James Averill, David C. Judson, Lewis Moss and John W. Grant. The business of the company was to be carried on in Morristown and Brownville.

A company styled the "Morris Mining Company" was incorporated May 1, 1839, with James Averill, David C. Judson, Silvester Gilbert, John W. Grant, Lewis Moss, Thomas L. Knapp and Edwin Dodge, trustees, for the purpose of mining in Morristown and Osvegatchie, to continue twenty-five years; capital, \$50,000, 500 shares of \$100 each, and to be managed by seven directors.

About the year 1836 a vein containing galena was discovered on the land of Robert Wilson, near the old State road; a company was formed and a shaft was sunk to the depth of about sixty feet. A few years after lead ore was discovered on the same range, near the road leading from Washburn Settlement to Gouverneur; and in 1850 small mining operations had been commenced. In 1851 a right was purchased by parties in New York, and a company formed, styled the "St. Lawrence Mining Company," which became incorporated under the general mining law of February 17, 1848. The articles of association were filed September 16, 1851, in the clerk's office, and Thomas Addis Ement, Stephen Crocker and John L. Gratacal were elected trustees; capital \$72,000, in shares of \$200 each; duration limited to fifty years. At a meeting of the stockholders in New York, May 17, 1852, the capital of the company was increased to \$360,000.

In 1852 a vein of lead ore was discovered between the Clute and the Macomb mines, which was opened and worked quite extensively by private parties. John Canfield of Morristown, who was present at the time of the discovery, removed with a pick nearly fourteen hundred pounds of pure galena.

Shortly after this the mines were purchased by R. P. Remington, who organized a company for the purpose of working them. Work was carried on for about five years under the supervision of an experienced miner. Nothing has been done at the mines since they were abandoned by the Remington company. It may be safely stated that \$100,000 has been expended for machinery and improvements at each of the mines which have been worked in the town.

It has been the history of these mines that when first discovered upon the surface they presented an inviting appearance, the veins being in some instances several feet in width. Upon leaving the surface, however, they were found to become narrower, until, at the depth of a few

feet, they were nearly lost. A smelting furnace was built at an early day, and considerable ore was smelted and the product marketed while the mines were operated, but without remunerative profit.

Slight shocks of earthquake in this locality are of frequent occurrence. One occurred in the fall of 1860, more severe than usual. A well, twenty feet deep, on Timothy Pope's farm at the mills, affording abundance of water was dry the next morning after the shock. He dug a new well a short distance from the former one and obtained water only after passing several feet below the bottom of the first well. A similar incident occurred on the farm of Edwin Dodge about two miles and a half north of Pope's Mills. Water from a flowing spring was carried several rods in pump logs to the dwelling house and barns. On the morning of the earthquake of November 4, 1887, the water-works failed. On investigation it was found that the spring was dry and a new one was flowing about one hundred feet from the original one.

Since the period of the civil war, during which the people of this town showed a commendable patriotism in furnishing men and money in support of the Union, the population of the community has increased, and the prosperity of the people from an agricultural point of view has improved. Dairying, and especially the manufacture of cheese, has largely superseded grain raising, and there are now four factories in operation in the town.

Following are names of supervisors of the town with years of service :

1841-2, David Day, 2d; 1843, John Parker; 1844-6, Enoch Taylor; 1847-50, William Houghton; 1851-3, David Day, 2d; 1854, Timothy Pope; 1855, Joshua F. Houghton; 1856-7, John S. Snider; 1858, David Day, 2d; 1859, John S. Snider; 1860-1, John Whitney; 1862-4, David B. Woodworth; 1865-8, David Day, 2d; 1869-71, Horace L. Woodworth; 1872-6, E. R. Turner; 1877-81, Harren Hastings; 1882-5, John H. Graves; 1886-88, Fred S. Coar's; 1889-90, Elisha R. Turner; 1891, John W. Manson; 1892-4, John V. Clark.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES.

For a number of years previous to the organization of the town, meetings were held at various places, both in school houses and dwellings, by Congregationalists, Lutherans, Universalists, Mormons and Methodists. A Methodist Episcopal church was organized at Macomb with five members, in 1841, by Rev. D. Ferguson, who was its first

pastor. The church, which is still in use, was built in 1870, and has a seating capacity of 300 and cost \$3,000. Rev. C. A. Miller is the present pastor, and also serves a small church at Brasie Corners.

The First Wesleyan Methodist church of Macomb, located at Pope's Mills, was organized with nine members June 9, 1857, by Rev. R. E. Johnson, its first pastor. Previous to 1872 the meetings were held in the school house; but in that year a neat church, costing \$1,200, was built, having a seating capacity of 300. It was extensively repaired and improved in 1891, at an expense of \$600. The present pastor is Rev. C. E. Hill.

CHAPTER XLVII.

THE TOWN OF COLTON—ORGANIZED IN 1843.

THIS was the twenty-seventh town erected by an act of the Legislature passed April 12, 1843, formerly under the jurisdiction of Parishville, and embraces Matildaville, Granshue, Harewood and Sherwood townships, the territory extending from the southern line of the county with unvarying width to the Parishville line. In November, 1851, that part of Parishville known as Mile Squares 1, 6, and 12, was taken from that town and annexed to Colton; and in February, 1876, townships of Hollywood, Jamestown and Oakham were taken from the town of Hopkinton and annexed to Colton, making it the largest town in the county and embracing 220,084 acres. The first town meeting was directed to be held at the tavern nearest the post-office in Matildaville, which act was to take effect February 1, 1844, and Paine Converse was appointed to preside at the said meeting where the following officers were elected: Supervisor, Paine Converse; town clerk, James H. Bridge; justices, Zina Hepburn, Silas Hawley, Hiram Pierce; inspectors of election, S. Hawley, J. C. Higley; assessors, J. C. Higley, J. S. Ellis, C. D. Norris; superintendent of schools, J. C. Higley; commissioners of highways, Israel C. Draper, Pliney Hepburn, H. Gibbins; overseers of poor, Zina Hepburn, Hiram Pierce; constable and collector, Hiram Leonard; sealer of weights and measures, Wait Perry.

In the southern part of the town lies Cranberry Lake, into and out of which flows the Oswegatchie River. Around and near this body of water considerable improvements have been made with a view of rendering it a popular summer resort, as before explained. The Raquette River flows across the eastern part of the town. While the northern part of the town is quite well adapted to grazing, by far the largest portion is sandy, hilly and rocky, much of it covered with forest, and very sparsely settled. Abel Brown and his son James were the first settlers in the town, coming in from Parishville in March, 1824; they located in the township of Matildaville about a mile above what is now the village of Colton, on the west side of the Raquette River. Asahel Lyman, from Vermont, came soon afterward and settled on the east side of the river. A little later William Bullard came in from Potsdam. Pliny Hepburn settled in the town in April, 1825, and his brother, Zina, came about the same time and located near by. He was the father of Hon. A. B. Hepburn and Hawley S. Hepburn, prominent citizens of the town. Jesse Colton Higley was another pioneer of 1824 and another was Abial Smith. Hiram Pierce came in 1826 and became prominent in the town. Paine Converse was another early settler who was prominent. Silas Hawley settled here in 1832, as a blacksmith. He was a magistrate for a number of years, supervisor and a charter member of the lodge and was buried with Masonic honors when he died, being in his ninetieth year. Ezekiel French was a pioneer at South Colton, locating on Cold Brook in 1836, Silas Wait, R. C. Miles, Simon D. Butler and Hiram Leonard were all comparatively early settlers and leaders in the affairs of the town.

The principal industries of the town at the present time are lumbering and dairying. There is one cheese and one butter factory now in operation. Other industries of the past are noticed further on.

Following is a list of the supervisors of the town from the first with the years of their service:

Paine Converse, 1844; James S. Ellis, 1845, '46, '47; James H. Bridge, 1848-49; Silas Hawley, 1850-51; L. Chamberlain, 1852-53; H. Averell, 1854-55; M. F. Collins, 1856; J. F. Bugbee, 1857, '58, '59; E. H. Butler, 1860-61; George T. Stuart, 1862, '63, '64, '65; William N. Jaquis, 1866-67; E. H. Butler, 1868, '69, '70; Silas Hawley, 1871-72; C. B. Fisher, 1873-76, 1877-82, Morell D. Beckwith; 1883-84, Joseph A. Ayres; 1885-86, James Spears; 1887-88, Frank F. Flint; 1889-93, Morris B. Hawley; 1893-94, C. T. Ferris.

Celton Village.—This thriving little place is situated on the Raquette River ten miles south of Potsdam, in the northwest corner of the town, in which vicinity many of the early settlers mentioned located. The river has a fall of about sixty feet at this point in forty rods and is said to have 200 feet within a mile, supplying excellent water power. James Brown built the first frame house here at the west end of the bridge; Hiram Pierce built the second one on the opposite side of the river. In 1825 Horace Garfield, from Potsdam, purchased the land at the Falls on the west side of the river, laid it out into lots and built a saw mill. In 1828 Jonathan Culver erected the first grist mill, which long ago disappeared. Samuel Partridge, also from Potsdam, built a forge at the head of the falls in 1828, with two fires. Hiram Pierce purchased it in 1829, and it was operated until 1840, chiefly in the production of bar iron from magnetic ore. In 1844 Mr Pierce started the first potato starch factory in the State, which he operated a few years, producing about thirty tons annually. Another factory was started about 1875 by non-residents. The business has been abandoned. With the opening of the Northern Railroad active development of the lumber interest began. In 1850 a gang mill with seventy saws was built on the east bank of the river, and two years later a similar one was started on the west side; the latter was burned and the former long ago stopped. In 1852 a gang mill was built two miles above the village; this is also abandoned. The lumbering business finally decreased largely on account of the long distance which the manufactured lumber had to be hauled. A large tanning interest was established by Col. ——— Hail, who built one of the largest tanneries then in the State, with a capacity of 40,000 hides of sole leather per year. It was successfully carried on for some years, but finally passed into the hands of a receiver for the benefit of creditors. The second grist mill erected has been operated by D. J. Richards, and burned in the winter of 1892-93. It is to be rebuilt. A veneer mill has been in operation some ten years and is now in the hands of Mrs. S. D. Goodwin. In the spring of the present year (1893) the Raquette River Pulp Company started a pulp mill with a capacity of thirty tons daily, which promises to add materially to the productions of the town. M. B. Hawley carries on the manufacture of furniture, which he has done for the past thirty years. He was a super-

visor of the town and a son of one of the early settlers. George Bicknell operates a saw mill on the west side of the river.

There has always been considerable mercantile business done at Colton and many different persons have been engaged in the business. At the present time E. H. Harvey, S. J. Hosley, Spears Bros., Frederick Wilson, L. S. Currier, Frank Potter, William Eacutt, Olmstead & Co., and M. B. Hawley sell the various kinds of goods and provisions needed. Pliny V. Hepburn is postmaster.

South Colton.—This is a hamlet situated about five miles above Colton village on the Raquette River. The village site was first purchased by Christopher Ripley. In 1837 Edward Crary, from Pierrepont, built the first saw mill. Nelson Gurley was the first school teacher about 1841, and J. C. & J. Irish built and kept the first store, in which was located the post-office, with Thomas Magary as postmaster. Scott S. Irish is the present postmaster, and also keeps one of the stores. Other stores are conducted by Henry Close, L. L. Robinson, W. J. Horton, L. L. Mattie, and George Snell. There are now two saw mills at South Colton, one on each side of the river, Irish Delosh operating the one on the west side, and Lindsay & Young on the east side. Another mill about three miles above is operated by J. W. Bruce.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES.

The first religious meetings held in town is said to be by the "Christian" sect at the house of Ashel Lyman. At an early day a Mormon missionary held meetings in the town and baptized several converts.

The first church organized at Colton was a Universalist, in December, 1851, with Alonzo Squires, E. H. Butler, and J. S. Ellis, trustees. In 1852 the society built a church, but its numbers decreased and services were discontinued and the building sold.

About the year 1852 a Methodist society was formed, and in that year a house of worship was erected, costing about \$2,000, in connection with the Parishville circuit. In July, 1856, the two separated, when the membership was about seventy. Rev. Alfred E. Page is the present pastor. The membership is 116. A Methodist society was organized some years ago at South Colton, and a building was erected as a Union church. Services are now held there by Mr. Page.

The Baptist church at Colton was organized in February, 1860, with J. H. Dorothy, Abel Turney, and J. Reynolds, jr., trustees, and fifteen members. A church edifice was built in 1870 at a cost of \$2,500. The society is practically out of existence.

St. Patrick's Roman Catholic church was organized with 144 members in October, 1864. The society purchased the church of the Universalists, and since that time has grown in prosperity. The present priest in charge is Father Plunkett.

CHAPTER XLVIII.

THE TOWN OF FINE—ORGANIZED IN 1849.

THIS was the twenty-eighth town erected by an Act of the Legislature passed March 27, 1849. This territory was formerly under the jurisdiction of Russell and Pierrepont, and embraced No. 14, or Bloomfield; No. 12, or Scriba; and the south half of No. 9, or Sarahs-burgh, in the former town; and No. 15, of Emilyville, of the latter. The town was named in honor of John Fine, of Ogdensburg, who was interested in an extensive tract in the town, and under whom the first settlement was begun. The first town meeting held at school-house No. 20 on June 18 of the same year, and the following officers elected: Supervisor, Joseph A. I. Brown; town clerk, J. M. Beckwith; assessors, J. M. Beckwith, James Marsh, Elijah C. Hill; collector, John K. Ward; commissioners of highways, John Marsh, George Young, and William H. Perkins; justices, A. I. Brown, J. M. Beckwith, and Elijah C. Hill.

The first settlement was begun by Elias Teall, who made a contract on the 24th of October, 1823, with the proprietors of the east half of Scriba, and undertook to secure settlers on the tract. He built a mill on a branch of the Oswegatchie and made some small improvements; but his undertaking failed. September 6, 1828, James C. Haile made a contract with the proprietors, and built a saw mill and a small grist

mill on the Oswegatchie; he induced other settlers to come in. In May, 1833, he also left the town, his settlers having abandoned him. In February, 1834, Amasa I. Brown contracted with the owners for the Haile improvements and an additional tract of land, and in March of that year moved his family in; his nearest neighbors were ten miles away. A few others soon joined him, and in 1843 there were forty-three or forty-four voters. Among those who lived in the town in 1858, chiefly along the Oswegatchie River, were the following: S. Maltby, M. Rose, A. Guiles, R. Finley, E. Guiles, N. H. Jones, W. E. and E. Jones. Farther eastward were: G. Titus, W. P. Smith, M. O. Carr, A. Hazleton, W. F. Haskell, B. Marble, O. Hutchins, F. Austin, R. Scott, C. Scott, W. Cochrane, H. B. Fairman, J. Fairman, W. Kerr, A. H. Knapp, N. I. Morse, S. Stowell, E. C. Hill, J. and C. Marsh, A. Cleveland, C. A. Scott, J. I. Lansing, R. Durham, E. Churchman. Farther south were: B. Brown, W. Miller, G. W. Evans, D. Briggs, E. Vilas, D. Kilburn, B. Bebee. Others have come in later.

The little village of Fine is on the Oswegatchie River about five miles southeasterly from South Edwards. It has been locally known as "Smithville" from William P. Smith, who was an early resident there. The first improvement here was the building of a saw mill by William Horsford. In 1853 it was purchased by William P. Smith, who also opened a store, and here the post-office was established in 1853, with Mr. Smith as postmaster. The present postmaster is Charles Ayres. Marcus O. Carr built the first dwelling in the village in 1855, who came from Russell as agent for Spalding & Butterfield, proprietors of a large tract of land in the town. A saw mill and oar factory was started in 1858 by Spencer, Anderson & Co., who built four dwellings in connection. A grist mill was built about 1858 by Henry Rushton, which was afterwards sold to Zacheus Ladd, and burned in 1875. In 1871 Rice, Emery & Co., of Boston, purchased from Joseph Anderson twenty-six acres of land in the eastern part of the village tract, with a saw mill, butter tub and last factory. In 1872 they demolished all but the saw mill and built an extensive tannery, where 50,000 sides of sole leather were turned out annually. This tannery is still in operation. A public house was opened and kept by Charles Scott, and after him by various others. George Hatch is the present landlord. A shingle mill

is operated by Joseph Anderson, and a saw and feed mill by George Cardiff & Son. Dowling Brothers, Charles Ayres, T. F. Conboy, J. N. McLeod, are merchants in Fine; and Thomas Miller deals in furniture.

A considerable village has sprung up since the opening of the Carthage and Adirondack Railroad at its terminus, and is called Oswegatchie. A post-office was established here and it has become important as a gateway into the wilderness from that direction. G. H. Newcomb is postmaster and has a store; and Colton & Son, A. D. Fie, and A. L. Greenfield are other merchants. Joseph Hulbert keeps a public house, and at Starr Lake, a short distance beyond, Lyman & Foley keep a summer hotel. A pulp mill was established by the Standard Pulp Company in 1893; John Irving runs a saw mill; W. S. Coffin & Son a saw mill and tub factory, and the Northside Lumber Company has a steam saw mill of large capacity.

The town has settled slowly, yet public improvements are being made, and with the many good roads and the opening of the Carthage and Adirondack Railroad through the town a good degree of prosperity is enjoyed by the inhabitants.

Jayville is a hamlet and post-office on the railroad, a few miles west of Oswegatchie, where there has been a large lumber business carried on. Thomas Richardson is postmaster and has a store, and there are now two saw mills in operation.

The supervisors of the town with the years of their service have been as follows:

Amasa I. Brown, 1844-45; Daniel Truax, 1846-48; Amasa I. Brown, 1849-50; Daniel Truax, 1851-53; Michael Griffin, 1854; Wm. P. Smith, 1855-60; Joseph Anderson, 1861-67; H. E. Anderson, 1868-69; F. L. Whittier, 1870-72; Archibald Muir, 1872-77; Joseph Anderson, 1878-79; Archibald Muir, 1880-81; E. H. Dowling, 1882-1893; George Hatch, 1894.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES.

A Methodist class was organized at Fine about 1845, and for many years services were held in school houses. A neat church was erected a few years ago.

A Baptist society was organized at Fine in October, 1874, under Rev. C. H. Dike. Services are now held by Rev. Clemmons Shaw,

who also preaches to the Union organization in Oswegatchie, which built a church three years ago costing about \$2,000.

The Catholics have a church also at Fine.

CHAPTER XLIX,

THE TOWN OF WADDINGTON—ORGANIZED IN 1859.

THIS town was taken from Madrid by consent of the people (see page 398, Madrid), and authorized by an act of the Board of Supervisors of the county, November 22, 1859, being the twenty-ninth town erected. This new town embraces about half of the territory of the northwestern portion of the original township No. 4, Madrid, lying on the St. Lawrence, and includes Ogden's Island. There are many things, such as soil, timber, etc., of the early history of Madrid (see Chapter XXIII), which will apply to this part of the territory, and which is unnecessary to repeat, only so far as certain incidents call for. The new town was fully organized in March, 1860, and the following officers elected: Supervisor, Walter Wilson; town clerk, Thomas Peacock, jr.; assessors Charles D. Bartholomew and Joseph Dalzell; justices, Robert Martin, C. C. Montgomery, and Isaac Bartholomew; overseer of the poor, Robert Dezell; collector, Charles McRostie; constables, Gideon Rutherford, Charles McRostie, Richard Dalton, and Wm. H. N. Lewis; inspectors of election, George Oliver, Andrew Dalzell, and Henry W. Pratt.

The first permanent settlement in the territory of this part of the town was made by Samuel Allen in March, 1797, (see page 392), though he is said to have found a Dutch family occupying a hut on the site of the village, all dressed in skins. On the 14th of November of that year a son was born to Mr. Allen and named William L. Allen, who was the first white child born in that section. While it is probable a few others came into the town in 1797, no lands were sold until the next year.

The title of Waddington, excepting the islands (which were purchased by D. A. and G. Ogden in 1823), with the remainder of the survey township of Madrid (see land titles in an early chapter), became vested about 1798 in David A. and Thomas S. Ogden, of New York city. The principal island, "Isle au rapide plat" (now Ogden's Island), lying for three miles along the river, was fronting Waddington. The narrow part of the river flowing between Ogden's Island and the southern shore, opposite Waddington village, drops some eight feet in a distance of about fifty rods, which was called by the French "Le petit saut," meaning the little jump.

This point where the village of Waddington, formerly called "Hamilton," now stands was early an attractive one to settlers, chiefly perhaps on account of its water power, that was expected to be utilized, is evidenced by the fact that about a dozen families had settled here in 1798, as shown by records of a celebration of the Fourth of July in that year, held at the extreme end of Point Iroquois. Jacob Redington read the Declaration of Independence, made an address, and the day was made jubilant by the firing of muskets and closing with a ball.

Joseph Edsall was given the agency of the survey-township of Madrid in 1798, and the only persons taking land contracts that year were Barton Edsall and John Sharp; there were, however, other residents, as has been shown. Sharp lived on the river above the village site. The lands were surveyed by Benjamin Wright and in the following year were opened for sale. Lots were laid out along the river one sixth of a mile wide and running back from a mile to a mile and three-quarters; the first price of these was \$2.50 per acre. The lots back of these were surveyed a mile square each and sold at \$2 per acre. In June, 1800, the following persons contracted for land: John Tuttle, Benjamin Bartlett, Godfrey Myers, Benjamin Campbell, Elias Dimick, Reuben Fields, Asa Freeman, Samuel Allen, Edward Lawrence, Asa and Jason Fenton, Alexander Brush, James Kilborn, Jacob Carnes, Allen Patterson, Jacob Redington, Robert Sample, Caleb and Cornelius Peck, Henry Allen, William Osburne, Ira Paine, Oliver Lindsley, Joseph Orcutt, Henry and Joseph Irwin, John Montgomery. Of these five or six located south of the present town of Waddington in Madrid. In the next year the only recorded purchases were those of Isaac Bartholomew

and Simon Lindsley. Among other settlers of that year, whose purchases were doubtless not made till later, were four brothers from Scotland, Andrew, Walter, Thomas, and Richard Rutherford, who settled a little to the southwest of the village, a locality that has ever since borne the name of "Scotch Settlement." These men and some of the others mentioned became influential citizens of the town, as will be seen, and descendants of many of them are now resident in this and adjoining towns.

As the settlers began clearing their farms and making improvements at the village site, the necessity of roads became paramount, and during 1802 the commissioners laid out what they called the "Great Road," running across the town in a northeasterly direction; and the "upper and lower perpendicular roads" running at right angles to the former. In this year also came in a number of settlers from Vermont and other New England States. From year to year immigration steadily increased, the larger number coming from Vermont and from Scotland. Numerous friends of the Rutherfords came from their former home and added to the population and prosperity of the Scotch settlement.

In 1803 the Ogdens, David A. and Thomas L., conveyed to Joshua Waddington an undivided one-third of their lands here, and for a number of years these three men were owners of the territory of Waddington. In the early part of this year a difficulty arose with the St. Regis Indians, who claimed what is now Ogden's island and had cut many valuable pines which abounded on the island. These Mr. Edsall forbade them from removing. The Indians were angry and made ominous threats, but Nathan Ford, that energetic and diplomatic pioneer, whose operations in the northern part of the county have been traced in an early chapter, called the Indians to account and ended the difficulty. An amicable arrangement was made by which the Indians relinquished claim to the land and standing timber, while Edsall agreed to pay sixty cents for each tree that had been cut down, if it should ultimately be decided that the island belonged to the Madrid proprietors. In the latter part of 1803 Alexander Richards became agent for the proprietors in place of Judge Edsall, and in 1803-4 a small grist mill and saw mill were built on the village site, the water being turned into a race by a wing dam.

The first physician in Waddington was Dr. Allen Barber, who came in 1802, and was drowned on the 6th of January, 1806, while crossing the St. Lawrence. He was succeeded in 1812, by Dr. James A. Mott, who passed his long life here in active practice. The first attorney in the town was Gouverneur Ogden, if we except Col. Mathew Myers, who was admitted in 1809, one year before Mr. Ogden. It was in Mr. Ogden's office that William Henry Vining studied and was admitted in 1820; he began practice in Waddington and his eloquence and scholarly attainments made him at once conspicuous. Elected to the Assembly the next year, his failing health prevented him from taking his seat and he died in 1822. It was in Mr. Ogden's office, also, that George Redington studied during the period of Mr. Vining's studies, the two becoming intimate friends. Mr. Redington practiced in connection with his other extensive business interests, until about 1832, then he gave his attention more to real estate operations, the building of mills, etc. He was in every sense a leading citizen, and became prominent in politics and public office. He died March 14, 1849.

In the early years of the town of Madrid, the business of the northern part centered at the site of Waddington village, where the excellent water power was made use of in various industries, as related a little further on. The place was named "Hamilton," in honor of Alexander Hamilton, the famous statesman. The fact, however, of there being one post-office of that name in the State already, the name was changed in December, 1807, to "Madrid" with Alexander Richards as post-master. Mr. Richards was appointed in the following year an associate judge of the Common Pleas, and was otherwise a prominent citizen.

Settlement of the old town of Madrid progressed so rapidly that in 1810 there was 1,420 inhabitants, two-thirds of whom probably lived in what is now Waddington. Among the latter may be mentioned besides those already given, George Rutherford, Benjamin Raymond, Christian Carnes, Jonathan Carter, Nicholas C. Raymond, Amos Wells, Andrew Benton, Joel Woodworth, Joseph Woodworth, Josiah Wright, Amasa Pratt, Ebenezer Lyman, Philo J. Tuttle, Moses McConnel, John Selbs, Samuel Browning, James Martindale, Clement Tuttle, Luman Bartholomew, John Moffett, Charles Richards, John Baird, Abiram Hulbert. These men and their descendants have been prominent in promoting

the settlement and growth of the town, and conspicuous in the official and industrial life of the community.

In 1808 a law was passed authorizing the proprietors to build a dam across the St. Lawrence here, with a lock in it of fifty by ten feet dimensions which would permit passage of vessels with two feet draft. The builders were authorized to collect toll of fifty cents a ton for small boats and twenty-five cents on vessels of over two tons. Three years were given for the completion of the work. A stone dam with a wood lock was started, but the undermining of the lock before it was finished caused the work to be abandoned. In 1811 the time for construction was extended, but the war of 1812 caused a further postponement of the project. "Hamilton" was made a port of entry in 1810, with Col. Mathew Myers as deputy collector.

In 1811 a partial division of Madrid was made among the three proprietors (the two Ogdens and Mr. Waddington), David A. Ogden receiving, with other lands, a tract of 1,130 acres embracing the site of Waddington village and including the mills, dam, water privilege and the large island now bearing his name. The title to the latter, however, was not then fully settled between the United States and Canada. It was about the year last named that Mr. Ogden gave up his law practice in New York, with a view of coming to Waddington to live; but the opening of the war postponed his plan. He was appointed associate judge of the Common Pleas in 1811 and held the office four years.

According to *Spafford's Gazetteer*, in 1812 there were at the village 135 houses, two saw mills, a grist mill, a fulling mill, a trip hammer and several shops. The history of the war of that period is given in Chapter XI. As far as it relates to this immediate locality, it may be said that while the excitement was naturally intense, the residents of Waddington and Madrid suffered little from it. Settlement ceased for a time and a number of families left the town, some of whom did not return. A company of militia was stationed at the village several months, and at one time a skirmish took place on the island. It was in one of the raids made in this vicinity that Jacob Redington (father of George and James), who had fought in the Revolution, was wounded. With the close of the war in 1815, prosperity again reigned, as further detailed in the account of the village industries. The treaty of peace

established the Canadian boundary line on the northwest side of Ogden's Island, and Mr. Ogden thereupon began the improvement of that beautiful tract. After making considerable clearing he erected the large stone dwelling, with its three-foot walls, which still stands, though much improved, and now occupied by Ebenezer S. Crapser. The latter purchased the island, less 160 acres at the foot, of the estate of Isaac Ogden. The island contains 750 acres. When the boundary between Canada and the States was established by a commission in 1819, this island and several smaller ones in this vicinity were formally assigned to the United States. Mr. Ogden represented his district in Congress in 1817-21.

In 1816 in order to secure better means of communication with surrounding localities, commissioners were appointed to lay out a road from Ogdensburg through "Hamilton" to Massena, and another from "Hamilton" through Columbia Village to Russell. The name "Hamilton" being the same as that of a village in Madison county, caused much confusion, and in a town meeting held in March, 1818, it was voted to change it to Waddington; and a few years later the name of the post-office here was changed to Waddington in honor of one of the land proprietors. The name of Madrid was given to what had been called "Columbia Village."

A number of Irish settlers came in and settled about this time in the eastern part of the town, where the descendants of many still live. Churches had been organized, the first one being St. Paul's, in 1818; schools were established and the extensive manufacturing operations inaugurated at the village gave the town an era of prosperity not enjoyed by many localities in the county.

The next event of importance in which the whole town was interested was the erection of the separate town of Waddington. The inhabitants of the northern part of the old town finally became weary of traveling to "Columbia Village," a distance of nine miles, to attend town meetings and elections every alternate year, and the town was erected as stated in the commencement of its history.

Waddington Village.—We left our account of the little hamlet called "Hamilton" in 1812-15, with its two saw mills, grist mill, trip hammer and fulling mill, with the several small shops found in such settlements.

The various industries established in the succeeding years, and which could be successfully maintained as long as they were not forced to compete with those of localities favored with railroad connections, will show the early importance of the water power and the causes for a hopeful future for the town.

In early years Sylvanus Pratt, son of Amasa Pratt, established a shop with a trip hammer and other necessary machinery, and there made the first scythe and axe made in the country by machinery. The works were burned.

The saw mills and grist mills built in the early years continued in operation with some changes until the village entered upon its period of greatest activity, when they were superseded by larger establishments. In 1832 the lock in the dam and a portion of the dam itself were destroyed; but they were promptly repaired, and soon afterward Isaac Ogden, who had come into possession of the island, built a new bridge on stone piers, with openings for the passage of boats, the other spaces being filled in with stone. It is upon this same foundation that the present structure stands. In 1832, also, was erected a stone flouring mill which was operated as such until about 1840. Some years later H. R. James came here and purchased the property, made a large addition to the building and fitted it up with improved machinery for the manufacture of paper. He also carried on a flax mill from the time of his arrival until 1876, when the building was devoted to the paper industry. He carried on the business until his death, when the property passed to D. S. Lyndes of Canton. The mills were subsequently burned. A paper mill had been in existence previous to this one, and just before 1830, which was started by a firm from Vermont, Messrs. Whitcomb, Thayer & Wales. It was in operation about twenty years and produced wrapping and writing paper. It long since went to decay.

Judge Jason Fenton erected a stone tannery in 1827, which was operated by him and his heirs for nearly thirty years. It was purchased in 1855 by Peter Dalton, who made additions to it and operated it more than twenty years, when it was burned.

Samuel Doran, father of Edward, had a carding mill, built about 1827. It was demolished and just after the war Edward Doran established another, which he carried on a number of years and it burned.

In 1834 the Ogdens established a furnace, as noted in Madrid history, in which bog ore from near the Grass River was smelted, and pig iron and castings made. The hard times of 1837-8 rendered it unprofitable, and in 1840 it was closed out.

A. T. Montgomery established an oat meal mill here in 1838, which he operated nine years, when it was burned. Benjamin Bentley was in charge of a small foundry after about 1840, which was burned in 1874. It was rebuilt and operated by different persons since, turning out plows, stoves, etc.

In 1850 Capt Nathaniel Taggart built for Howland & Aspinwall of New York, the large stone grist mill now occupied by L. J. Proctor. They leased it to J. V. C. & H. S. Northrop of Waddington. Mr. Proctor purchased the mill in 1866 and has greatly improved it by putting in roller machinery. In 1860 Horace Montgomery built a saw mill of large capacity. It is now idle. About 1863-4 Richard Harrison built a saw mill which passed to the possession of J. T. Rutherford, who, in 1873, built a flouring mill. These were on the island side and were sold to Richard Harrison, and are now owned by E. S. Crapser

Dalzell & Hill carried on the manufacture of sash, doors, etc., and and a planing mill, in a mill built by them between 1840 and 1850, which was afterward operated by Joseph McDowell. It is now carried on by Amos Price. Stephen Burdick carried on the manufacture of butter tubs for some years, and is now engaged in shingle sawing in the same place. Alexander J. Lord of Ogdensburg carried on a cabinet shop a few years, but for the past five years it has been closed.

It will be seen from the foregoing that the extensive manufacturing operations of the place have been diminished by fire and the business conditions are a fraction of what they once were, leaving the spectacle of a safe and costly dam, with water power second to none and sufficient to carry a hundred wheels, comparatively idle. An effort is now being made to create a boom in Waddington. The scheme is to form a stock company with a large capital, secure lands on which to build a city, improve the water power, erect factories and generate electricity to be used throughout the country. How far this scheme will be carried remains to be seen.

Among the merchants of early times were Deacon Thomas Rutherford, S. J. Dewey, Henry Church, Silver & Gilbert and William Lighterness. There are now in the place three general stores, two drug stores, two groceries and flour and feed stores, one hardware store, one boot and shoe store, one millinery store and various shops.

One of the early hotels was kept by Martin Brydges. The first public house on the site of the present Clark House was built by William Clark in 1835. It was a wooden building and was destroyed by fire, to be succeeded by the present building of brick. The Clark House is now (1893) kept by Robert Thompson, and owned by Dr. S. J. Bower. The other hotel of the village was built by Ira G. Taylor and is still conducted by him.

The incorporation of the village was effected in 1839, with the following officers :

Trustees, Walter Wilson (president), A. T. Montgomery, Lewis Stowers, Seth J. Dewey, Thomas Rutherford, jr.; assessors, Robert Tate, Nathaniel Taggart, Samuel H. Dearborn; clerk, Stillman Foote; treasurer, John S. Chipman; constable and collector, Robert Hatch.

The succession of presidents of the village have been as follows ;

Walter Wilson, 1839; Nathaniel Taggart, 1840; Richard Edsall, 1841; Alexander Mills, 1842; Norman Sturtevant 1843; Horace Montgomery, 1844; Seth J. Dewey, 1845; Albert Tyler, 1846; Lewis Stowers, 1847; James Redington, 1848; Walter Wilson, 1849; Francis Fenton, 1850-51; John Peacock, 1852; Francis Fenton, 1853; Lewis Stowers, 1854; John Peacock, 1855; John V. C. Northrup, 1856-8; John Peacock, 1859; James Redington, 1860; J. V. C. Northrup, 1861-2; Henry W. Pratt, 1863-5; Richard Harrison, 1866; Walter Wilson, 1867; John T. Rutherford, 1868; William Jardin, 1869; James Graham, 1870; Loomis S. Wright, 1871; Samuel Clark, 1872-3; Robert Dalzell, 1874; James Graham, 1875-6; Robert Thompson, 1877; Samuel Clark, 1878; P. S. Wilson, 1879; William Jardin, 1880-1; Joseph McDowell, 2d, 1882; Charles E. Clark, 1883; J. McDowell, 1884; A. L. Chamberlain, 1885-7; Duane Hooper, 1888; Robert Thompson, 1889; Samuel B. Doran, 1890; Archibald Sampson, 1891; Henry Martin, 1892.

The present (1893) officers are :

President, Robert Thompson; clerk, F. A. Sweet; trustees, William C. Jardin, Alexander McBrien, Walter Caruthers; assessors, Irwin Jardin, L. J. Proctor, G. C. Wilson; collector, J. W. Robinson; treasurer, L. J. Proctor.

Wallace W. Harper is postmaster in Waddington (1893). About a year previous to this date a second post-office called Sucker Brook was established,

The collectors of the port here have been as follows: Mathew Myers, Harvey Lyon, Ira Collins, Richard Edsall, Thomas Short, Lewis Stowers, Alexander Mills, William C. Pierce, Samuel Doran, J. T. Rutherford, C. C. Montgomery, Henry W. Pratt, Robert Martin, Samuel B. Doran.

The village long felt the need of a town hall, and finally in 1884 the present handsome and commodious stone structure was erected at a cost of nearly \$15,500.

In the fall of 1883 a stone arch bridge was built by the two towns, Waddington and Madrid, across Grass River, known as the Chamberlin crossing, on the site of the old bridge. It is similar in its construction as the Madrid stone bridge and cost about the same, to which the reader is referred on page 399.

Agricultural Society, see page 216.

The common district schools of this town have been liberally supported, and the number of districts is now 14. In the village a Union Free school was organized in 1866, with a Board of Education consisting of three members. A school graded in four departments was begun, and has since been efficiently conducted.

Following is a list of supervisors of the town from the time of its organization :

Walter Wilson, 1860-64, inclusive; Charles C. Montgomery, 1865-74, inclusive; Robert Dalzell, 1875-6; John T. Rutherford, 1877; Robert Dalzell, 1878-9; Luther B. Wetherbee, 1880-81; John Morrison, 1882-84; George R. Wright, 1885-6; John A. Dalzell, 1887-89; Ebenezer S. Crapser, 1890-95.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES.

Religious services were held in Hamilton by the Congregational missionaries as early as 1807, as also by several other denominations thereafter.

St. Paul's Episcopal society was organized in 1818. The church edifice, of stone, was begun in 1816 and finished in 1818, and was built at the expense of the Trinity church of New York and of David A. Ogden. Its walls are three feet thick, and the building stands to-day substantially as at first erected. It was consecrated by Bishop Hobart, August 22, 1818, and was the first church dedicated in the county. The society

was incorporated October 19, 1818, with David A. Ogden and Gouverneur Ogden as wardens; and Jason Fenton, Robert McDowell, Thomas Short, Thomas Archibald, John Dewey, John S. Chipman, Thomas Rutherford, and Elisha Meigs as vestrymen. Hon. John Ogilvie, then commissioner for Great Britain, in establishing the boundary between that country and the United States, presented the new Waddington church with a bell in June, 1818. The most remarkable fact, perhaps, in the history of this church is that it has withstood the ravages of time, the promptings of pride and the natural desire for the new and the beautiful, and stands to-day as it did seventy-five years ago. The membership of the society is 120, and Rev. Angus C. McDonald is the rector in 1893.

The society commonly known as the Scotch Presbyterian church was organized in the interest of the large Scotch settlement in this town, as the "First Associate Reformed Church of Madrid," on the 17th of September, 1819, with Richard Rutherford, Mark Douglas, John Moffat, John Rutherford, and Robert Rider as trustees. In that year a frame house of worship was erected two and a half miles southwest of Waddington village, with Rev. William Taylor as pastor; he was succeeded in three years by Rev. John Morrison, who remained with the church nearly sixty years. The present pastor is Rev. James Robertson. In 1837 the society was changed from Associate Reformed to Presbyterian and connected with the Presbytery of Canada. About 1847 a second church was erected near the Madrid line, and Mr. Morrison officiated in both. In 1864 a substantial brick church was built, which has recently been demolished and rebuilt in wood in modern style. The society is largely constituted of descendants of Scotch settlers.

The Congregational society has held services in school houses at Waddington from the first settlement, but did not organize a church proper until January 12, 1828, when with the assistance of Rev. Joseph Hurlburt and twelve members the church was formed. In October, 1841, Rev. L. A. Weeks held revival meetings there, and thirty-nine were added to the church. A frame church was commenced in 1844, completed and dedicated in 1849. In 1853, having employed a Presbyterian, Rev. J. N. Whitfield, they became spiritually weak, when they were led to believe that a change in denomination would result in finan-

cial help, at least from that quarter, voted in 1858 to connect itself with the Presbyterian body, which action was confirmed by an act of the Legislature.

The first Presbyterian church of Waddington was formed from a change of the Congregational body in 1858. The church building was remodeled in 1881, and burned July 20, 1887, and within the succeeding year the present beautiful stone edifice was erected, which has a value of \$25,000. The society is now (1893) under the pastorate of Rev. Randall Pease, who came in April, 1879. The church is flourishing and has a membership of 250.

Methodist Episcopal Church.—The first Methodist class organized at Waddington was, about 1826, by Rev. Mr. Sawyer. His circuit extended from Ogdensburg to Raquette River bridge. In the early years of the church in this section meetings were held at various points in school houses and private dwellings. In 1849 a small brick church was begun in Waddington, and finished and dedicated in 1854. Two years later another class was formed and a small church erected in the western part of the town near the Lisbon line, while another class met at Chase's mills in Louisville, the three constituting the Waddington circuit and being supplied by the same pastor. In 1892 the church in Waddington was rebuilt, in brick, in modern style. Rev. F. L. Knapp is the pastor in 1893.

St. Mary's Catholic Church.—As early as the year 1825 the Catholics built a church about four miles from Waddington on the Norfolk road, where services were held by missionaries, and the faithful attended from a wide area of country. During the twelve years previous to 1848 Father James Mackey was in charge of the church and greatly promoted its interests. During the latter part of his pastorate the stone church was erected. The society also owns a pleasant brick parsonage. Rev. Edward B. Murphy is the present priest. There are 130 families in the church.

CHAPTER L.

THE TOWN OF CLIFTON—ORGANIZED IN 1868.

THIS is the thirtieth town erected, which was authorized by an act of the Board of Supervisors on April 21, 1868. It was taken from the town of Pierrepont, and embraces the township of Clifton and Chaumont, containing 61,930 acres. Its surface is largely forest covered, and is a popular resort for the sportsman and health-seeker. It is watered by the Oswegatchie and Grass Rivers, which with their tributaries, fed by numerous springs, are famed for trout, while Star Lake in the western part has several hotels near its shores, which are filled with guests in summer.

The first town meeting was held in a school house owned by the Clifton Iron Company, in accordance with the provision of the act, on the first Tuesday in June, 1868, and the following officers elected: Justice, Eneas Ingerson; assessor and collector, John Negus; constables, John Baker and Alexander Ellwood; poormaster, Wm. R. Bishop; inspectors of election, Walter Robb, P. H. Kennedy, and Wm. R. Bishop.

On account of a tie vote a full board of officers was not elected, and on June 30, 1868, a meeting was held for the appointment of the remaining officers. The following justices were present at the meeting: Benjamin Smith and Wm. E. Boyd, of Russell; and Eneas Ingerson, of Clifton. They appointed the following officers: Charles C. Snell, supervisor; Hugh M. Gordon, town clerk; Charles C. Snell, Wm. D. Murray, and Chas. R. Brundage, justices; John Lalancett and Chas. R. Brundage, commissioners of highways.

The first white settlers in the town were brought in by the Clifton Iron Company in 1866, to work their iron mines. The first to take up farms were Joseph Carlyle and Charles Gotham in 1866, and the first frame house was built in that year. The first saw mill was also built in that year on Grass River near the furnace, having fifty feet head and fall. The first iron furnace was built by the Clifton Iron Company in

1866, and was operated until 1870, when it was shut down on account of business depression. The operations of the company were confined largely to the production of iron from the ore which is found in large quantities on or near the surface of the ground of the magnetic character.

In the mean time a large quantity of iron was made. The company built a wooden railroad from East De Kalb to their mines, which was completed in 1865, but proved a failure. There is a small village at the furnace called Clarksboro, from which the post-office is named. The first stores were kept by H. M. Gordon (who now keeps a hotel), Hubbard & Snell, and Charles R. Thompson & Co. The first hotel was kept by Guy Dunham. The first blacksmith shop was built by the Myres Steel and Wire Company. The first physician was Dr. L. B. Baker. There has always been a good school kept most of the years since the district was organized.

The plant passed to the Clifton Mining Company, and within the past five years extensive operations have gone forward for the production of iron at what are known as Benson's mines, from the name of the proprietors. The business has been carried on by the Magnetic Iron Ore Company. Just at the present time operations here are suspended, but it is believed they will be resumed. Around the mines a little hamlet has sprung up, which is situated on the line of the Carthage and Adirondack Railroad; this road has in 1893 passed into control of the New York Central. A post-office named "Benson's Mines" exists, with H. E. Esler as postmaster. Charles Bellinger and the Iron Company have stores here and a hotel is kept. There are also two saw mills, operated by James Rhodes and William Humes. The only other hamlet in the town is Clarksborough, which is a post-office. Alva Allen is postmaster and a merchant, and Charles Burt conducts a hotel. There is no organized church of any kind, but religious services are frequently held in the school house by the Methodists, and occasionally by others.

The supervisors of the town from its organization to the present, with years of service, are as follows :

Frank S. Bond, 1869; C. R. Thompson, 1870; James Sheridan, 1871-82; Charles R. Brundage, 1883-86; James Sheridan, 1888-91; Charles R. Brundage, 1892-93; James L. Humes, 1894.

CHAPTER LI.

THE TOWN OF CLARE—ORGANIZED IN 1880.

THIS was the thirty-first town erected, which was authorized by the Board of Supervisors, December 2, 1880, pursuant to Chapter 194, laws of 1849, an act amendatory thereto, section 1, All that part of Pierrepont, in the county, known as the township of Clare, situated between Pierrepont, Clifton, Russell and Colton, containing 30,295 acres. The first town meeting was ordered to be held at the school house in said territory, nearest the dwelling of George Billings, on the second Thursday of February, 1881, and William Dean, James Colton, and Franklin Gill were appointed to preside at the meeting, when a full set of town officers were elected. The new town was to assume and pay a proportionate share of the indebtedness then existing in the town of Pierrepont, and all the funds of said town unappropriated at this date of organization shall be proportionally divided.

Most of the history of Clare previous to the date of its erection is comprised in the town from which it was taken. A large part of Clare is still forest covered, and in the southeastern part it is hilly and mountainous. A road extends along the western part north and south, and on this most of the earlier settlers lived. Two branches of the Grass River flow across the town, and a tributary drains Horse Shoe Pond, which is nearly in the center of the town. There is almost no business of any kind carried on within the town limits, nor is there, so far as known, a church organization. Among those who have lived in the town are C. Fountain, J. Fountain, W. H. Brown, H. Gallinger, J. Erwin, J. Bartleman, E. Martin, C. Dewey, L. and C. Simmons, A. H. Griswold, N. Isham, H. Sharpstine, G. Billings, H. Barber, and others of later times. The only post office is Clare, where there is a little hamlet; Mrs. H. C. Miles is postmistress and has a small mercantile business, as also has Matthew Bird. There are four school districts in the

town. There were but nineteen votes polled at the fall election of 1881, and in 1882 there were forty-five votes cast.

The supervisors of the town have been as follows :

1881-86, Franklin Gill; 1887-88, Charles H. Isham; 1898-91, James Colton; 1892-94, John Bird.

Following are the officers of the town for 1893 :

Supervisor, John Bird; clerk, Luther J. Adamson; assessors, William Bird, Charles Isham, and Mathew Farley; justices, Munson W. Russell, Alfred H. Dewey, William M. Dean, and John Bird; commissioner of highways, Charles Isham; collector, Jeremiah Leyhan.

ADDENDA.

[Omitted from history of Lisbon.]—*St. Philip and James Catholic Church* was erected of brick in the summer of 1874 at Lisbon Centre, at a cost of \$3,500. The first trustees were Bishop Wadhams, Rev. James Mackey, V. G., and Rev. E. O. Hare (pastor) of Ogdensburg, also John McCarrier and Owen Meehan, laymen of Lisbon.

The membership is about 200, who are supplied by Father Varrelly, of Madrid, most of the time.

[Bench and Bar.]—J. M. Kellogg was born in Cortland county, N. Y., August 28, 1851. He was educated in the common schools in Cincinnati and at Cazenovia Seminary, then taking a course in Cornell University and a law course in the Albany Law School, where he graduated LL.B. in 1873. In 1874 he began the practice of his profession in Ogdensburg as partner with Stillman Foote, which partnership continued until 1883, the date of Mr. Foote's death. In 1881 Mr. Kellogg was elected city recorder, and was appointed county judge by Governor Cornell in January, 1882. He still holds the office of county judge. In 1875 Judge Kellogg married Henrietta Guest Matthews. They have one son, Walter Guest Kellogg. Judge Kellogg is vice-president of the Ogdensburg National Bank.

E. L. Strong was born in Detroit, Mich., December 17, 1859. He was educated in Ogdensburg, and studied law here in the office of A.

E. Smith. In 1882 he was admitted to the bar and has practiced in this city since that time. He has been United States commissioner since 1885. Mr. Strong's mother was Elizabeth Fine, daughter of Judge Fine. His father was Edward K. Strong.

Nathaniel Wells was born in Pierrepont, August 26, 1837, and was educated in the Canton Academy. He studied law with W. H. Sawyer, of Canton, and was admitted to the bar in 1859. In 1869 he came to Ogdensburg and has conducted a law practice here since that time. In 1862 he married Tirzah C. Flack. They have two sons: Leslie Wells and J. F. Wells, the former an attorney and partner with his father in the firm of Wells & Wells.

Frank L. Bell, born in Crown Point, Essex county, N. Y., October 8, 1867. Parents were Philo H. and Elizabeth (Bemis) Bell. Early education at Sherman Academy, Moriah, N. Y., afterwards Middlebury College, Vt. Read law with Waldo & McLaughlin, Port Henry, one year, and in 1891 entered the office of Swift & Sanford, Potsdam. Admitted to the bar in December, 1894, and at once entered into partnership with Theodore H. Swift, which partnership still continues under the title of Swift & Bell. Married, February 14, 1894.

William M. Hawkins, of Potsdam, born in Vienna, Oneida county, July 8, 1852. Parents were Rev. William H. and Prudence (Miles) Hawkins. Early education at Potsdam State Normal School and Michigan University at Ann Arbor. Graduated in 1875. Read law with Hon. John A. Vance and Judge Henry L. Knowles, of Potsdam. Admitted to the bar in 1879. Was in partnership with William H. Faulkner about one year, until Mr. Faulkner's death in 1881. Since then he has practiced his profession alone. He has been justice of the peace of the town of Potsdam two consecutive terms and declined a third nomination. He served as one of the trustees of the village in 1881. Mr. Hawkins has taken a prominent part in politics of the county, and is an earnest and forcible speaker on the Republican side. ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ 912

Edward A. Everett, was born in the town of Lawrence, September 18, 1860, son of George and Mary (Abram) Everet. He received his education at Lawrenceville Academy, the State Normal School at Potsdam, and pursued his legal studies at Albany Law School. He read

law in the office of Dart & Erwin, was admitted to the bar in 1889, and formed a partnership with William A. Dart. Since the death of Mr. Dart in 1890, Mr. Everett has continued the practice of law alone, although associated at times with Hon. George Z. Erwin. Mr. Everett is a Republican in politics. He was married, December 28, 1890, to Susan T. Weed, daughter of W. W. Weed of Potsdam, and they have one child, a daughter.

A. Z. Squires, Canton, was born in Canton, May 17, 1847, and was educated at St. Lawrence University. He was mathematical professor in his alma mater for eight years. He studied law in the offices of Mr. Sawyer and Judge Russell and was admitted to the bar in 1869. He was special surrogate for ten years. In 1874 he married Emma M. Moxley. They have one son, Robert Squires.

James F. Aiken was born in Ogdensburg, February 5, 1869, and was educated in the schools of the city. He studied law with Mr. O'Brien and L. Hasbrouck. In the spring of 1892 he entered the law school of Albany, N. Y., was admitted to the bar May 10, 1893, and graduated on the 17th following, and has since followed his profession in Ogdensburg. In the fall of 1893 he was nominated for district attorney by the Democratic convention. He was five years in the 35th Separate Company, and is now a member of the 40th, just organized.

James H. Martin was born in the town of Waddington, September 11, 1863. He attended the public schools and during vacations assisted his father on the farm. He completed his education at the St. Lawrence University at Canton, and graduated in the class of 1890. He studied law with C. A. Kellogg, was admitted to the bar in September, 1892, and commenced the practice of law in Ogdensburg. Mr. Martin was a delegate to the Democratic State convention at Saratoga in 1891, was elected city recorder for two years in May, 1893, and the following fall he was the Democratic candidate for member of assembly. His father, Patrick Martin, died about fourteen years ago, leaving him alone to work his way up to his present position. His mother now resides with him in Ogdensburg.

Charles G. Idler was born in Ogdensburg, February 3, 1850, and was educated in the schools of the city. He studied law with Brown &

Hasbrouck, and was admitted to the bar in 1871. He opened an office in Ogdensburg, where he has followed his profession most of the time since. He has been a member of the board of education for the past nine years, is now supervisor of the Second ward, an office which he has filled for several terms, and was special deputy collector in the custom house here for two years, under Cleveland's first term.

Martin O'Brien was born in Ogdensburg, December 6, 1852, and was educated in the public schools and the academy in this city. He studied law in the office of Hon. D. Magone, and was admitted to the bar in 1879, and has since followed his profession in Ogdensburg. He has been a member of the board of education for the past twelve years.

A. T. Johnson was born in Colchester, Vt., March 12, 1859. He was educated in Gouverneur and studied law with Conger & Gleason. He was admitted to the bar in 1886 and in the same year the law firm of Gleason & Johnson was formed. In 1889 Mr. Johnson married Caroline Gleason, daughter of G. M. Gleason.

H. G. Aldrich was born in Luzerne, Warren county, Ohio, December 3, 1860. He was educated in Hamilton College and at the Harvard Law School from which he graduated in 1888. He read law in Canton and was admitted to the bar in 1889, since which time he has been practicing his profession in Gouverneur. In 1890 he married Jennie A. Louks of Lowville.

Vasco P. Abbott was born in Fowler, May 20, 1847. He was educated in the Gouverneur Seminary, St. Lawrence University and the Albany Law School, from which he graduated in 1868. He was admitted to the bar in 1868 and has practiced continuously since. He was elected special county judge in 1875, sitting on the bench five years. In 1880 he was made surrogate and served until 1893. December 21, 1872, he married Anna E. Farmer. They have two sons and one daughter.

C. Arthur Parker was born November 7, 1851, and was educated in the schools of Gouverneur, his native place. He studied law with his father, Cornelius A. Parker, and was admitted to the bar in January, 1875. He is in partnership with his father in the law firm of Parker & Parker.

P. R. McMonagle was born in New Brunswick, May 10, 1856, and studied law in Ogdensburg and in Judge Russell's office. He was admitted to the bar in 1881, since which date he has been official stenographer of the St. Lawrence County Court. For the past two years he has been official stenographer of the Supreme Court also. He was justice of the peace for a time. He resides in Canton.

George H. Bowers is a native of Vermont and studied law with Ledyard P. Hale in Canton. He was admitted to the bar in September, 1862, and on October 1 in that year the present partnership of Hale & Bowers was formed.

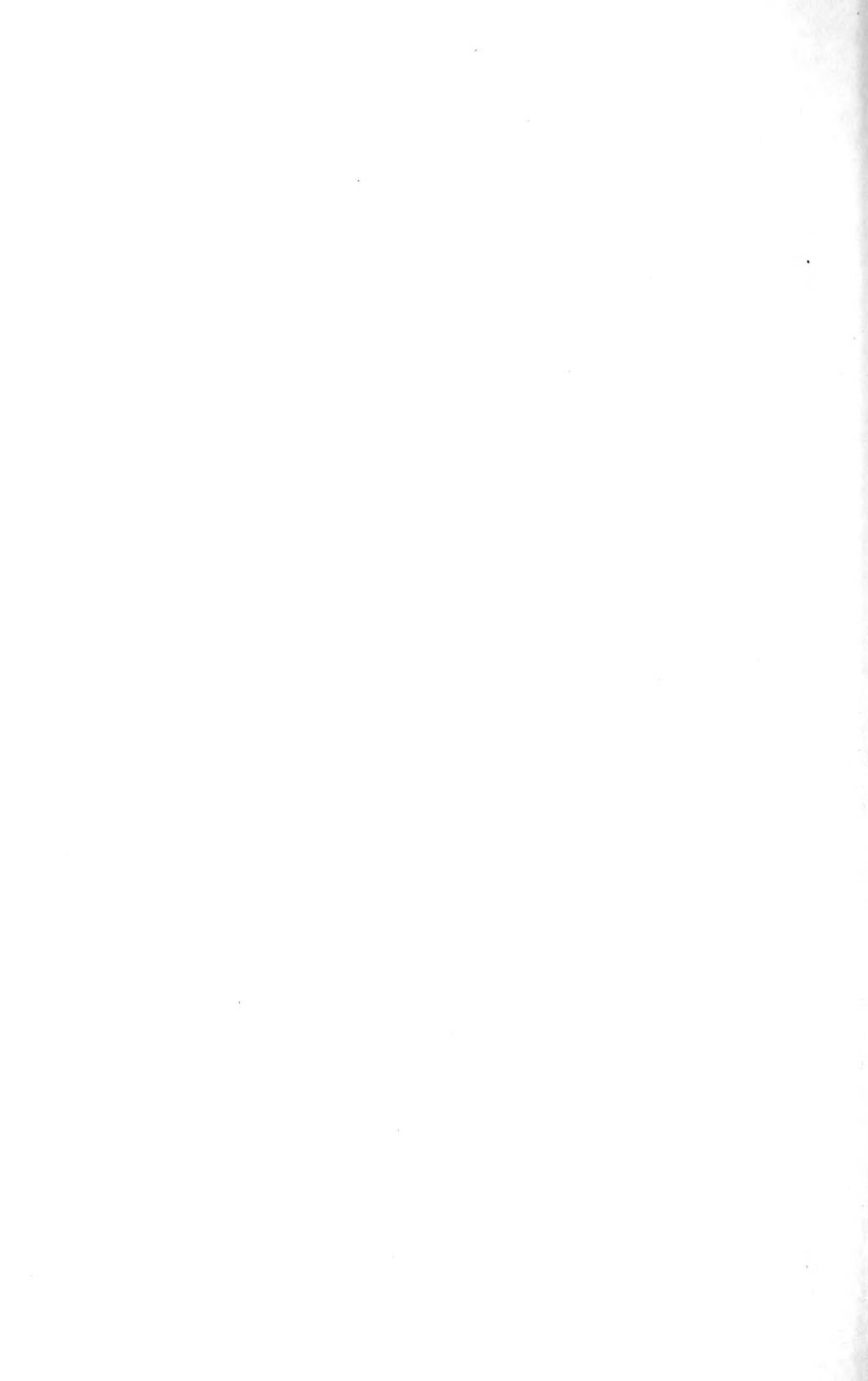
A. W. Orvis was born in Jefferson county, February 18, 1859. He was educated in the Watertown High School and the Albany Law School, from which he graduated in 1886. He studied law with Judge Conger and was admitted to the bar in May, 1886, the partnership of Conger & Orvis being formed in June of that year. Mr. Orvis was deputy county clerk from 1889 to 1892. In 1889 he married Hattie Church.

Cornelius A. Parker was born in Gouverneur, May 11, 1821, and was educated in the seminary here. He studied law here and was admitted to the bar in January, 1847, since which time he has been practicing his profession in Gouverneur. They have two children, C. Arthur Parker and Sarah Helen Adams Parker.

G. M. Gleason was born in Pitcairn, September 16, 1829. He taught school and worked at farming for some time, and in 1861 enlisted in Company D, 60th N. Y. Vols., serving fifteen months. He returned to farming and in 1865 was elected to the Legislature, serving six years. In 1869 he came to Gouverneur. In 1875 he commenced the study of law and was admitted to the bar in 1878. In 1881 he organized the National Bank and has been its president ever since. He has been a member of the board of supervisors seven times and a magistrate for twelve years; was delegate to the national convention that nominated Harrison and was collector of the port of Oswegatchie from 1890 to 1892. Few men in the county have been honored with public preference as much as Mr. Gleason.

PART II.

BIOGRAPHICAL.



BIOGRAPHICAL.

EDWIN A. MERRITT.

EDWIN ATKINS MERRITT, the subject of this sketch, traces his ancestry back to Henry Merritt, who was born in Kent county, England. Henry had a son John, who was born in New England about the year 1635 and died in Scituate, Mass., after 1679, succeeding to his father's estate. John had a son of the same name, who was born in Scituate in 1669 and died there June 5, 1749, leaving a son Jonathan, born in 1702 and died at Hebron, Tolland county, Conn., October 27, 1758. Noah was son of Jonathan, born at Scituate in 1739 and died March 24, 1814, at Templeton, Worcester county, Mass. He settled there as early as 1753. He left a son Noah, born in October, 1758, at Templeton, who died August 21, 1843, at Sudbury, Rutland county, Vt. He married Eunice Metcalf, removing to Brandon, Vt., about 1785. He was father of Noadiah, the father of General Edward Atkins Merritt. Noadiah was born in Templeton, December 3, 1782, and died at Pierrepont, N. Y., January 1, 1854. His wife, mother of the subject, was Relief Parker, daughter of Jeremiah and Relief Parker, who came to Leicester from Roxbury, Mass., before the Revolutionary war.

Noah Merritt, the great-grandfather, was one of the minute men who went to Lexington at the first call of arms. On the morning of the 19th of April, 1775, Mr. Merritt, according to tradition, was harrowing in the field, when the courier arrived soon after noon, with the news of the incursion of the British troops, and before night a company of thirty-seven men started for Cambridge. A tablet inscribed with the names of this company has recently been presented to the town of Templeton, by Hon. C. C. Merritt, of Springfield, Mass. His grandfather, Noah Merritt, jr., served as a soldier during the Revolutionary war, and participated in the battles of Bunker Hill and Saratoga; he was at one time an orderly for General Washington and was present at the execution of Major Andre, the British spy.

Taking up the life record of Edwin Atkins Merritt, who was born in Sudbury, Vt., February 26, 1828, we learn that he left Vermont when he was ten years of age and went to live with a married sister who resided at Westport, Essex county, N. Y. In 1841, with his father's family, he emigrated to St. Lawrence County, where he has since resided. He taught school several years, and having resolved to become a surveyor and civil engineer, he qualified himself for that business and pursued that profession for several years, mainly in the Adirondack wilderness. He published the first map to guide tourists to this great resort. He also as engineer had charge

of the location and construction of the eastern portion of the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad.

In 1858 he married Miss Eliza Rich, and by her had five children, all of whom died young except Edwin A. Merritt, jr., a graduate of Yale College of the class of 1884, now of the firm of Merritt & Tappan Potsdam Sandstone Company. In 1854 General Merritt was unanimously elected supervisor of the town of Pierrepont, and re-elected the two following years. In 1857, '58, '59 and '60 he was clerk of the Board of Supervisors, and in 1859 was elected member of assembly from the Second District of this county by 1,302 majority, and re-elected in 1860 by 2,259 majority.

In that body his directness and honesty of purpose, his sound judgment and practicability gave him a commanding place and large influence. At the opening of the war General Merritt became actively interested in raising troops and went to the field as quartermaster of the 60th N. Y. Vols. He was for some time with the army of the Potomac, and after the battle of Gettysburg went west and participated in the battles about Chattanooga and in Sherman's "march to the sea," as far as the Altoona mountain, near Marietta, Ga. While in the field at this point he received from President Lincoln a commission as commissary of subsistence with rank of captain, and was ordered to Washington, D. C., and stationed on the Potomac River, north of Washington, to supply reinforcements proceeding to join Sheridan's army. At the close of the campaign he was stationed at Annapolis, Md., to pay commutation of rations to the soldiers returning from rebel prisons. While on this service he was appointed quartermaster-general on the staff of Governor Fenton, and entered upon the duties of the office January 1, 1865, and held the position during the governor's two terms, until January, 1869.

In 1867 he was elected a member of the Constitutional Convention, in which body he held the important position of chairman of the Committee on Organization of the Legislature. He was also a leading member of the Republican State Committee, for several years.

In March, 1869, he was appointed Naval officer of the port of New York, by President Grant, and held that position sixteen months. He was removed to make room for Moses H. Grinnell, who was previously a prominent merchant and was collector at the time. In 1875 the Republican State Convention, without solicitation, nominated him for state treasurer, with Frederick W. Seward for secretary of state, General Spinner for comptroller, and Judge Danforth for attorney-general. Though beaten at the election, it was indisputably one of the strongest tickets ever made in the State.

In 1877, there being a vacancy in the office of surveyor of the port of New York through the expiration of General Sharp's term, General Merritt was nominated to that office by President Hayes and unanimously confirmed by the Senate, Roscoe Conkling reporting favorably on the nomination and voting for confirmation. At the same time the nominations of Messrs. Roosevelt and Prince for collector and naval officer, in place of Arthur and Cornell, were rejected, principally for the reason that there was not a vacancy in those offices as there was in the surveyorship.

General Merritt's administration of the surveyor's office was so successful that the president determined to promote him to the collectorship, which was done July 11, 1878, and he was confirmed by the Senate February 3, 1879. It may be noted that



C. E. Sanford

General Merritt is the only man who ever held the three offices of surveyor, naval officer, and collector of the port of New York. Among the first nominations made by President Garfield on assuming the duties of his office in 1881 was that of General Merritt for consul-general at London. The nomination was unanimously confirmed by the Senate, and the record made by him was the same there as it had been in all the positions he had previously held. He was superseded after the election of President Cleveland in 1885 by Thomas M. Waller, ex-governor of Connecticut.

By his untiring industry, accessibility, impartiality, sound sense and firmness of character, he earned not only in many cases the gratitude of his countrymen visiting the British metropolis, but also the approbation of the United States government.

General Merritt is a man of great ability and possesses a large store of practical sense. He rarely makes mistakes, as he does not assume a position until he thoroughly understands it, when in his mind there is but one course to pursue, and that is to move onward.

General Merritt was for many years an intimate personal friend of Horace Greeley, and earnestly supported his candidacy for the United States Senate in 1861, as well as that for the presidency in 1872.

After his retirement from the Naval Office in 1871, he was offered the position of United States Minister to Brazil; this was done through Hon. William A. Wheeler, then a member of Congress, and afterwards vice-president of the United States. The position thus tendered he felt constrained to decline. His intimate association with Hon. John Sherman, while the latter was secretary of the treasury, made him a warm friend and supporter of that distinguished statesman.

General Merritt has always taken an active interest in the cause of education, and especially was influential in the location and management of the State Normal and Training School at Potsdam. He is at present (1894) president of the Local Board, as well as president of the corporation of the St. Lawrence University, located at Canton, N. Y.

Since his retirement from public life he has led a quiet one at Potsdam, and enjoys the esteem of his fellowmen. His public career has been an exceptionally active one and has no doubt been sharply antagonized by those who did not agree with him as to men and measures. It has not, however, interfered with friendly and personal relations with those with whom he has become associated in the ordinary affairs of life. His record is one of which he may be proud and his friends unqualifiedly approve.

CARLTON E. SANFORD.

CARLTON E. SANFORD was born in Hopkinton, St. Lawrence county, December 31, 1847. He is a son of Hon. Jonah Sanford, who by his own energy, business sagacity, and native ability became one of the prominent men of this county. He was honored with various public offices; was supervisor of his town for many years, and member of the Legislature in 1874 and again in 1875.

His father, Col. Jonah Sanford (grandfather of Carlton E.) was one of the early settlers of the county, a man of fine presence, great native ability and indomitable will.

With but schooling, by intense application and study, he became a law practitioner of considerable note, member of the Legislature in 1829, member of the Twenty-first Congress 1829-31, filling out the unexpired term of Silas Wright, brigadier-general of the State militia, colonel of the 92d Regiment N. Y. State Volunteers, which he raised and organized in 1861 and took to the seat of war on the James River.

The children of Jonah 2d were Carlton E., Silas H., now living on the homestead, Herbert J., a resident of Parishville, and Alice C., who married L. C. Shepard.

Carlton E. remained on his father's farm until he was twenty-one, aside from the time spent at school at Lawrenceville Academy and one term at St. Lawrence Academy at Potsdam. In the fall of 1869 he entered Cornell University, class of '73. He only completed his sophomore year, getting an honorable discharge. In August, 1871, he entered the law office of Tappan & Erwin, at Potsdam, as a student, and graduated from the Albany Law School in 1873. He again entered the office of Tappan & Erwin where he remained as clerk till December, 1874, when the law firm of Swift & Sanford was formed. In the summer of 1876 the firm by mutual consent was dissolved, and Mr. Sanford continued the practice of law alone at Potsdam till June, 1888, when the firm of Swift & Sanford was again formed. This firm continued till the summer of 1892, when, owing to Mr. Sanford's outside business engagements, it was amicably terminated. Since then his law practice is principally confined to that of attorney for the business enterprises with which he is connected.

Mr. Sanford is a staunch Republican in politics, and has always taken an active part in political matters. He has never been a candidate for, nor sought office. However, in 1888, his Assembly District presented him as a delegate to the National Republican Convention, but he was beaten in the Congressional Convention after a two days' contest, getting the compliment of alternate delegate. In 1892 he was again presented and this time elected delegate.

As a lawyer Mr. Sanford has the reputation of being careful and painstaking in his work, conservative in counsel and diligent in his attention to his duties. His work is principally as counsel and office work, not liking the trial of actions. In the case of Riggs against Palmer, which he brought, the principle of law, that a beneficiary under a will who takes the life of his benefactor for the purpose of coming into possession of the property, cannot take as devisee or as heir, was first brought out and established in our jurisprudence. Judge Leslie W. Russell was counsel in the case and argued it—Mr. Sanford only claiming credit for conceiving the principle and bringing the action.

Interwoven with his practice of the law Mr. Sanford has written a good deal for the local press on political, municipal and other matters. As a writer his style is easy and clear.

He was treasurer of the Raquette Valley and St. Regis Valley Agricultural and Horticultural Society for eight consecutive years, from 1881 to 1888. For the year 1889 he held the presidency of the society, and was re-elected, but declined the position. He contributed by his zeal and energy much to the success which the society achieved during those years.

Mr. Sanford takes great pride in his village and in all that tends to its development and the prosperity of its people. In all public matters and movements he takes an active part, and is in every sense a public spirited citizen. In the movement to put in a system of public sewers and drains, which was done in 1886, he took an earnest

interest and aided materially by voice and pen in its accomplishment. He never ceased his efforts until it was an accomplished fact.

In 1889 he was the chief factor in the organization of the People's Bank, a very successful and promising institution, an account of which is given herein. He became its president on its organization and still holds that position.

In 1890 he conducted the movement which resulted in the organization of the Potsdam Savings, Loan and Building Association, and aided in its establishment. The association has met with great success. Mr. Sanford has been its attorney from the start.

He also assisted in the organization of the Thatcher Manufacturing Company, being one of its promoters and directors. He was one of the principals in the organization of the Raquette River Paper Company, an enterprise of some magnitude, having a weekly pay-roll of over \$700, and serves as its vice-president and attorney. He was also secretary of the High Falls Sulphite Pulp and Mining Company, the works of which are at High Falls in the town of Canton, from the organization of the company in June, 1892, till January 1, 1894. He is a director in the Potsdam Milk-Sugar Company, and acts as its attorney. In addition, he is sole executor of his father's will and has had entire management of his estate.

In all of these various positions Mr. Sanford has displayed exceptional business capacity, and won the confidence and respect of the community. He has ever shown an active public spirit, and few men have contributed more for the advancement and general prosperity of Potsdam.

Mr. Sanford married, December 21, 1893, Miss Frances G. Merritt, daughter of George Merritt, of Auburn, N. Y.

GEORGE W. SISSON.

GEORGE WING SISSON was born at Glens Fall, Warren county, N. Y., December 19, 1828, son of James Sisson, a merchant of Glens Falls, one of the earliest in mercantile business in that town, and is of English descent. His ancestors on his father's side settled on the Island of Nantucket and near New Bedford, Mass., at an early date. Upon his mother's side, whose name was Julia Elma S. Wing, he is descended from John Wing, who came to America in the ship William Francis, arriving at Boston, June 5, 1632, and resided in Sandwich near Cape Cod, Mass.

George W. Sisson lived with his parents in Glens Falls until his nineteenth year, receiving his education at the Glens Falls Academy, after which he lived with a leading merchant of Schenectady, N. Y., in the capacity of clerk. In the spring of 1849 he started in the general drug business at Coxsackie, N. Y., an active town on the Hudson River, remaining there eleven years and building up a lucrative business. In 1860 he removed to Glens Falls, N. Y., and there established a large and successful drug and mercantile business, which he sold January 1, 1867, for the purpose of locating at Potsdam, N. Y., in the manufacture of lumber, having purchased a half interest in the saw mill property known as the Pomeroy & Pierson mill. This mill was at once replaced with a large new mill and a large planing mill was built and equipped, and the manufacture of lumber projected on a large scale. The mill prop-

erty with its hamlet of tenement houses, shops, etc., became widely known as Sissonville. In the business reverses of 1873 Mr. Sisson met with financial disaster. Mr. Augustus Sherman, a wealthy lumber manufacturer of Glens Falls, N. Y., joined Mr. Sisson in business January 1, 1875, their firm being called The A. Sherman Lumber Co., of Potsdam, N. Y., Mr. Sisson being the resident and active managing partner. Mr. Sherman died in the fall of 1884, and January 1, 1886, his grandsons, William R. and Frederic A. Weed, succeeded him in the copartnership. The A. Sherman Lumber Co. has become owner of large tracts of timber lands, and their business one of the most extensive in Northern New York, to which has been added a steam saw mill at Tupper Lake village, Franklin county, N. Y., to utilize a portion of their timber. This mill is connected with the Mohawk and Malone Railroad.

Mr. Sisson was one of the projectors, and largely instrumental in establishing the Raquette River Paper Company of Potsdam, and is its president. The plant is situated on the Raquette River, three miles north of Potsdam village and near the line of the R. W. and O. R. R., and is of the most modern construction for the production of both ground wood and chemical pulp or fiber, by the sulphite process, and the manufacture of news, book, and wood manilla papers.

Mr. Sisson has been an active Republican, but in no sense a politician. He has devoted his life and energies to business pursuits, compelling success. He is a member of the Presbyterian church and liberal in its support, as he is to all home enterprises. He married in 1854 Sarah A. Hamilton, who was born in Kingston, Ulster county, N. Y. They have six sons and two daughters, all of whom are of age and several of them are heads of families, and prominent citizens of Potsdam.

LOUIS HASBROUCK.

LOUIS HASBROUCK was born in Ogdensburg, June 5, 1840, and is a scion of one of the oldest families of St. Lawrence county or of the State. The family originally came from Hazebronek, France, in 1675, and settled in Ulster county. Mr. Hasbrouck's father and grandfather were both eminent members of the New York bar, and his grandfather, Louis Hasbrouck, was the first county clerk in St. Lawrence county. The Hasbroncks have long been noted for their superior intelligence and success in life, and they have done not a little towards making the history of St. Lawrence county. Mr. Hasbrouck early in life commenced the study of the profession in which his father and his grandfather had distinguished themselves, and began the study of law in the office of Brown & Spencer, in March, 1859, and was admitted to the bar in 1861. He then formed a law partnership with Judge Brown, which continued from 1865 to 1870, in which year Judge Brown died. Since that date Mr. Hasbrouck has been actively engaged in the practice of his profession without a partner, and is recognized as one of the ablest lawyers of the county. He is also intimately connected with the commercial and financial affairs of Ogdensburg. He is a director in the St. Lawrence Wholesale Grocery Company, director and secretary of the Ogdensburg Transit Company, director and secretary of the Ogdensburg Terminal Company, director and secretary of the Saratoga and St. Lawrence Railroad Com-



Louis Havbrud

pany, and a director of the Ogdensburg and Lake Champlain Railroad Company, for which he has been attorney for years; and socially is a warden of St. John's church, and secretary and manager of the Ogdensburg Club. Mr. Hasbrouck has served as assistant United States attorney for Northern New York, and is admitted to all the State courts, and to the United States District and Circuit courts. He has held important city offices, such as alderman, president of the Board of Education, etc. Notwithstanding his many important interests and positions of public trust, Mr. Hasbrouck is unobtrusive and quiet in his bearing to such a degree as to enlist the highest esteem and warmest appreciation of his fellow men.

In 1866 he married Miss E. E. Knap, and they have six children, four are living. The only son, Mr. Philip Bevier Hasbrouck, is now attending Cornell University.

WILLIAM J. AVERELL.

W. J. AVERELL was born November 23, 1821, and is a scion of the best and most widely known names of St. Lawrence county. He inherited all the ability and business acumen of his father, and to those added the advantages of a splendid education, acquired under the tutorship of Lewis Taylor, one of the most eminent Greek scholars as well as one of the ablest writers of his day in America and at Union College.

He entered college in 1839, at seventeen years of age, and graduated in 1841 at the early age of nineteen. In 1842 he went into business in Troy as a wholesale dealer in groceries and liquors. After two years of business life in Troy, Mr. Averell went to New York and engaged in the importing trade for eleven years, when he came to Ogdensburg in the year 1855. He has resided here ever since that date, and has taken a deep and intelligent interest in the affairs, not only of the city, but of the county and State, and has taken an active part in public life, while declining all proffered honors in the way of office, even to the nomination for lieutenant-governor. The high esteem and unbounded confidence of his fellowmen are, however, an honor that has ever been accorded him, and which his upright and successful career fully justifies and merits. Every proposed improvement, every worthy enterprise in connection with this city has always met with his hearty support, and his advice and counsel have been sought both in the lines of business and political exigencies.

He has been both supervisor and mayor, and was the only Democratic supervisor elected in the county after the formation of the Republican party. In 1861 Mr. Averell entered the banking business and has been connected with it ever since. As a financier he has long been regarded as an authority.

In 1848 Mr. Averell married Mary Lawrence Williamson, of New Jersey, daughter of Commodore Williamson. Two children, Mrs. E. H. Harriman, of New York city, and William H. Averell, of Rochester, N. Y., survive by that marriage. This wife died, and in 1880 he married Mary Perkins. They have one son, Chester Dewey Averell.

THE CORBIN FAMILY.

AMASA CORBIN was born in Champlain, N. Y., in 1802. His father was killed by a fall from a horse while at the head of a military company at Plattsburg, of which he was captain, during the war of 1812-14, and when the subject of our sketch was twelve years of age. Soon after, with his mother, he removed to Hancock, Berkshire county, Mass., where at the age of twenty-two he married Phebe Maria Foster. In 1830 he settled upon a large farm four miles from Gouverneur village, on the De Kalb road, and with his wife lived thereon until his death at the age of seventy-six years. His wife survived him but two years.

Amasa Corbin was a man of peculiar temperament. An ardent hater of shams, fearless in the expression of his opinions, even when, in 1861, to speak them was tantamount to social ostracism and personal danger; a Democrat of Democrats; a believer that the sons of Ham were predestined hewers of wood, and consequently a cordial opponent of the theory of equality which for forty years enthralled the sympathies of the vast majority in the Northern States; honest in everything; a man of marvelous memory and able to marshal and express his opinions forcibly; quick at repartee and withal genial and sociable with everybody whether of high or lowly station.

His wife was indeed a helpmeet to him. His sometime prodigality was offset by her calculating economy; his tendency to let the burden of life rest easily upon him was balanced by her untiring industry. She was largely the bulwark of the competence with which both were blessed as the days of their lives came to a close.

Eleven children were born to this worthy couple, of whom at this writing (June, 1893) five survive.

The road leading from Ogdensburg to Antwerp and passing the farm of Mr. Corbin was, at the time of his settlement, bordered by dense woods for the greater part of its length. Wolves were plenty, and once he was compelled to protect his flock of sheep from their ravages by throwing firebrands in the air throughout the night. Eight were killed however.

Mr. Corbin made the first cheese in St. Lawrence county, and at one time had the largest dairy, numbering sixty cows. His first season's make of cheese was marketed at Montreal, to which point he hauled it on a sleigh, selling it at three cents per pound. Afterward for a number of years he sent his product in barrels to Boston and New York commission houses. He and the late Milton G. Norton, a brother-in-law, in 1851, brought the first reapers into the country, driving eighty miles for them.

The oldest surviving son, Charles M., born November 25, 1838, is a farmer and dealer in cattle, and has probably imported a larger number from Canada than any dealer in St. Lawrence county.

Jay S., born December 31, 1840, is an inventor and manufacturer at present in Prescott, Ontario, where he owns and operates an extensive factory. His inventions relating to disk harrows are in use all over the civilized world. An estimated output of 20,000 of his harrows annually is at this time being made at five factories.

Amasa, jr., born December 31, 1843, is a breeder of fine horses and a dealer in real estate, in both of which callings he is eminently successful. He enjoys the distinction of being the first to organize capital on a large scale for the development of the great

talc industry of Gouverneur. He was president and manager of the Adirondack Pulp Company, with a capital of \$750,000, and effected the first consolidation of talc interests by obtaining control of the Gouverneur Pulp Company and uniting it with the former. This combination has been further perfected recently by the New York Central magnates, Depew and Webb. He is president of the Thousand Islands Investment Company and actively interested in promoting the interests of Murray Island as a summer resort.

BLOOMFIELD USHER,

BLOOMFIELD USHER was born in the village of Herkimer, January 5, 1814. He had the benefit of the best schools in that place, and his native intelligence enabled him to secure a fair education.

When he had reached the age of seventeen years his father died and the son at once took charge of the business, conducting it successfully in his mother's name until he reached his majority, when he continued it in his own name. The family consisted of four boys and four girls. Their care and education fell upon the shoulders of Bloomfield, and they were all enabled to obtain educations suitable to fit them for the duties of life, one of the sons, Luke Usher, graduating as civil engineer.

Having the promotion of all worthy public affairs at heart, Mr. Usher eventually took a warm interest in politics, and was on several occasions an active delegate in the State conventions of the Whigs. His influence in this field led to his appointment as one of the superintendents of the canals, which office he filled acceptably for three years. He was subsequently elected justice of the peace and administered the duties of the office with ability and integrity.

But it was in connection with the banking business that Mr. Usher made his most conspicuous success in life, a business wherein his sound judgment, prudent foresight and unyielding integrity conspired to rapidly advance him to the front rank as a financier. He was chosen a director of the Agricultural Bank of Herkimer, where for several years his duties enabled him to acquire considerable knowledge of the business, and turned his attention to that field for his after life. In company with Col. H. P. Alexander, president of the Herkimer County Bank, and J. C. Dann, then of the Sackett's Harbor Bank, he negotiated the purchase of the Frontier Bank from the late Henry Keep, and located it at Potsdam. Of this institution the following was printed in a local newspaper about the year 1875:

"On the 1st day of May, 1851, the officers of the Frontier Bank of Potsdam opened their doors for doing and conducting a banking business in this village. The stockholders, three in number, were the late Col. H. P. Alexander, then president of the Herkimer County Bank, and was so for thirty years; J. C. Dann, then cashier of the Sackett's Harbor Bank; and Bloomfield Usher, formerly of Herkimer, now of Potsdam, were the owners and proprietors of said bank, with a capital of \$50,000. On the 1st day of May, 1854, it was reorganized and made an association under the laws of this State, increasing its capital to \$100,000. This corporation continued in their business with reasonable success until October 22, 1866. In the blue time of the

great effort was the government, to help preserve its own existence, organized the national banking system, and that act, in its operations, wiped out all the State bank notes, substituting national currency in its place. The Frontier Bank passed away, and at the date mentioned its capital was merged in and transferred to the National Bank of Potsdam. At the same date, October, 1866, the capital was increased to \$162,000, and so continued until March 1, 1871, when the capital was again increased and made \$200,000. In the years 1870 and 1871, on a capital of \$162,000, and 1872 and 1875, on a capital of \$200,000, the National Bank of Potsdam paid to the United States government \$10,621.39; to the State, county and village \$7,069.54—total taxes in four years, \$17,690.93. * * * The capital stock of the bank at present is mainly held by the proprietors of the Frontier Bank and their descendants. * * * As will readily be observed from what precedes, Potsdam has been favored with a reliable, efficient and pre-eminently sound banking institution for the past twenty or more years, and it has added no small amount to its healthy and steadfastly growing interests. The Messrs. Usher are skilled and experienced financial managers, as their well earned reputation and their labors of a quarter of a century fully attest. No bank or banking house in the State of New York stands better to-day in the financial world than does the National Bank of Potsdam."

As before indicated, the above account was printed nearly twenty years ago, and it need only be added in relation to the financial institution to which Bloomfield Usher gave so much of his life work, that its reputation as one of the most prudently managed and successful banks in the interior of the State was maintained down to the date of Mr. Usher's death, and still is continued under direction of other members of the family. A further account of the bank will be found in the history of Potsdam village, in earlier pages of this work.

In the year 1851 Mr. Usher first removed to Potsdam, and in 1857 he was elected by the Republicans to the State Senate. Here he represented the interests of his constituents with his characteristic fidelity and energy, giving intelligent and unremitting attention to such measures as would promote their welfare, while at the same time he gave freely of his aid to the advancement of all beneficent legislation for the people of the State at large. But his natural taste was not for politics or public position, and upon the expiration of his senatorial term he retired from that field and subsequently gave his entire attention to the affairs of the bank.

While thus building up this staunch institution Mr. Usher did not fail in his duties as a citizen of Potsdam and of St. Lawrence county. In every movement that tended to the promotion of the interests of the village he was foremost. The Bayside Cemetery was organized by him, he having purchased the land, and he was its president until his death. For three years he served efficiently as president of the village. During almost the entire period of his residence in Potsdam he was warden and vestryman of Trinity Episcopal Church, and contributed liberally to its support. In the discharge of all his duties as a public spirited citizen, Mr. Usher was never found wanting, while his kindly nature, his integrity and conscientiousness, made for him a large circle of friends. Mr. Usher died April 10, 1893.

He was married first in 1836, to Ann Usher, of New York city. They had several children, five of whom are living. Mrs. Usher died in 1865. He married second Grace M. Latlin, of Pittsfield, Mass., who with their daughter Grace, survives.



A. Payley

C. W. BAYLEY, M.D.

DR. C. W. BAYLEY was born in Massena, October 6, 1845, and was educated at Fort Covington Academy in Franklin county. He then took his medical course in Burlington Medical College, graduating with honors in 1876. In 1880 he took a post graduate course in the University of New York. In 1876 he settled in Rensselaer Falls, where he now conducts the leading drug establishment of the place besides attending to a large medical practice.

Dr. Bayley is a Mason, a member of Blue Lodge Fellowship No. 749, and was a member of Company F. 106th New York Volunteers.

In 1880 Dr. Bayley married Carrie Cooper; they have one daughter, Ada Lucretia Bayley. Mrs. Bayley's father and the celebrated novelist, J. Fenimore Cooper, were cousins. Dr. Bayley's father was Cyrus M. Bayley, and his mother was Mary (Sanborn) Bayley. The doctor is a member of the St. Lawrence County Medical Society.

 DAN SPAFFORD GIFFIN.

The subject of this sketch is a descendant of Simon Giffin, one of the pioneers of Nova Scotia, born in 1711.

Simon Giffin, jr., son of the above, born in 1740, was a quartermaster of the Third Connecticut Regiment in the war of the Revolution. A diary and quartermaster's record of rations issued, kept by him at that time, is still in existence. His brother John, born in 1748, was in the battle of Bunker Hill.

David Giffin, son of Simon, jr., above, born in 1766, was a captain in the War of 1812. His commission as such, dated April 30, 1811, signed by Daniel B. Tompkins, governor, is in the possession of the subject of this sketch.

Nathan Ford Giffin, born in 1805, was a son of above David. He located at Heuvelton in 1830 and was a successful business man at that place for over sixty years. When he was about sixteen years of age he and his brother William dug the grave and buried the body of one Truax, who was one of the party that threw overboard the cargo of tea in Boston harbor. Truax was drowned in the St. Lawrence River.

The above Dan S. Giffin is the fourth child of the above N. F. and Mary Galloway, his wife, born May 19, 1838. He was educated at the district school of Heuvelton, Gouverneur Wesleyan Seminary, and Union College. He was admitted as attorney and counselor at law in 1861; married, March 3, 1862, Mary C. Shepard, daughter of Rev. Hiram Shepard, a pioneer Methodist preacher of Northern New York, granddaughter of Gideon Shepard, a major in the War of 1812, and grandniece of General William Shepard, who was active in suppressing Shays's Rebellion after the Revolution.

Dan S. Giffin enlisted as private in Company G, 143d N. Y. Vol. Infantry in the War of the Rebellion, was promoted to first lieutenant and captain in said company, and was discharged for a wound received in action at Drury's Bluff, Va. Since his discharge from the army he has resided at Heuvelton, where he first engaged in merchandise and manufacturing and now has a law office. He has been active in pub-

lic matters pertaining to his town and county, and has held several minor official positions.

He has three children—Gertrude T., Clarence S. and Nathan F.

HENRY L. KNOWLES.

LIBERTY KNOWLES was born in Woodbury, Conn., November 5, 1784. He was a graduate of Williams College and studied law with Dorance Kirtland, in Cossackie. He was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court in 1809 and in the same year settled in Potsdam. In 1812 he was married to Melinda Raymond, of Richmond, Mass. Although he was successful in his law practice, he was forced to abandon it in middle life through ill health. He was one of the earliest to interest himself in the Potsdam sandstone for building, and was prominent in the affairs of the village and county. He belonged to the Presbyterian church, and in politics was a Federalist and a Whig. For thirty years he was president of the Board of Trustees of the St. Lawrence Academy, and was a munificent supporter of the institution. Mr. Knowles left a record of a useful life, and died January 7, 1859.

Henry L. Knowles, born in Potsdam, June 23, 1815, was a son of Liberty Knowles. His early education was obtained in the academy, which he left in December, 1831, when sixteen years old. After a period of study in Burlington University of Vermont, he entered Union College and graduated in 1836, at the age of twenty-one. His preparatory study of law was prosecuted in Potsdam and he finished in New York city, being admitted in 1839. He cast his first vote for William Henry Harrison and his last for Benjamin Harrison. Returning to Potsdam he began his long and honorable career with high ideals and a determination to succeed upon the principles of justice and right.

By continued diligent study he acquired a knowledge of law that was second to that of no other person in Northern New York, and his ability and integrity were such that had he been more self-reliant and self-assertive he might have attained to almost any public station. Without these qualities to a paramount degree, he won a position of eminence in his profession, and without solicitation on his part and solely because of his fitness, he was in 1863 elected judge of the county, and held the office until 1872. The duties of this office he discharged with ability, fairness and impartial justice to all. He was an earnest and practical Christian, united with the Presbyterian church at the age of sixteen, and during the sixty year of his after life he never regretted nor dishonored his profession. In 1867 he was elected a ruling elder of the church and held the office until his death. He often represented his church in the Presbytery and the General Assembly, and it is as an enthusiastic worker in the cause of Christ that he is most remembered. His death occurred in March, 1892.

ABRAHAM X. PARKER.

ABRAHAM X. PARKER was born in Granville, Addison county, Vt., November 14, 1831, and has been a resident of St. Lawrence county since 1839. His great-grandfather, Joseph Parker, was born in Andover, Mass., October 9, 1735. He served in the provincial army during the Revolutionary War and was in camp at Cambridge May 24, 1775, as his "powder horn record," duly made and preserved, attests. At the close of the struggle for independence the family went to New Hampshire, and later to Vermont.

Isaac Parker, the father of Abraham X., was a farmer of means and respectability and at one time a member of the Vermont State Legislature. In 1839 he removed to St. Lawrence county where he became a leading farmer; was a trustee of St. Lawrence Academy, a school superintendent, and supervisor of the town of Potsdam. His death took place March 4, 1856.

Until he reached the age of eighteen years young Parker worked upon his father's farm, attending the common schools in the regular seasons. He finished his education in the St. Lawrence Academy, and during two winters taught a common school. Active and intelligent, he took a prominent part in local affairs from early life, doing his full share of such unpaid labor as usually falls to the lot of those to whom a community looks for leadership and direction. He was repeatedly made chief of the local fire department, president of the village of Potsdam, and president of the Raquette River and St. Regis Valley Agricultural Society.

As was, perhaps, natural under the circumstances of his early career, he turned his attention to legal study, and after prosecuting it under favorable auspices in Potsdam for about a year, he attended the Albany Law School and in 1854 was admitted to the bar. In 1856 he began practice in Potsdam, having occupied the intervening two years in close study, first under Cook & Fithian, of Buffalo, and subsequently with the late Judge Noxon, one of the foremost attorneys of Syracuse, N. Y. In 1861 Mr. Parker resigned the office of justice of the peace, which he had held since 1858, and in 1863 took a seat in the Assembly, having been elected the preceding autumn by the Republican party, of which he made himself a conspicuous member. In the Assembly he served as chairman of the Committee on Claims, which, under the constitution then in force, had a laborious and responsible task in hearing and passing upon the numerous "canal claims" which came before it. A report at length—which became a permanent printed document—was made by Mr. Parker in this capacity as to every claim, save one, that came before the committee in that year, and his report was almost universally concurred in by the action of both houses. Re-elected to the Assembly, he served in 1864, as chairman of the Committee on Commerce and Navigation, and as a member of that on Federal Relations, doing important work upon both. Towards the close of this term he was unanimously renominated to the Assembly, but declined to accept the candidacy. In 1865 President Lincoln appointed him postmaster at Potsdam, but as he publicly opposed the "policy" of President Johnson, he was superseded in the fall of 1866. A year later he was elected to the State Senate and served during the 91st and 92d sessions of that body, as chairman of the Committees on Insurance and Public Health, and as a member of the Committees on Finance, Engrossed Bills and Railroads. In the Senate Mr. Parker made few

set speeches, but he took an active part in all important debates, was regarded as a skilled parliamentarian by his colleagues, and, when Judge Folger left the Senate for the Bench, he was generally accorded the delicate position of leader of his party in the Senate. In the presidential campaign of 1876 he was first "elector-at-large" upon the Republican ticket. In 1880 he was unanimously nominated by his party to represent the 19th district in the XLVIIIth Congress, and was elected by about nine thousand votes over the Democratic nominee. The Nineteenth, or St. Lawrence district, then comprising the counties of Franklin and St. Lawrence, has long been famous for its large majorities. Among the famous men who have represented it in Congress are Silas Wright, Preston King, Francis E. Spinner, William A. Wheeler, and many others. Mr. Parker's term began on the 4th of March, 1881. A change in this Congressional district gave it the XLIXth session, Jefferson county, with St. Lawrence. Mr. Parker was re-elected in 1882, and his rapidly-rising reputation in that body of eminent men and the conspicuous position taken by him in the proceedings, gave him a re-election in 1884 and in 1886—a continuous service in Congress of four terms, which closed in 1889. In the XLIXth Congress he was a member of the Judiciary Committee and of the Committee on Private Land Claims, and of the committee which investigated and terminated the great southwestern railroad strikes. In the Lth, he was a member of the Judiciary Committee and of a special committee for the investigation of the labor difficulties which were then convulsing the coal region. The investigations of the labor troubles were personally pursued in four different States and were of great public interest.

During his congressional service Mr. Parker was also one of the foremost in initiating and carrying through the legislation relating to the control of the production and sale of oleomargarine, a measure of great benefit to the agricultural interests of the country. He obtained appropriations for deepening the steamboat channel in the Grasse River; and secured important improvements in Ogdensburg harbor; and provided for the fine United States Public Building which now ornaments the city of Watertown.

Returning to Potsdam at the close of his long public service, Mr. Parker resumed his law practice, which he continued until his appointment as assistant attorney-general for the United States by President Harrison, for which high office he qualified September 8, 1890. This office was created by an act passed in July, 1890, and Mr. Parker was therefore the first incumbent. Its duties involved the study and preparation of cases and their argument before the United States Supreme Court, when brought before it on appeal or writ of error; and the preparation of opinions for submission to the attorney-general in response to requests from the heads of departments made by authority of statute, and from the president. The office is one of the staff positions with the administration in power. As is well known, the administration changed on the 4th of March, 1893. One who prepares legal opinions upon pending governmental questions submitted upon written inquiries by the heads of the great departments, has, necessarily, the policy and purposes of the administration before his eye; this made it incumbent upon Mr. Parker to tender his resignation, which he promptly did on the 13th of March. It was as promptly accepted, and his successor was appointed on the 15th in the person of Edward B. Whitney, of New York. It is extremely complimentary to Mr. Parker that he was requested by the attorney-general to remain in the office until May 1st, 1893, to complete the important work



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necessary before the adjournment of the Supreme Court. Mr. Parker returned to Potsdam at the close of his official labor in that position and resumed his law practice.

Mr. Parker has been an active member of the Republican party since its formation in 1856, and prominent in its ranks for twenty-five years. He has been what may be termed a "regalar", never swerving from his support of its principles, its policy and standard-bearers. His labors in its behalf have been able and persistent, and place him among the few conspicuous political leaders of Northern New York. He has been upon the platform in nearly every important political campaign from 1856 to the present time, and his views upon current public issues are always listened to with respect.

Mr. Parker takes a deep interest in educational matters, and was for several years secretary of the State Normal School in Potsdam; he was also a trustee of the St. Lawrence Academy for some years. In 1880 he was honored with the degree of Master of Arts by Middlebury College. Living in the valley of the beautiful Raquette River, which laps the Hudson and reaches far into the depths of the wonderful Adirondack region, he has made a close study of the vast wilderness, is familiar with its physical characteristics, its routes and waters, and a lover of its solitudes.

Mr. Parker is a working member of the County and State Bar Associations, has, when relieved from public duties, been actively and successfully engaged in practice, which has called him into every grade of court from that of justice of the peace to the Supreme Court of the United States.

In 1857 Mr. Parker was married to Mary J. Wright, of Potsdam, daughter of Alpheus Wright, late of Heuvelton, N. Y. She still lives to share his labors and his fortunes; they have four children living.

CHARLES W. McCLAIR.

CHARLES W. McCLAIR was born in the town of Macomb, March 26, 1847. He received his early education in the district schools, and during his boyhood and youth gave evidence of the modest worth and sterling qualities that have marked his ripper years and made him a successful business man.

At the age of fifteen he began his commercial career as a clerk in a general store, and worked in this capacity till the fall of 1863, when he enlisted in the 11th New York Cavalry and served till the close of the war. Returning home he took a course in the Gouverneur Academy and then resumed his mercantile career as a clerk in the store of Nathan Frank. He worked for this house seven years, and became thoroughly familiar with all the details of the business, and popular with a large class of customers.

In the spring of 1876 he formed a partnership with R. L. Seaman, and embarked in the dry goods business under the firm name of Seaman & McClair. This partnership continued for thirteen years. In the spring of 1889 Mr. McClair purchased his partner's interest, and since then the business has been conducted under the firm name of C. W. McClair & Co.

In addition to raising himself to the position of one of the leading merchants of St. Lawrence county, Mr. McClair has found time to devote his abilities and energies to

public and social affairs, and few men have been able to secure the confidence and esteem of their fellowmen to the high degree that he has.

A Republican by education and war experience, he adhered to that party till 1884, when he voted the Prohibition ticket for president, and since that date he has been actively associated with this party.

In 1892 he was elected mayor of Ogdensburg, and his incumbency of the office was marked by that cleanness and thoroughness which characterize the able executive officer and the upright man.

Socially Mr. McClair is known as an active member of the Presbyterian church, of which he is an elder; an earnest worker and supporter of the Young Men's Christian Association, always manifesting a lively interest in every effort to help young men to a higher and truer life.

In 1872 Mr. McClair married Rachel J. Pollock, an estimable lady, whose excellent business abilities are rarely equaled. Mrs. McClair has conducted the millinery department of the business all these years with marked success, and in no small degree helped to build up the reputation of this popular and prosperous firm.

THOMAS B. STOWELL.

THOMAS BLANCHARD STOWELL was born in the town of Perry, Wyoming county, N. Y., March 29, 1846. He is a son of David P. Stowell, who has been a farmer by occupation and a native of that county. He is at the present time the oldest living resident of Wyoming county. His wife was Mary Ann Blanchard; she is also living. Thomas B. Stowell was given opportunity to obtain an excellent education, graduating from Genesee College (now the Syracuse University) in 1865. Since that time, during a period of twenty-eight years, he has been a teacher, and to-day is in the front rank of public educators. His professional life began with one year of service in the Addison (Steuben county) Academy. This was followed by a year in the Union School at Morrisville, Madison county, and one year in teaching mathematics in the Wesleyan Seminary at Lima. He then went to Leavenworth, Kansas, and conducted the High School one year. His next change placed him in a position of importance and influence, which he filled with eminent success for twenty-one years and down to 1889; this was the chair of natural sciences in the State Normal School at Cortland, N. Y. From that position he came to accept the principalship of the Normal School in Potsdam. Here he has met the highest expectations of his friends and the State authorities, and the school has become one of the most prosperous in the State. In 1868 the degree of A. M. was conferred upon him by the Syracuse University, and in 1881 the degree of Ph. D., by the same institution, on examination. Dr. Stowell has performed a vast amount of work, both in the direct line of his profession and in branches analogous to it. He has long been an ardent worker in teachers' institutes and associations, before which his addresses have been too numerous to mention, and embracing all phases of educational problems. His work in microscopy has also been extensive and conscientious, and in the field of neurology few men have performed more valuable labor. In that connection his study and pub-

lications (the latter embracing eight separate pamphlets illustrated by his own drawings) upon the origin of the cranial and special nerves of the domestic cat, with reference to making this mammal the standard of study of comparative neurology, have commanded wide-spread and favorable attention, and his conclusions are adopted by advanced students and thinkers. Dr. Stowell's position in the educational world is an enviable one. He is a member of the American Society of Microscopists; a member and fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, which he joined in 1879, and was made a fellow in 1885; an original member of the American Society of Anatomists, in which connection he has done a vast amount of work; a member of the National Educational Association and the New York State Teacher's Association.

Dr. Stowell married in 1869, Mary Blakeslee, of Lima, N. Y. They have one son.

WILLIAM A. DART.

HON. WILLIAM A. DART was born at Smith's Corners, now known as West Potsdam, October 25, A. D. 1814, and died at Potsdam on the 8th day of March, A. D. 1891, having resided in that town the whole of his long and useful life.

His father, Simeon Dart, came of sturdy New England stock. He emigrated from Hartford, Conn., to Williston, Vt., where he married a Miss Allen and resided until he moved to Potsdam in 1808. He was one of the earliest pioneers of that town.

He lived many years on his farm at West Potsdam and died there at the age of more than ninety years. He was a farmer in fairly comfortable circumstances, with a family of six children, of whom William was the youngest. During his boyhood he worked on the farm, attending district schools in the winter, until he was seventeen years of age, when he attended the St. Lawrence Academy in Potsdam, boarding himself in his room in the institution, supplying eatables from home. In the early part of his academical studies he taught school winters to obtain money for tuition, and a few articles of clothing that home could not supply. This continued until the spring of 1834, when he entered the law office of the late Hon. John L. Russell, at Canton, where he remained a year. In the spring of 1835 he entered the law office of the late Hon. Horace Allen, at Potsdam, then first judge of the Court of Common Pleas, and surrogate of the county. He remained with him until May, 1840, when he was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court, and opened an office in Potsdam.

In September, 1841, he married Judge Allen's only daughter, Harriet S. Dart. About that time the judge withdrew from practice, and Mr. Dart succeeded to his business, which was large for a country business.

In the spring of 1845 he was appointed postmaster at Potsdam, and district attorney of the county. The latter appointment then came from the judges of the Court of Common Pleas of the county. The constitution of 1846 made the office of district attorney an elective office. Mr. Dart declined to be a candidate.

In the fall of 1849 he was elected to the Senate from the then 15th district, composed of the counties of St. Lawrence and Franklin, to succeed Hon. John Fine, of

Ogdensburg, and took his seat January 1, 1850, and served in the Senate during the years 1850 and 1851.

He took active part in the proceedings of that body, and was one of the celebrated twelve Democratic senators who resigned in order to prevent a quorum, thus for the time defeating a bill to enlarge the Erie Canal on credit, which they deemed unconstitutional, and which was afterwards declared so by the Court of Appeals.

Mr. Dart's position was sustained by his constituents, and he was re-elected by more than double his former majority. He declined to be a candidate in the fall of 1851, preferring to follow his profession, in which he had gained a high position, and an extensive practice.

In February, 1853, he entered into copartnership with Edward M. Dewey and Charles O. Tappan, the firm name being Dart, Dewey & Tappan. Mr. Dewey withdrew in August, 1856, and established himself in law practice at Chicago, where he died in 1860. The partnership with Mr. Tappan continued until 1869.

In early life Mr. Dart's affiliations were with the Democratic party. He always detested the institution of slavery, and was among the earliest of the younger Democrats in this State to join the Barn-burners, whose creed was "no more slave States," and acted for a number of years as a State committeeman of that organization, which embraced the late Samuel J. Tilden, Andrew H. Green, John Bigelow, William Casady, Peter Cagger, Sanford E. Church, and almost every prominent young Democrat in the State.

The young Whigs, in hopes, through the split in the Democratic party, to elect a Whig president, refused to join the Barn-burner Democrats. After their defeat with General Scott in 1852, and the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, during the administration of President Pierce, the anti-slavery men in both parties were willing to unite, and a meeting of committees representing the Barn-burners, and the Woolly-head Whigs, was held at Albany and a union agreed upon; the late Chief Judge Folger and Mr. Dart drawing up the articles for the Barn-burners, and Edward Dodd, of Washington county, and others acting for the Whigs.

At that time the name "Republican Party" was adopted. At each presidential election since that time, during his life, Mr. Dart labored actively for the success of the Republican nominee.

In April, 1861, he was appointed by President Lincoln attorney for the Northern District of New York, which embraced the whole State except the counties of New York, the counties on Long Island and Staten Island and the Hudson River counties south of Albany, and Rensselaer.

With the War of the Rebellion came the enrollment and internal revenue laws, and laws authorizing United States notes, and fractional and national bank currency, which greatly increased the duties and responsibilities of the office. Under the Internal Revenue Bureau there were created eighteen assessment boards and as many collectors' offices, with their numerous deputies and assistants, and the War Department created eighteen enrolling boards, all within his district.

The reader can form an estimate of the business of that office when he recalls the fact that almost every business required a United States license. That notes, bank checks, receipts, deeds of conveyance, and agreements had to be stamped, and that omitting a stamp thereon when issued was a misdemeanor. That spirituous and fermented liquors and tobacco were heavily taxed, and that the violation of the law in

regard to the payment of such taxes was severely punished, and that the United States district attorney was charged with the enforcement of these laws, by the recovery of penalties and criminal prosecutions.

The frontier line of the district extended from Rouse's Point to Dunkirk, and had to be watched to guard it against smuggling.

Clay, Saunders, and Thompson and many other leading confederates were refugees in Canada, fertile in expedients to injure the government and people of the United States. The district attorney's office, in connection with the Secret Service Bureau, watched them and took measures to guard against their incursions from Canada for robbing banks, and committing other depredations in the United States.

It took the government some time to understand and get used to the increase in the business of the office that the war had made. For the first three years Mr. Tappan was the only assistant allowed in the office. For the remainder of the time, an additional assistant was allowed.

Before the war the United States Courts in the district usually sat from one to five days, but while it was in progress they sat from two to six weeks, with seven terms a year.

It often became the duty of the district attorney to advise the government as to the propriety of sending citizens, who were by their influence doing injury to the Union cause, from their home to Fort Lafayette; such removals were sparingly advised, and never where the persons offending had a mere local influence. Many citizens through the influence of Mr. Dart were saved that humiliation.

Applications for habeas corpus to discharge soldiers from service in the army, were made to, and granted by State judges.

A test case was made before Mr. Justice Bacon at Utica. Mr. Dart procured the late Roscoe Conkling to assist him in the argument. Judge Bacon in an elaborate opinion held that a State judge had no jurisdiction in such cases. For this service the War Department paid Mr. Conkling, and that was one of the points Mr. Blaine made against him, in their set-to in the House of Representatives, that alienated those two eminent men forever.

Mr. Dart was reappointed United States district attorney at the close of his term, April, 1865. Having no competitor for his place, the nomination was confirmed without a reference.

Early in April, 1866, he was directed, with the aid of the marshals, to ascertain and report to the government whether the Fenian organization really intended to make a demonstration into Canada. It was evident they did so intend, and that Buffalo would be the point from which the first demonstration would be made. The entire charge of suppressing this invasion was placed in Mr. Dart's hands, and in this he succeeded so well that he received the warm thanks of the government. He was however a few months afterwards removed from office by President Johnson, partly because he refused to follow Mr. Johnson over into the Democratic party, and partly in the hope of conciliating the Irish Democrats, who were indignant at the action of the government.

Upon the succession of General Grant to the presidency in April, 1869, Mr. Dart was appointed consul-general for the British Provinces of North America with consulate at Montreal. Then there was but one consul-general in those Provinces, now there are three such officers. This office he held from the spring of 1869 until March,

1878. He then returned to Potsdam and resumed the practice of the law, entering into a partnership with his son-in-law, Hon. Geo. Z. Erwin, which was continued to within a few weeks before his death, when Mr. Erwin withdrew and was succeeded by Mr. Edward A. Everett. Mr. Dart was a lawyer fifty-one years, and when at practice resided at Potsdam.

He was a vestryman of Trinity Church, Potsdam, in 1844, and continuously held that office from Easter Monday, 1879, until his death.

The rector, warden and vestrymen of that church, and the members of the bar of the village of Potsdam, at meetings held after his death, passed resolutions to perpetuate the memory of his worth as a man and the value of his professional and public services.

Mr. Dart was pre-eminently a social man. He loved the society and companionship of his fellowmen and was beloved by them. He enjoyed encounters with keen bright minds. He loved a good story and was apt and witty in responding with a better one, pat to the occasion. He was a busy, industrious man, diligent in accumulating general knowledge, and he imparted it to his friends most delightfully.

He was faithful to duty in every relation in life, and died without a stain upon his record as a man, a citizen or a public officer, with the love and respect of all who knew him. He ranked among the solid men of St. Lawrence county in respect to ability, strength of character and excellence of judgment.

Mr. Dart's wife, Harriet S. Dart, and his two daughters, Mrs. Geo. Z. Erwin and Miss Harriet F., survived him. Mrs. Dart died December 17, 1893.

GEORGE ZALMON ERWIN.

THIS distinguished citizen of Potsdam was born in the town of Madrid, St. Lawrence county, January 15, 1840. He was descended from Irish ancestry, his great-grandfather having emigrated from Ireland to become a settler in New Hampshire, where he had a son born, named Joseph Erwin, who settled at what has been known as Trout Brook, in the town of Madrid, when the surrounding region was a wilderness. There George Erwin, father of our subject, was born, September 21, 1813. He was a man of more than ordinary native ability, a man of considerable note in the community, and whose intelligence was in advance of his surroundings. He obtained an education, in spite of serious obstacles, sufficient to enable him to teach school in his younger years, while in later life he devoted himself to farming. He is now a resident of Potsdam, and at more than eighty years of age, is active in body, clear in intellect and enjoys the respect of the community where his long life has been passed. The mother of George Z. Erwin was a descendant of General Bayley of Revolutionary fame, who distinguished himself in the New England States during the struggle for independence.

George Z. Erwin's early life was spent on his father's farm and in attendance at the district schools. When he was fourteen he went into a drug store in Madrid village, where he served as clerk two years. He then entered St. Lawrence Academy at Potsdam and gave four years to assiduous study, at the expiration of which he began a

course at Middlebury College, Vermont, where he graduated in August, 1865. In order to aid in defraying the expense of his college course he taught school winters, thus laying the foundations of an independent spirit and confidence in his own powers which characterized his later life. Long before his graduation from college Mr. Erwin had determined to make the legal profession his life work, and accordingly he spent a year and a half directly after leaving school in the office of the United States district attorney for Northern New York, which was then in the hands of that eminent attorney, William A. Dart, with whom was associated Charles O. Tappan. Mr. Erwin was admitted to the bar in the fall of 1867. On the 1st of January, 1868, he became a partner with Samuel B. Gordon, in Potsdam, which connection continued one year. In the spring of 1869 he took the vacated place of William A. Dart in the firm of Dart & Tappan, succeeding which the firm of Tappan & Erwin continued ten years. Mr. Tappan was elevated to the bench in 1878, retiring from the law firm; meanwhile Mr. Dart returned to Potsdam and joined Mr. Erwin in the formation of the firm of Dart & Erwin, which continued until Mr. Erwin's withdrawal from active practice. It need hardly be said that it was eminently complimentary that Mr. Erwin was called to associate himself so early in his professional career with such men as Charles O. Tappan and William Dart—men who then and later stood in the front rank of the profession in Northern New York.

The two firms of Tappan & Erwin and Dart & Erwin commanded an extensive practice, much of it in the higher courts and in cases where large interests were at stake, and they were more than ordinarily successful.

As a lawyer Mr. Erwin was indefatigable, and his efforts to master his profession and to secure every possible advantage for his clients by untiring industry and the most careful preparation before going into court, were never relaxed. Before court or jury he was a forcible speaker and possessed in an unusual degree the power to influence men towards his line of thought, as well as to control their subsequent action. This faculty made him conspicuous a few years later in the halls of State government.

In November, 1881, he was elected to the Assembly from the Third District of St. Lawrence county, and was re-elected for five successive terms. In his first term, though in a Democratic Assembly, his ability as a legislator was recognized by his being placed on the Ways and Means Committee and also on several investigating committees. Before the close of his first session, his well ordered mind, knowledge of political history and his natural aptitude as a leader of men had gained for him a very creditable and prominent position as a legislator.

In the session of 1883 he served on the Ways and Means Committee; also on that of Railroads and Privileges and Elections, and by his tact, ability as a debater and indomitable energy gained still greater prominence as a party leader and legislator.

In 1884 he was a strong candidate for the position of speaker, but was defeated by the Hon. Titus Sheard. He was again placed on important committees; and during the session, on a special committee to investigate the Public Works Department of New York city, in which he acquitted himself with great credit as a cross-examiner and investigator.

In 1885 his ability as a legislator and party manager was recognized throughout the State, and he was easily elected speaker of the Assembly. In this position he presided with great fairness and impartiality. His tact, knowledge of parliamentary

law and fertility of resources enabled him to conduct the deliberations of the Assembly with much credit to himself.

In the sessions of 1886 and 1887 he was recognized as the Republican leader in the Assembly, in which position he achieved still greater distinction. Mr. Erwin was a born leader. Sagacious in determining the policy his party should adopt, the course it should pursue, he was fearless in accomplishing the end once settled upon. Nothing could or would swerve him from this.

In 1887 he received the unanimous nomination in the Republican Senatorial Convention for senator from the Twentieth District, and was of course elected. For three terms, from 1888 to 1893, he was a distinguished member of the State Senate, and had no Democratic opponent when a candidate for his third term. His ability as a legislator and leader gained during his six years' service in the Assembly well fitted him for the duties of senator. During his service in the Senate he was the peer of any of his colleagues, and in the sessions of 1892 and 1893 was the Republican leader of the body. His native pugnacity, his unswerving persistence in any course once determined upon, and his coolness and magnetic influence in debate gave him a high position as a leader, legislator, and in the State councils of his party.

The career of Mr. Erwin as a legislator was one of much honor to himself, credit to his constituents and usefulness to the State. During the last eight or ten years of his service in the Legislature he was one of the ablest, strongest and most influential of its members. Few, if any, members during that time did more to enact beneficial laws. To him is principally due the credit of organizing the Dairy Department, for suppressing the manufacture and sale of butter of oleomargarine; also the bill preventing the sale of liquor in quantities of five gallons in towns which had no license. He was also active in overhauling insurance receiverships and in the reduction of receivers' fees. He also rendered notable service as a member of the Chapin Committee in 1883, which investigated the matter of receivers of insurance companies, the sheriff's office and Police Department of New York city. Again, in 1882, as a member of a special committee to investigate the sheriff's office of New York, he ably seconded the efforts of the Hon. Theodore Roosevelt, chairman of the committee.

Perhaps in no one instance during his whole legislative career did he exhibit his wonderful powers as a leader more conspicuously than in the candidacy and election of the Hon. Frank Hiscock to the United States Senate. In that contest he was the leader of his forces and displayed great skill and great tact, holding his forces in line to the end. His leadership in that struggle was Napoleonic in its originality and dash.

In 1891 he was chairman of the General Laws Committee, and made interesting investigations into the subject of electricity for lighting and power purposes. During the same session he was chairman of a special committee to investigate the sugar trust, and the results of the investigation attracted widespread attention.

One of the most notable of Mr. Erwin's achievements as a legislator was in securing the passage of the act in 1888 creating and locating the new and modern Asylum for the Insane at Ogdensburg, N. Y. Its location at this place was strongly and ably opposed, other places seeking it. Mr. Erwin's great skill, influence in the Legislature and indomitable energy finally prevailed. The asylum is now nearly completed, is one of the finest institutions of its kind in this country, and will stand as a monument to Mr. Erwin's power as a legislator, and influence in the Legislature.

In the session of 1892, when Republican leader, he made a gallant but unsuccessful fight against a reapportionment of the State, and for his refusal to vote on an enumeration bill appropriating almost a half million dollars and with the provisions of which no senator was or could be familiar, he, with Senators Saxton and O'Connor, was declared guilty of contempt by Lieutenant-Governor Sheehan, and his name taken from the Senate roll. The Judiciary Committee, to which the matter was referred, passed a resolution of censure, and the three senators who had unflinchingly stood by their convictions were purged of contempt and their names restored to the roll.

One of the latest acts of Senator Erwin affecting Northern New York was the securing in five days of an appropriation, in 1893, of \$181,000 to restore the asylum buildings at Ogdensburg, burned March 4, 1893.

To get a full history and knowledge of what he did in his twelve years of legislative life one must consult the journals of the Legislature. During his legislative career he was able to, and often did, render not only his native village, but many other communities in Northern New York, valuable assistance in legislation. In all his varied and multiplied duties he never forgot to look after his constituents and people. It is quite safe to say that the people of Northern New York have not had in years a representative at Albany so capable in securing their rights and protecting their interests as was the subject of this sketch.

Aside from his labors as a legislator, Mr. Erwin took a deep interest in the welfare and prosperity of the village where he resided. In the struggle to locate the State Normal School at Potsdam he labored assiduously. He was made a member of the Local Board, and for years had been its treasurer. He aided the school often in securing appropriations and in other needed legislation. He assisted in organizing the Fair Society at Potsdam, was for several years one of its board, and one year was president of the society. He was a member of the Fire Department and one or more terms its chief. He was one of the leaders in putting in the water supply system in 1870, and in the building of the Opera House in his village. He also took an active part in the sewerage and draining of his village in 1886, securing necessary legislation, etc.

Ever ready to help any public movement he was equally ready to help with purse and hand any private enterprise or business which bid fair of success. He was one of the promoters and chief organizers of the Thatcher Manufacturing Company, and had been, up to the time of his death, the vice-president of the company. He also took an active part in the formation and promotion of the High Falls Sulphite Pulp and Mining Company and was the president of the company. Much of the success of the enterprise was due to his labor and efforts. He was also connected with several other industrial enterprises in other sections of the State.

And withal he was an especially social person. He was fond of sports and games of all kinds, hunting, fishing, athletic sports, etc. No one excelled him in generous, hearty good nature. He had a kind word and a warm word for all. There was nothing of the snob or aristocrat in his makeup or nature. He would step out of his way to greet a poor, struggling old friend as readily as he would to meet those in the upper walks of life, and do it with equal warmth and good-fellowship. Into whatever set, gathering or party he came he brought good cheer and good nature and was always most welcome. And what is more, perhaps, than all the rest, no whisper against his personal and political integrity has ever been heard.

Mr. Erwin joined the Episcopal church in 1891, and was confirmed on Thanksgiving Day, 1893, by Bishop Doane.

His illness was due to a heart trouble which at times caused him intense suffering. The end came suddenly and peacefully, January 16, 1894. The news of his death rapidly spread over the State, and heartfelt sorrow was expressed in the entire press of the State.

The Senate and Assembly each passed appropriate resolutions on his death, and appointed committees to attend his funeral. Lieutenant-Governor Sheehan and other prominent men from abroad accompanied the committees to Potsdam. The leading men from every village in St. Lawrence county were present at the funeral, as also delegations from Franklin and Jefferson counties. The bar of the county attended in a body, the faculty of the Normal School, the Masons, the firemen, and other minor organizations. On his death resolutions of respect and sorrow were passed by the Common Council of the city of Ogdensburg, by the bar of Gouverneur, by the bar of Potsdam, by the Raquette River Lodge, by the Local Board of the State Normal School, by the Fire Department, by the Thatcher Manufacturing Company, and by the High Falls Sulphite Pulp and Mining Company.

Mr. Erwin married Miss Caroline C. Dart, daughter of William A. Dart, in 1868, who survives him.

CHARLES O. TAPPAN.

CHARLES O. TAPPAN was born in Addison, Vt., on the 17th of April, 1831. In the same year his parents removed to Essex county, N. Y., where the son grew to manhood. His grandfather, Silas Tappan, removed from New Jersey about the year 1800 and settled in Panton, Vt., where he passed his life and died at the age of ninety years. He was for many years a magistrate of that town and was frequently sent to the Legislature by his fellow citizens. He was a farmer by occupation, plain, unassuming, possessed of good judgment and sterling common sense, of unquestioned integrity, and much respected by all who knew him.

Jacob Tappan, father of Charles O., was born at Panton, Vt., October 23, 1801, and died there August 22, 1864. He resided in Essex county from 1831 to 1855, when he returned to Panton and lived there the remainder of his life. He also represented his town in the Vermont Legislature several years. He was a farmer and stock-raiser, to which occupation he was much devoted and which he thoroughly understood. Charlotte Adams, his wife, was a daughter of Benjamin Adams, at one time judge of the County Court of Grand Isle county, Vt., and was born at South Hero, in that county, October 6, 1802, and died at Essex, Essex county, N. Y., December 23, 1839.

Mr. Tappan's father was determined that his son should have a good English education, and after the boy had passed the primary stages in the public schools of the district, sent him for several successive terms to the Moriah Academy, a well known and reputable institution of learning in Essex county. After leaving that school Mr. Tappan took up the study of law, entering the office of John F. Havens at Moriah in the spring of 1851, and sustaining himself during his studies by teaching school. While thus engaged, and for some time afterward, he devoted his leisure to the study

of the sciences and Latin, taking lessons on these subjects from his friend and fellow student, Edward M. Dewey, who was a graduate of Middlebury College. After three years of studying in summer and teaching in winter he had made such progress in the law that on the 4th of July, 1853, he was admitted to the bar at the General Term of the Supreme Court at Plattsburg, N. Y. In the following month he formed a partnership with his friend Dewey and together they entered on the practice of the profession in Potsdam. In the next year the young firm formed a connection with Hon. William A. Dart, then a prominent lawyer of Potsdam, who was very favorably impressed by the ability and industry of its members, the style adopted being Dart, Dewey & Tappan.

This business arrangement continued until 1856, when Mr. Dewey withdrew from the firm and sought a wider field of practice in the rising city of Chicago, where he died October 18, 1861. His former partners continued business in Potsdam with excellent success. Mr. Tappan, like his partner, Mr. Dart, was an early and zealous Republican, and when the latter was appointed United States district attorney for the Northern District of New York, in 1861, he made Mr. Tappan assistant district attorney, which position he held until the retirement of Mr. Dart in the autumn of 1866, when he was for a short time acting U. S. district attorney for that district. In 1861 he was appointed United States commissioner for said district. In 1862 he was admitted to practice in the United States Circuit Court, and in 1864 in the United States District Court of that district.

The firm of Dart & Tappan remained actively in practice until 1869 when Mr. Dart was appointed United States consul-general to Canada. Mr. Tappan then associated himself with George Z. Erwin, and under the name of Tappan & Erwin, the firm became widely and favorably known and continued business down to January 1, 1878.

Although busied with a large practice, Mr. Tappan never lost sight of his duties as a citizen and a neighbor. In educational affairs he has been especially active. He served as a member of the Board of Trustees of St. Lawrence Academy for many years. He was zealous in the work of securing the location of a State Normal School at Potsdam. In 1866 he advocated the levy of the tax necessary to erect the buildings, before the Board of Supervisors of St. Lawrence county and meetings of the tax-payers of the town and village of Potsdam. He attended to and defeated the object of the litigation by which it was sought to prevent the location of the school there, and drafted Chapter 6 of the Laws of 1867 under which taxes were levied, the buildings erected, and the school established at Potsdam. He was also one of the commission entrusted with the superintendence of the construction of the building, acting during its existence as its secretary. He was a member of the first Local Board, was its first secretary and continued to act in that capacity until January 1, 1878, when he became ineligible through assuming the office of justice of the Supreme Court. He was conspicuous in forming the Raquette Valley and St. Regis Valley Agricultural Society in 1870 and was its president during the first three years of its existence. He was the first president of the St. Lawrence County Bar Association, organized in 1876, and continued such president until 1878. In the spring of 1886, the village of Potsdam where he resided, was in great need of sewers and drains. For want of them the removal of the State Normal School from that place was being agitated. At a meeting of the corporation called for the purpose of taking action upon that

subject, he presented and advocated the passage of a law which he had drafted, for a system of drains and sewers, which was approved by the meeting, and afterwards enacted by the legislature into the law, chapter 374, of the laws of 1886, which gave that village its present complete and effective system.

In the fall of 1871 Mr. Tappan was elected county judge for the term of six years. As his term approached its close he was nominated by the Republican party for justice of the Supreme Court of the State, and being elected, took his seat on the bench January 1, 1878, and served the term of fourteen years. He proved himself in every way fitted for this high judicial position.

At the bar he was characterized by industry and carefulness in preparing his cases, and by a logical and candid presentation of them, rather than by any of the sharp maneuvering and questionable methods in which some counselors delight and on which the success of too many is based. The same attributes of candor, industry and sound judgment were steadily manifested in the office of county judge, which he filled with honor to himself and entire satisfaction to his fellow citizens. In the higher tribunal of the Supreme Court he exhibited the same qualities which marked his earlier career, and became distinguished for the soundness of his legal views and the justice and impartiality of his rulings. At the close of his term as justice of the Supreme Court, on January 1, 1892, he returned to the practice of the law at Potsdam, and has since continued actively engaged in such professional work. In 1880 Mr. Tappan became a member of the Protestant Episcopal church, and of Trinity Parish at Potsdam, and since then has been one of the vestrymen of that parish.

Mr. Tappan was married, February 24, 1857, to Miss Sarah A. Hewitt, daughter of Dr. Henry Hewitt, of Potsdam. They have four children now living.

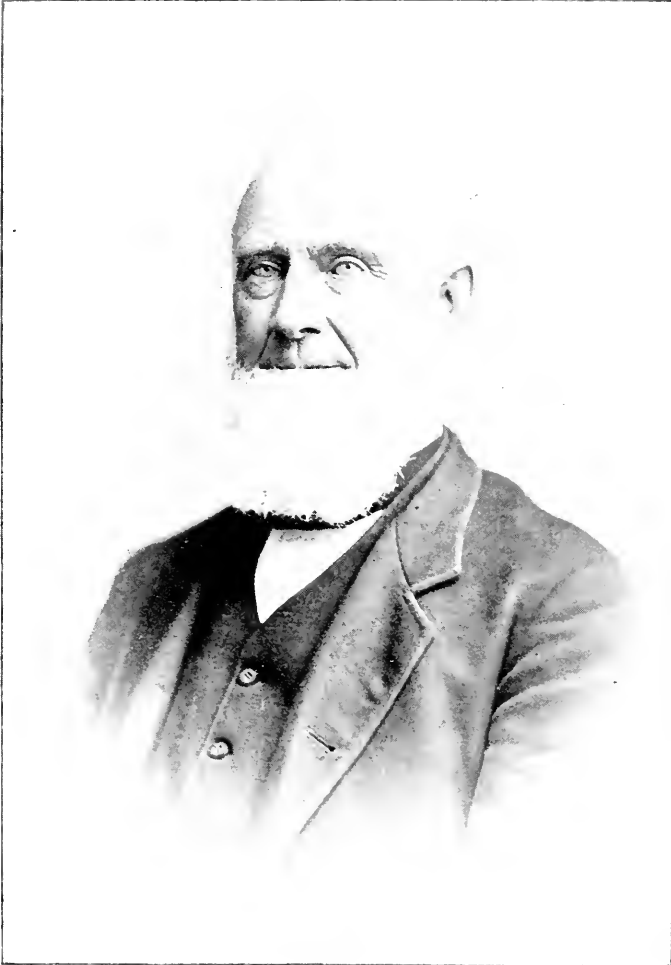
EDGAR A. NEWELL.

EDGAR A. NEWELL was born in Ogdensburg, May 10, 1853. He was educated in the public schools of his native place, and graduated from what is now the academy at the early age of sixteen. He then took a business course in Bryant & Stratton's Business College, and at the age of twenty-one went on the road as traveler for a New York advertising agency. In 1877 he returned to Ogdensburg, and from that date to the present has been an active and important factor in the progress of the city.

On his return he first entered the employ of H. F. Lawrence, wholesale and retail dealer in books, stationery and notions. The death of Mr. Lawrence in 1878 left the business on the market, and Mr. Newell formed a partnership with his father and Eugene Smith, purchased the business and continued it under the firm name of Newell, Smith & Co. Under Mr. Newell's able management the business grew rapidly, and at the expiration of three years he bought out both of his partners and conducted the business alone till 1891, when the name became "The Edgar A. Newell Co.," (incorporated) with Mr. Newell its president and manager. The fact that the house does a business of \$200,000 a year is a practical illustration of Mr. Newell's business abilities, as by his own energy and superior management he has built up the trade of the house from a very small beginning to these magnificent proportions.



Yours truly
E. J.
Edgar A. Newell



M. W. Spaulding

This achievement, while it is sufficient to stamp any man as a leader in commercial affairs, is but a part of the success which has crowned Mr. Newell's efforts.

He has been in business only fourteen years, and yet there is scarcely a prominent project in the city with which he is not connected. He was one of the founders of the Loan and Savings Building Association, was its first president and is president at present. He is a director of the First National Bank; secretary of the Ogdensburg Street Railway Company; vice-president and director of the Ogdensburg Wholesale Grocery Company; treasurer of the Ogdensburg Agricultural Society, and a director of the Masonic Tier Mutual Aid Association.

In recounting these enterprises, the activity and value of Mr. Newell's life are well indicated, and no words can add to the high encomiums of practical achievements. His executive and financial abilities; his ready and liberal support of all projects tending to the advancement of his native city, and his sterling character have all combined to win the highest esteem and confidence of his fellow citizens. This appreciation has manifested itself in a practical way, particularly in his election to the mayor's chair in the years 1889 and 1890, and again in the spring of the present year 1893. In dealing with public affairs Mr. Newell has always exhibited the same zeal and careful management that characterizes him in his private enterprises, and his discharge of all public duties is dignified and able.

In 1879 Mr. Newell married Addie B. Priest, of Potsdam. They have two bright and promising sons.

M. W. SPAULDING.

M. W. SPAULDING was born in Rutland, Jefferson county, N. Y., April 27, 1819. His father was a farmer, and the first seventeen years of his life were spent on the farm. At that age he began teaching school, and taught for three years, when he took a course in the Black River Literary and Religious Institute. His last teaching was at the village of Johnsonsburgh, Wyoming County, N. Y. Was four years engaged in the manufacture and sale of L. B. Walker's Patent Smut Mill, at Henderson, N. Y., which had a large sale. Spring of 1848 moved to Ogdensburg, St. Lawrence County, N. Y.; was in a general trade four years.

In 1852 he purchased a large tract of timber land and other property for milling purposes in Edwards, and remained there seven years. It was about this time that he began to take an active part in politics. He was a strong anti-slavery man, but notwithstanding this he was elected supervisor in 1853, and re-elected in 1854. When the first move was made toward the formation of the Republican party, he took a large delegation to Canton to the first convention held in St. Lawrence county, and was elected clerk of that convention.

Three years later he was elected county clerk, and subsequently he was appointed by the supervisors school commissioner for the Second District. He moved to Canton in 1859 and lived there for twelve years.

In 1869 he purchased property in Rensselaer Falls and rebuilt the saw and grist mills, established the bent works, and did a great deal toward building up the business interests of the village. After five years in the bent works, he turned his attention to

mineralogy, and has been identified with the mining and marble business of the county ever since. He is now opening a talc mine in Fowler, which promises to be very valuable and is located in a part of the county hitherto overlooked by prospectors. He has served four successive terms, sixteen years, down to 1892, as justice of the peace.

In 1845 Mr. Spaulding married Venila Armsberry. They have had nine children, five of whom are living, four daughters and one son. Their names are: M. Warren, who resides in Larimore, N. D.; Mrs. H. R. Burrington, of Franklin, Mass., her husband being principal of the Dean Academy; Mrs. Chester Buck, of Harrisburg, Pa.; Mrs. William C. Ghering, of Orr, N. D.; and Mrs. W. H. Blodgett, of Worcester, Mass.

Mr. Spaulding has lived a long and honorable life, all of which has been identified with St. Lawrence county, throughout which he is well known and highly esteemed.

CHARLES WILLIAMS.

CHARLES WILLIAMS was born in Franklin county, Mass., January 29, 1833. In 1834 his parents came to St. Lawrence county and settled on the farm where Mr. Williams now lives, near Richville, in the town of De Kalb. The subject of this sketch was consequently reared a farmer and has been connected with agricultural pursuits all his life. In 1870 he embarked in the lime business, of which he has made a great success. The firm is now Williams & Johnson, the latter being Mr. Williams's son-in-law. The partnership was formed in 1892.

In 1857 Mr. Williams married Bethia W. Leonard, daughter of C. C. Leonard. They have four children living, one son and three daughters, namely: Mr. H. N. Williams, Mrs. N. P. Holland, Mrs. M. E. Johnson, and Mrs. E. S. Jones.

Mr. Charles Williams is one of the prominent Prohibitionists of St. Lawrence county, and is the chairman of the Prohibition County Committee. Previous to 1884 he was a Republican and voted for all the Republican candidates from Fremont to Blaine. He also takes an intelligent interest in educational matters, and has been trustee of the school district in which he resides.

In his earlier days Mr. Williams taught school several terms, but ill health forced him to give up this vocation and return to the farm. His business career has been very successful, and he is regarded by all as one of the leading men of the town of De Kalb.

AMOS S. EGERT.

AMOS S. EGERT was born in Trenton, Oneida county, N. Y., October 2, 1826. His father was of Holland Dutch descent, his mother, English. He was educated in the district schools, and at the age of fourteen came to Ogdensburg with his uncle, C. P. Egert, who was engaged in mercantile business with James G. Averill. Here Amos S. Egert learned the principles of thorough business so soundly and developed so

much ability that he subsequently became one of the partners. He moved to Gouverneur and looked after the interests of the concern there for many years, and afterwards formed a limited partnership with J. P. Weiser, in Prescott, Ont., and lived there for a short time, still retaining his Gouverneur interests. Returning to Ogdensburg, he purchased a grain business from Mr. Bean, and this he conducted successfully up to within two years of the date of his death in 1887.

In 1852 Mr. Egert married Lois A. Rhodes, of Gouverneur. They had two children: William, and Harriet (now Mrs. C. S. Westbrook of the St. Lawrence Wholesale Grocery.) William died a few months before his father.

Amos S. Egert was one of the leading men of Ogdensburg, highly respected and much admired for his sterling integrity and business success. He was frequently importuned to accept public office, but always refused. His business interests occupied his life, and he died leaving a large property. He was one of the most amiable and well-balanced men that one could meet, and truthful almost to a fault (if this were possible), and rather conservative, especially as to political questions. He was a Democrat and was always interested in his party's success and voted its ticket.

ALONZO A. SMITH.

ALONZO A. SMITH was born in the town of Canton, St. Lawrence county, N. Y., November 7, 1855. He was educated in the schools of his native place, and was graduated from St. Lawrence University in 1875. He engaged in editorial work on the *St. Lawrence Plaindealer*, and in 1876 went to Albany as legislative reporter for the *New York Daily Witness* and the *Albany Morning Express*. After an experience of three years in the capital as correspondent for various papers he came to Ogdensburg in August, 1879, and began editorial work on the *Ogdensburg Daily Journal* and the *St. Lawrence Republican*.

Upon the death of Col. S. P. Remington in 1880 Mr. Smith became editor of both papers, which position he has since held. In 1882, upon the organization of the Republican and Journal Company, he became a part owner of that institution.

The utterances of the editorial columns of these papers on political issues and secular questions attracted attention, and he was soon taking an active part in the politics of the county and State. The Republicans of St. Lawrence county, recognizing his capacity as an organizer, elected him chairman of the County Committee in 1883, which position he filled with marked ability until 1891, when he resigned because of his appointment, in April of the previous year, as postmaster at Ogdensburg.

As postmaster Mr. Smith was efficient, courteous and obliging, surrounding himself with the best assistants in his power and sparing no effort or labor which could conduce to the accommodation of the public. In the appointment of subordinates he recognized merit and ability, and retained the services of several of the most efficient carriers and clerks who had been placed in the office by his predecessor. This feature of civil service reform has since been applied by law to the administration of this office. During his term the work of the post-office was systematized and perfected;

the carrier service was extended, by the employment of a mounted carrier, to include the entire city; the office was made the depository of postal funds for Northern New York, and numerous minor changes and improvements were consummated.

Mr. Smith has been a member of many Republican gatherings and conventions since 1880, and has a wide acquaintance throughout the State.

In addition to his regular newspaper work, he has acted as writer on special subjects for different New York papers, making tours of selected districts of this country and Canada, and contributing articles of merit on various topographical and other subjects.

During his residence in Ogdensburg he has taken a deep interest in educational matters, has been a member of the city Board of Education for twelve years, and also president of that body. He is in sympathy with progressive movements, and in harmony with the best principles of public and social life. He is a member of the State Press Association, vice-president of the Republican State Editorial Association, and allied with other institutions.

In 1884 Mr. Smith married Mary Louise Pettibone, daughter of Rev. Ira Pettibone, of Winchester, Conn. Mrs. Smith was a teacher of wide experience and eminent success. They have one daughter, Louise Pettibone Smith.

GEORGE F. DARROW.

GEORGE F. DARROW was born in West Eaton, Madison county, N. Y., June 18, 1854. His father was an extensive farmer, and his early days were spent on the farm. He attended district school in his boyhood, and afterward entered Cazenovia Seminary, whence he graduated in 1873. He entered Syracuse University the following fall and graduated in the centennial year of 1876.

After leaving college he took Horace Greeley's advice and went west, locating at Fort Scott, Kans., and purchased an interest in the Monitor Publishing Company. The business, however, did not develop as anticipated and he sold out and returned to his eastern home.

In May, 1877, he came to Ogdensburg with a brother-in-law and purchased the *Advance* and *St. Lawrence Weekly Democrat*. They continued in partnership till January, 1878, when Mr. Darrow became sole proprietor. Since that time the *Advance* has grown largely in circulation and business, and now stands second to no other newspaper in St. Lawrence county.

Mr. Darrow has been the pioneer in many successful features of journalism in this section. He was the first to make most prominent the local and town news of the county, and to introduce the eight page form, folded, pasted and trimmed by machinery. He has to-day the only web perfecting press in the whole northern section.

Mr. Darrow has made a specialty of printing almanacs and pamphlets in large editions, and with special machinery secures customers from different parts of the country. His annual output is between fifteen and twenty millions.

In 1879 Mr. Darrow was united in marriage to Mary Louise, daughter of the late Hon. Charles G. Myers. To them one daughter, Georgiana, was born in 1882. They occupy a pleasant home on the corner of State and Greene streets.

Mr. Darrow has always been a warm supporter of every interest designed to promote the welfare of Ogdensburg, and is connected with many of its business and public enterprises. He is a member of the Board of Managers of St. Lawrence State Hospital, a director of the National Bank, and a trustee of the City Library. All positions of trust have been administered with integrity and ability. As an editor, his work has been influenced by a conscientious regard for the public good. He holds the duties of his profession to be something above a mere party advocate, and his editorials are clear and convincing, and the issues are stated fairly and honestly.

WILLIAM L. PROCTOR.

In a comprehensive history of St. Lawrence county special mention is due to the subject of this sketch, both because of his business success and his valuable public services. The son of a farmer, born in East Washington, N. H., March 26, 1837, the first twenty years of his life were passed upon his father's farm, where he acquired the physical and mental vigor that are peculiarly the gifts of rural life and good parentage.

At the age of twenty years he went to work at the lumber business with his uncle, Lawrence Barnes, in Burlington, Vt., where he remained until June 3, 1859, when he was entrusted with the management of the Ogdensburg branch of the business, then recently established under the firm name of C. & D. Whitney, jr., & Co., his uncle being one of the partners. In 1875 Mr. Barnes withdrew from the firm, which became Skillings & Whitney Bros., and continued under this style until 1878, when it was incorporated as "The Skillings, Whitneys & Barnes Lumber Company," with a paid up capital of \$1,000,000. Mr. Proctor is still a prominent factor in the company, having been a director and quite a considerable stockholder from the first, and for some time its president and at the present time its manager. The business is very extensive and has been managed with gratifying success.

Outside of his large business interests, which constitute an important feature of the commercial life of Ogdensburg, Mr. Proctor is recognized in the community where he lives for his spirit of public enterprise, and is highly esteemed for his acts and influence in support of all public measures that promise the promotion of the welfare of the city at large. In connection with Col. E. C. James and Silas W. Day, Mr. Proctor acted as the people's executive in carrying out their will and erecting the new town hall, which is to-day the pride of the city and town.

He has been repeatedly elected mayor of the city, and has held many minor offices, in all of which he has displayed a degree of executive ability and public spirit most commendable. At the present time (1893) he is president of the Board of Public Works, vice-president of the superintendents of the poor of the town of Oswegatchie, and one of the managers of the St. Lawrence State Hospital.

Politically Mr. Proctor is a Republican, and his standing in his party is indicated by the fact that he was made one of the presidential electors in 1888, and has been officially connected with the State Committee for many years.

On February 12, 1861, Mr. Proctor was married to Dolly P. Howard, daughter of Rev. J. M. Howard, deceased, of Ogdensburg. Mrs. Proctor is a woman of generous impulses and interested in all good works. She takes a deep interest in the Baptist Church, of which she and her husband are valued members. Their children are William H., Lawrence M., Mary Isabel, Nancy Grace, and Mabel Jane.

ZENA B. BRIDGES, M. D.

ZENA B. BRIDGES was born in Massena, N. Y., December 29, 1826. He was the fourth child of a large family, and consequently owes his advancement in life to his own indomitable energy and tenacity. He early displayed those qualities of superior ability and foresight which eventually placed him at the head of his chosen profession, and made him a power in our body politic.

Dr. Bridges received his rudimentary education in the local schools and the old Potsdam Academy, and after a preliminary course of study, entered Bellevue Hospital Medical College, from which he graduated in 1849. He immediately thereafter came to Ogdensburg and entered upon the active and most successful practice of his profession, acquiring a very large practice and becoming in due time, as befitted his acknowledged abilities, one of Ogdensburg's leading citizens, and one whose advice and counsel was eagerly sought for upon all matters of local importance.

Dr. Bridges never sought political preferment, but considered that every true citizen owed somewhat of his time and attention to public matters. He therefore accepted the election to the mayor's chair, and other public offices. He was town superintendent of schools for many years, was president of the Board of Education, of the Board of Water Commissioners, State Medical Society, and identified in a marked degree with all local social and political affairs.

Dr. Bridges was married on the 10th of December, 1865, to Mrs. Harriet M. Lowell, an accomplished and talented lady of New England parentage.

After a life of such usefulness and honor, it is no matter of surprise that this community was shocked when called upon to pay the last sad rites to Dr. Bridges, so loved and respected for his gentle qualities of heart, his open hand, and his professional skill ever at the service of the needy and suffering. Dr. Bridges died Sunday night, July 16, 1893. His death was deeply regretted by the whole community, and many were the expressions of appreciation of his high character, fine learning and of his public worth, although his private life exhibited to them who knew him best even greater lustre and nobleness of character.

DAVID McFALLS, M. D.

DAVID McFALLS was born January 10, 1822, at Morristown, St. Lawrence county, N. Y., and died at his residence in Gouverneur, April 6, 1891, aged sixty-nine years, two months and twenty-seven days.

The subject of this sketch spent his boyhood days on the farm with his parents in the town of Morristown, after which his father moved to the town of Rossie. Young McFalls being of an ambitious turn of mind and believing himself capable of winning success in some field of usefulness which promised greater rewards for industry and ability than were usually found on the farm, chose the medical profession as the field which best suited his boyish desires; and his long and honorable life of success and splendid usefulness more than justified his laudable ambition.

He began his medical studies with Dr. Slade in the village of Rossie, and subsequently entered the College of Medicine at Castleton, Vt., from which he graduated with honor, June 30, 1848. Being one of a family of eight children, and his parents being unable to give him a thorough mental training he was compelled to start upon his professional career with only the meager educational advantages offered by the country schools of that day. But by native ability and persevering pluck he readily surmounted all obstacles and far outstripped in the race of life many competitors, who at the start were far better equipped than he; and the ripe years of his mature manhood gave no sign of that lack of early advantages which would have defeated many men of his heroic mould.

Upon receiving his diploma, Dr. McFalls returned to Rossie, and at once entered upon his profession, which resulted in the building up of a large and lucrative practice.

Having established a successful business, he sought and found a desirable wife in the person of the talented and accomplished Miss Cornelia Pierce, of Rossie, to whom he was married May 10, 1854. Their matrimonial union was blessed by the birth of three children, two of whom survive, namely: David, who is practicing law at Ellensburg, Wash., and Miss Alida, now with her bereaved mother.

Dr. McFalls proved his patriotism during the war by giving up his medical practice, and enlisting as a soldier in the defense of his country. He was commissioned, August 25, 1862, as surgeon of the 142d Regiment N. Y. Vols., and served ably and faithfully in that capacity until the cessation of hostilities, when he was appointed to the responsible position of medical purveyor of the Andersonville prisoners of war, at Wilmington, N. C.

Returning to Rossie, he resumed and continued his profession until 1873, when he moved to Gouverneur. His good name as a man and a physician having preceded him, he was warmly welcomed by his new neighbors and continued an uninterrupted career of success until the fall of 1876, when he was elected member of assembly from the first St. Lawrence county district. Discharging his legislative duties to the satisfaction of his constituents, he was re-elected, and having acquitted himself with honor and fidelity, he resumed his medical profession in Gouverneur.

In the spring of 1880, induced by a most tempting offer for his services, he went to Park City, Utah, where he practiced his profession. Although his services were meeting with a splendid financial reward, he returned to and resumed his practice in Gouverneur, after an absence of about four years.

Dr. McFalls merited and achieved success in every undertaking upon which he entered and deserved the friendship and confidence of those who knew him, by a faithful discharge of all duties.

Among his many public duties he served his Rossie townsmen as supervisor for several terms; occupied the position of one of the Board of U. S. Examiners for

St. Lawrence county. He held high rank as member of the St. Lawrence County Medical Society; was frequently called as counsel by his medical brethren in difficult and important cases; was an esteemed member of the G. A. R.; in fact, a complete history of his nearly seventy years would be the account of a long life crowded with important duties, faithfully performed, and crowned at last with the deserved plaudit, "Well done, thou good and faithful servant."

He was the friend of the poor and will be sadly missed and sincerely mourned by many whose ill success in gathering and laying up golden treasures on earth made it impossible to pay for medical assistance.

During the four weeks' sickness that preceded his death the doctor was constantly attended by his devoted wife and daughter, who administered every comfort that willing hands could afford, and was cheered in his dying days by every token of filial affection that a life of unselfish devotion could inspire in the human heart.

The funeral services were held at his late residence, and were attended by a host of friends and the members of Barnes Post, his comrades of the Grand Army of the Republic.

He was a man in the best and highest sense of that term; his death is a sad loss not only to his family but to this entire community; he will be greatly missed and sincerely mourned by all who appreciate the sterling qualities which constitute true manhood.

The tireless hands which have wrought so much for the good of his fellows are now folded forever upon his faithful breast. His world-weary spirit has pushed ajar the gates of life and a right royal soul has passed in peace beyond earth's strife and entered the shadowy portals of eternal rest. Thus we must bid a final farewell to a true man and faithful friend.

We subjoin a few remarks from the funeral address by the Rev. Mr. Skinner;

"At 11 o'clock Rev. Mr. Skinner introduced the services and delivered the address, and was followed briefly by Rev. Dr. Miller, of Ogdensburg, who spoke of the deceased in terms of the most affectionate personal appreciation.

"Two reasons combine to make this an exceptional occasion, and to make us all mourners. The first reason is, a good man has been taken away. The second reason is, this good man belonged, in a very exceptional degree, to us all. This makes our sorrow personal as well as sympathetic. We mourn with those who mourn. We mourn a loss which is our own. We are often called to pay the last honors to respected fellow citizens. We are not often called to mourn the loss of a good man whose going leaves such a sense of personal loss in so many lives and so many homes."

THE CLARKSON FAMILY.

THE CLARKSONS, of Potsdam, are descendants of the Clarksons of Bradford county, York, England. From Mrs. Lamb's History of the City of New York we sketch the early history of the family:

Matthew Clarkson, son of the Rev. David Clarkson of Bradford, landed in New York January 28, 1691, and was made secretary of the Province of New York. He

had three sons and two daughters. In 1718 the three brothers, David, Levinus, and Matthew, were established as merchants in London, Amsterdam, and New York respectively. David in six years returned to New York. He had six children, three of whom left issue. Matthew married Elizabeth De Peyster; David married Elizabeth French; and Levinus married Mary Van Horne. Shortly after the war—perhaps about 1820—Matthew's grandson, John Charlton Clarkson, came to Potsdam as manager of the lands, but returned to New York in 1835. His son, David M., now living in Texas, is his only surviving child.

David and Elizabeth French had eight children. The issue of these only are connected with our sketch, viz.: Matthew, born in 1758, served in the army throughout the war, and died in 1824; Thomas Streatfield married Elizabeth Van Horne, and died in 1844; Levinus married Ann Mary Van Horne, and died at Potsdam in 1845. As has already been stated in these pages, these three brothers owned large tracts of land in Potsdam. Shortly after 1821 Matthew conveyed his share to the others. His grandson, T. Streatfield, married his cousin, daughter of Thomas S. Clarkson and Elizabeth, and in 1852 moved from New York to Potsdam, and is the present owner of the house erected by John C. Clarkson in 1821, now known as "Holcroft." The second brother, Thomas Streatfield, had two children, who removed to Potsdam: Frances Selina, who married Augustus L., son of Levinus and Ann Mary Van Horne; and Thomas S., who married Elizabeth, daughter of Levinus and Ann M. Van Horne. He came to Potsdam in 1840, having previously erected the stone house, known as the "Homestead," which is now occupied by his children, Thomas S. and his three sisters. Levinus, the third brother, removed in 1840 to the estate now known as "Holcroft," where he passed the remainder of his days. His death occurred in September, 1845, in his eighty-first year. Mrs. Clarkson outlived her husband eleven years and died at Potsdam in her seventy-ninth year. They had four sons and three daughters: Lavinia, who passed the greater portion of her time at Potsdam, and died in 1881; Ann Mary, died unmarried; a son died in infancy. Augustus Levinus married first Frances Selina, moved to Potsdam in 1825, and built the stone house on the estate known as "Woodstock." His wife died in 1829. In 1852 he married Emily C. McVickar, by whom he had one daughter, Mrs. Frances McClean, now living at Halstead, England. He died in Florida in 1855. David L., the fifth child of Levinus and Ann Mary Van Horne, came to Potsdam with his brother, Augustus L., purchased the estate of William H. Le Roy, and after the burning of the old mansion erected the stone house still standing on Le Roy street. Elizabeth, the fourth child, married Thomas S., of whom mention has already been made. Levinus, the youngest, moved to New York in 1849 and married Mary, daughter of Edward P. Livingston, and died in 1861, leaving two sons, Edward L. and Robert L., who still own land in Potsdam between Canton Avenue and Pine street.

Members of the family, as the readers of these pages may learn, have contributed effectively in many ways to the growth and prosperity of the town and village of Potsdam.

LOUIS DE VILLERS HOARD.

LOUIS DE V. HOARD was born in Antwerp, Jefferson county, April 10, 1824. While he was yet young his father died and the family moved to Ogdensburg, and here he received his education. When fourteen years old, in the spring of 1838, he went to Chicago with his uncle, Samuel Hoard, who was then editor of the *St. Lawrence Republican*. Returning here for a short time, he went again in 1842 to Chicago, where he took an active part in public affairs, and his success is indicated by his having been clerk of the Circuit Court and county recorder of deeds. These offices were continued under his incumbency in 1856. He was the first Republican elected to this office. He occupied the position for eight years, when he returned to Ogdensburg in 1864. Soon after he again went to Chicago and lived there for ten years, returning to Ogdensburg in 1874, and making it his permanent home from that time. It was during Mr. Hoard's third period of residence in Chicago that the historic fire occurred. Mr. Hoard conducted an Abstract of Title office, and as the public county records were all destroyed the abstracts possessed by his firm became of great value.

After his return to Ogdensburg Mr. Hoard did not engage actively in business, but gave his time, attention and liberally of his large means to the promotion of beneficent movements. A quiet and unostentatious man, deep in his heart was planted the sentiment of love for his fellowmen, and many were the noble deeds of charity that gilded and distinguished his life. So high did he stand in the esteem of his townsmen that when he died, March 4, 1893, a special meeting of the City Council was called by Mayor McClair to take action in relation to fitting recognition of the demise of so good a citizen, and to do public honor to so grand a man. At this meeting the following resolution was passed:

"Resolved, That in the death of Louis De Villers Hoard, Ogdensburg has lost a citizen always earnestly devoted to its best interests; whose open hand ever promptly responded to the generous impulses of his heart; while we, his friends and neighbors are deprived of one whose advice in counsel, whose vigor in action and whose intellectual ability and genial courtesy in daily intercourse have won our esteem and admiration.

"Mr. Hoard was known among us as a wise and prudent man, whose wide sympathies and public spirit reached out in many directions to promote the welfare of his fellows. While shrinking from publicity and always preferring the path of quiet, unrecorded service, yet he never flinched from the calls of duty nor shrank from the burden of responsibility.

"In the State his energy and influence were exerted with unwearied patience and marked success for the preservation of our fisheries and game; and in civic life, whether in the public care of the poor, gifts for the adornment and enrichment of our city and town, or in private benefactions innumerable, we knew him always as the wise, conscientious administrator, the generous, sympathetic helper, and the tender-hearted, loyal friend. An honest, upright, benevolent man, we honor his memory, and to the family we extend our sympathy in the hour of their affliction."

Earnest eulogies and high tributes were also paid to the memory of Mr. Hoard by prominent gentlemen of the city. So public a mode of expressing grief for the loss



Louis D. Hoard

of a citizen, and the sincere regret of the whole community were striking evidences of the appreciation of the noble life he led and the exalted esteem in which he was held.

To Mr. Hoard the city owes the splendid bell in the city hall tower, and the chapel at the cemetery, while his memory lives green in the hearts of many for his kindly deeds. He wore the white flower of a blameless life and he wore it well. Neither the sculptor nor the historian can add to his honest, manly fame, but to these preservers of worth it is a pleasure to write his name and record his deeds.

SAMUEL H. PALMER.

SAMUEL H. PALMER was born in the village of Colton, August 12, 1837. Soon after his birth his parents moved to Madrid, and there his youth and early manhood were passed. He was educated in the village schools and at the Potsdam and Gouverneur Academies. He taught school for several years, and then studied law in the office of Hon. Daniel Magone, where he remained for upwards of three years. He was admitted to the bar, but took up the insurance business. After some time he gave this up, and at the solicitation of the late H. R. James, purchased an interest in the *St. Lawrence Republican* January 1, 1874. He is manager and treasurer of the Republican and Journal Company, and owns a major portion of the stock.

Mr. Palmer has been actively connected with public affairs in the past, although at present he gives most of his attention to the affairs of the *St. Lawrence Republican* and *Ogdensburg Journal*. He was supervisor of the town of Oswegatchie for thirteen years, and was chairman of the board for three years. He was town clerk for five terms, and was chairman of the School Board when the project of establishing the academy in Ogdensburg was carried through. Projects of merit have always met with his hearty support, and his intelligent advocacy has secured the success of many worthy undertakings.

In 1867 Mr. Palmer married Martha Packard Wright. They have had five children, four of whom are living.

The Palmer family is of English descent. Walter Palmer, the first of the race in America, came over with Endicott in 1629, and, after remaining in Salem and Rehoboth, Mass., settled in Stonington, Conn., in 1653. His old residence still stands in that town.

HORACE D. ELLSWORTH.

HORACE D. ELLSWORTH was born in Granville, Washington county, N. Y., December 4, 1834. His father was Lyman Ellsworth, who was of the old Connecticut family of that name that had been settled in Windham county of that State for several generations; the grandfather of the subject of this sketch early in the present century removed with his family to Granville, and there Lyman Ellsworth lived for some

years. He married Amanda Barnes, and removed with his family to St. Lawrence county in the year 1835, where Mr. Ellsworth has resided since.

At the breaking out of the war he was a law student in the office of Judge W. H. Sawyer; he enlisted in Scott's 900 Cavalry, and served with his regiment from November 1861 to July 1865. His record as a soldier is indicated by the fact that, going into the service a private, he was mustered out a major.

Major Ellsworth is a representative of a family that has been identified with the three national wars of this Republic. His grandfather fought in the Revolutionary War; his father was a soldier of the War of 1812. He was also related to the famous Colonel Elmer Ellsworth, the first martyr of the war, who was shot at Alexandria, Va., in May, 1861.

Mr. Ellsworth was admitted to the bar of his native State in 1870, and has been engaged in active practice since. He has been assistant district attorney for nine years, and special surrogate six years, besides filling several minor offices, and in all his public services his career has been marked by ability in the discharge of duty.

Politically Major Ellsworth is a Republican and has been repeatedly a delegate to the conventions of his party, county and State. He is a fine public speaker, forcible and convincing, and is very popular throughout this part of the State.

He commands an excellent legal practice, and is interested in many of the most important cases before the courts. Socially he is a close friend, a kind neighbor, and a good citizen, and deeply interested in the welfare of the town and community where he resides.

In 1871 Major Ellsworth married Fannie M. Collins, of Canton, N. Y. They have one child, Richard Collins Ellsworth, and live in a pleasant residence in Canton, a noteworthy feature of which is a valuable library, embracing both law and secular departments.

HIRAM W. DAY.

MAJOR HIRAM W. DAY was born in Hermon, N. Y., March 13, 1835. His parents were John and Jennie Day, who settled in the Day neighborhood in 1825, and were among the pioneers of the town. Hiram W. attended the Gouverneur Wesleyan Seminary, where he paid for his tuition by acting as bell ringer, and at the Potsdam Institute, where he also worked his way. He studied law in the office of Judson & Powell, Ogdensburg, and was admitted to the bar in April, 1859.

In 1862 when President Lincoln issued his call for 300,000 troops, Colonel Judd, Captain Paine and Mr. Day enlisted a large part of the men who composed the 106th N. Y. Infantry. Mr. Day went out as first lieutenant of Company A, August 27, 1862, but had command of the company and continued to command it until commissioned as captain, March 3, 1863.

Captain Day speedily showed himself to be a man of resolution, ability to command and brave almost to recklessness. The most notable instances of his service in the field were as follows:

His capture of the celebrated guerrilla Sam Hi and his gang, and of a captain of the Confederate Black Horse Cavalry with nineteen of his recruits, both of which ex-



Airam W. Fay

plots were effected with a small number of men. At the celebrated Martinsburg affair, where Lee's army was checked by a few companies under Colonel James, Captain Day with his company was in the front and bore the heavy work of the day.

Captain Day joined the Army of the Potomac just after the battle of Gettysburg. In November, 1863, he was detailed as acting assistant inspector-general, Third Brigade, Third Division, Third Army Corps.

At Locust Grove Captain Day prevented a general stampede of the brigade by holding two companies in check, revolver in hand, and with Lieutenant Judson deployed and opened fire on the enemy, eventually holding the left of line and winning the day. He participated in all the battles of the Wilderness, and bore his full share of the honors that gave the 106th so terrible a name to the rebels. At the Slaughter Pen and Cold Harbor his company was in the front of the battle, and while losing many men, covered themselves with glory. At the battle of Monocacy, Md., July 9, 1864, also, the 106th took a prominent part—the hardest battle of the war and the one that saved Washington. During the latter part of this battle Captain Day, the inspector general of First Brigade of the Third Division, Sixth A. C., which fought that battle, was the only living non-disabled staff officer on the entire line, and, constantly on horseback and exposed to the close musketry fire of 5,000 rebels, he assisted Colonel Truax to retire the army in good order after General Lew Wallace had ordered a surrender.

He also participated in the battles of Winchester, Fisher's Hill, Cedar Run, and other notable engagements, and while miraculously escaping without a wound, his old war scabbard shows the dents of several bullets. At Sailor's Creek Captain Day received the flag of truce from Major Pegram of General Pegram's South Carolina Division, surrendering Major General Ewell, Major General Curtis Lee, Major General Pegram, General Burbridge, Commodore Tucker, and the army of 10,000 men of Ewell's command, and the entire Richmond reserve troops, the flower of Lee's army.

Captain Day was present at the surrender of Lee to Grant. At the battle of Cedar Creek, October 19, 1864, he was commissioned brevet major and acting assistant inspector-general, staff department, Army of the Potomac, for brilliant and meritorious service during the war, and especially in the Shenandoah Valley. He twice saved the regimental colors at Cedar Creek and at the assault on Petersburg, where he led First Brigade of the Third Division, Sixth A. C., on the left of the assaulting line.

During the war Major Day was appointed judge advocate at different times for special exigencies. He is a prominent Grand Army man, has been post commander and is a member of the St. Lawrence County Veterans' Association. He is a warm and true friend to every honorably discharged soldier.

After the war Major Day married Emma A. Budlam, daughter of Edward Budlam, of Ogdensburg. Mrs. Day is a lady of much culture and one of the finest amateur painters in Northern New York.

HENRY RODEE.

HENRY RODEE was born in Plattsburg, N. Y., September 29, 1829. He received a good common school education, and early in life entered a grist mill in his native

town, where he thoroughly learned this branch of industry. Upon the completion of his apprenticeship, he established himself in business in Morley, where he remained for three years. He then rented a mill in Canton and conducted business there for two years.

Mr. Rodee then purchased a mill property in Potsdam, and shortly afterwards opened and operated two more mills in Plattsburg, which he conducted for nine years; at the expiration of this period he moved into Ogdensburg and purchased the Front Mill, and subsequently the Parker Mill, all now constituting the Rodee property. This latter venture was destined to be his most successful one, gradually necessitating increased facilities, and more mills, until at present writing his mills contain four stones and sixty-six rolls, employment being furnished therein to twenty-five millers, besides coopers, clerks, etc., being one of the largest milling houses in this State, and whose products reach all parts of the country. Mr. Rodee's large business interests command his entire attention, so that of late years he has found no time to accept public office, although some years ago he served as supervisor and in other local offices. His advice and counsel are, however, eagerly sought in the interests of local and political affairs.

Mr. Rodee married, in 1856, Elvira McCantey, of Potsdam, and they have two children—a son and a daughter. Mr. Rodee is so well and favorably known throughout Northern New York that it seems superfluous to add that he is also much respected and esteemed for his kindly, generous nature, as well as for his unusual business qualifications.

CHARLES A. KELLOGG.

CHARLES A. KELLOGG was born in Massena, St. Lawrence county, November 30, 1850. He was educated in the Massena Academy and Fort Edward Institute, and in 1874 began the study of law in the office of L. C. Lang; subsequently he entered the office of L. E. Wadleigh, of Potsdam, and was admitted to the bar of the State of New York in 1877.

In 1878 he began the practice of law in the town of Russell, but moved to Ogdensburg in the fall of 1881, and here he has been actively engaged in the practice of his profession ever since.

In 1887 Mr. Kellogg was elected district attorney and took the office January 1, 1888. He was re-elected in the fall of 1890 and held the office up to December 31, 1893. He has also been supervisor of his ward in this city two years, and is known throughout the county as an able lawyer and a strong Republican. He is prominently identified with the Masonic fraternity, is a member of the Blue Lodge, chapter and commandery in Ogdensburg.

In 1881 Mr. Kellogg married Flora Barnes, of Russell. They have two children—a son and a daughter.

Mr. Kellogg's father was Chester Kellogg, who was also a native of the county. His mother was Lucinda M. Seaton, and daughter of Willard Seaton, who was a prominent man in this county in its early days. Mr. Kellogg's ancestors on both sides came to the county about the year 1800, and on both sides the family has been

prominent in the affairs of the county from that time down to the present. Mr. Kellogg is a member and also manager of the Ogdensburg Club, the leading social organization of the city.

HENRY R. JAMES.

HENRY RIPLEY JAMES, son of Judge A. B. James, was born in Ogdensburg, February 3, 1839. He completed his education at the old Ogdensburg Academy, and graduated at the age of fifteen years. He early developed wonderful business talents and a taste for journalistic work, which led him with two others to start *The Boy's Journal*, of which the first copy was issued August 26, 1854. Two years later, through his influence, *The Boy's Journal* was changed to the *Daily Journal*, and in 1858 the company purchased the *St. Lawrence Republican* and published it in connection with the *Daily Journal*. Within the year Mr. James became the editor and sole proprietor of both papers, and continued the publication up to 1874, when he sold a portion of the business to others.

Mr. James was a man of untiring industry and had an almost unlimited amount of "push and energy." In addition to publishing the two papers he dealt quite extensively in stocks and had an interest in several manufacturing establishments. He also built and successfully ran a large paper mill at Waddington, and used a portion of its product to supply the paper for his printing house.

He was patriotic in his views, a staunch Republican and a politician, but not an office seeker. He could have had the nomination for a State or United States office had he desired it, but preferred to dictate who should fill such places. As a leader in political movements he was unexcelled; in fact, he was a power in the accomplishment of any purpose which he believed to be for public or local benefit. He took great interest in St. John's Episcopal Church and was one of the most active members of the congregation, sparing neither time nor money to further the interest and prosperity of the society.

Mr. James, at the time of his death, had accumulated a handsome property, and had his life been spared a few years longer, he undoubtedly would have become one of the richest men in Northern New York.

The close attention he gave to political matters in the county and State, besides attending to his large correspondence and all the affairs of his increasing business, without the assistance of even a private clerk, obliged him to work as it were day and night, which proved too much for human endurance, and the golden bowl was broken in the prime of his life.

He attended church as usual on Sunday evening, January 30, but on returning home he was suddenly stricken. He died Monday morning, January 31, 1882, leaving a widow, one son, two daughters, and a host of friends to mourn his untimely death.

"The great mountain must crumble,
The strong beam must break,
The wise man must wither away like a plant."

REV. E. P. WADHAMS.

REV. EDGAR PHILIP WADHAMS, first bishop of the Diocese of Ogdensburg, was the son of General Luman and Lucy Wadhams, who came from Goshen, Conn., in 1803, and settled in the township of Lewis, Essex county, N. Y., where they reared a family of six children.

Edgar P., the youngest of the family, was born May 21, 1817. He had the good fortune to be raised in a Christian home (Presbyterian), receiving his early education in the district and select schools of his native town. He entered Middlebury College at an early age, and graduated with distinction in 1838. Having a desire for the clerical profession, he entered the Episcopal Theological Seminary at New York to prepare himself for the ministry of that denomination. He was ordained deacon in 1844, and was appointed to do missionary work for that body in Essex county, N. Y.

During this time the famous Oxford movement was making itself felt in this country, and Rev. E. P. Wadhams and others became favorably impressed with the teachings of Catholicism, withdrew from the Episcopal body and joined the Catholic Church in 1846. He was encouraged to continue his theological studies, and entered St. Mary's Seminary at Baltimore, and in due time was ordained a priest at Albany by Bishop McCloskey, January 16, 1850.

He was first sent as assistant priest to the Pro Cathedral at Albany, and afterwards passed thirteen years as assistant rector at the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception in the same city. In 1866 he was appointed rector of the Cathedral and vicar-general of Albany Diocese, acting as such until February 15, 1872, when he was appointed to preside over the new See erected by Pope Pius IX. He was consecrated at the cathedral at Albany, May 5, by Most Rev. John McCloskey, archbishop of New York, assisted by several church dignitaries of high rank.

He came to the newly formed Diocese of Ogdensburg on the 16th of the same month, where he was met at the depot by a large concourse of people of all denominations and made welcome to his new field of labor.

The bishop entered with cheerfulness upon his arduous duties, pursuing with untiring energy the work of looking up the indifferent and extending the cause of Christianity. The bishop in the discharge of his official duty visited Rome in January, 1877, and again in the spring of 1887.

For nearly twenty years he labored with all sorts of people—the religious and the irreligious, the cultivated and the rude, the famous and the commonplace; but his manner always and with all was the same, a living witness to the truth that “the life is more than meat,” and the end more than the means. He commanded from all alike confidence and that kind of respect which at the same time heightens one's own self-respect and manliness of spirit.

In any community the influence of such a person and of such a life is beneficial. And the memory of them remains a power for good long after their familiar forms have disappeared from view.

He died in Ogdensburg at the episcopal residence, December 5, 1891, aged seventy-four years, and his remains were deposited in a recess of the crypt beneath the sanctuary of the cathedral.

LESLIE W. RUSSELL.

HON. LESLIE W. RUSSELL was born in Canton, St. Lawrence county, N. Y., April 15, 1840, and was the only son of John Leslie and Mary Wead Russell. He was educated in the common schools and the academy at Canton, and from sixteen to eighteen years of age he taught a district school. He then took up the study of law in the office of Nicholas Hill, Peter Cagger and John H. Porter, of Albany. He remained with these celebrated attorneys until 1859, when he went to Milwaukee, Wis., and entered the office of Carey & Pratt. In 1861 he returned to Canton, on account of his father's death, and on May 7 of that year he was admitted to the bar of New York State.

He opened a law office in Canton in 1861, and in 1862 formed a partnership with William H. Sawyer, which continued until December 29, 1876, when Mr. Sawyer was appointed to the Supreme Bench. Since that date he has had no partner.

In 1867 Mr. Russell was elected to the Constitutional Convention, of which Horace Greeley was chairman. In 1869 he was elected district attorney. From 1869 to 1872 he was law professor of St. Lawrence University. In 1876 he was nominated for supervisor of Canton by both political parties and was, of course, elected. In 1876 he was one of the presidential electors on the Republican ticket. In 1877 he was elected county judge. In November, 1881, he was elected attorney-general of the State, serving with honor to himself and satisfaction to the people the term of two years. Removing to New York he practiced law there from January 1, 1884, to January 1, 1892, when he began his duties as justice of the Supreme Court. In November, 1890, he was elected representative in Congress, but before he took his seat he was nominated by both the Republican and Democratic parties for justice of the Supreme Court, to which position he was elected and in which he is now serving.

On October 19, 1864, Judge Russell married Harriet, daughter of Rev. R. F. Lawrence, a Presbyterian minister of Malone, N. Y.

 JAMES AVERELL.

JAMES AVERELL was born at Cooperstown, N. Y., in 1790, and passed his youthful days at his native place. He married at an early age and came with his young bride in the spring of 1809 to the western part of De Kalb, which place was afterwards set off and became a part of Depeyster.

Mr. Averell with his wife came by the way of Plattsburg over the newly bushed-out State road, which was at the time impassable for wagons, and he was therefore obliged to employ pack horses to convey his party and their goods to their forest home.

He settled on a tract of 3,000 acres of timber land which his father had purchased from Mr. Cooper, the father of the novelist. The house they first occupied was of the primitive style, situated on the State road about a mile south of Depeyster Four Corners, where they remained about one year and where their first child, a daughter, was born, being the second white child born in that town, and cradled in a dug out

ing potato growers. He then removed to Ogdensburg and soon became identified with the young and growing place.

Mr. Averell was possessed of more than ordinary executive ability and forethought. He managed his various enterprises as a lumber dealer, merchant and general trader with such economy, that every movement in those lines turned to his benefit. He was also for several years associated with Sylvester Gilbert and Amos Bacon in the lumbering and general mercantile business. He was identified more or less with the various improvements, such as steamboats and railroads, that were calculated to advance and promote the prosperity of the place.

In politics Mr. Averell first acted with the Whig party during its career, then he gave his support to the Republican party. He was not a politician, yet was often called upon to accept positions of trust, but preferred to remain in a more quiet sphere, to which his business called him. He did, however, accept the presidency of the Ogdensburg Bank, which position he held for a number of years; and in 1840 was appointed judge of the Court of Common Pleas.

Mr. Averell was a believer in the old adage, "Take care of the pennies and the pounds will take care of themselves." He could not endure waste, even in the smallest things; yet no man could bear greater loss with more equanimity. On one occasion he reprimanded a servant sharply for throwing away a small quantity of flour. He mentioned the matter several times, and it seemed to trouble him; but on the same evening he was informed that a large raft of his, valued at \$50,000, was wrecked in the Lachine Rapids, and was a total loss. He only said, "Well, it can't be helped," and apparently never gave the matter another thought.

Mr. Averell died at his home in Ogdensburg, July 8, 1861, leaving a large estate to his two sons, our esteemed fellow citizens, James G., and W. J. Averell, and the property has increased in value under their management. Mrs. Averell survived her husband nearly twenty-four years, and died February 27, 1885, in her ninety-second year.

FORREST K. MORELAND.

FORREST KELLOGG MORELAND is a native of St. Lawrence county, of Irish-American parentage. He was admitted to the bar in 1878, and has since his admission been in active practice except during a period from 1886 to 1890.

From early boyhood he had been a frequent writer in leading journals upon agricultural topics, and had in this manner acquired an enviable national reputation as an advanced agriculturist. In 1886 he, in connection with other leading agriculturists interested in the dairy industry, becoming alarmed at the injurious results of counterfeiting dairy products, attempted to secure national legislation controlling oleomargarine, and for that purpose Mr. Moreland prepared the necessary bills and went to Washington to secure their passage. In the interest of the dairy Mr. Moreland addressed the House Committee on Agriculture, and also the Senate Committee on Agriculture.

These addresses, models of research and convincing logic, were published in the proceedings of the House and Senate Committees for 1886, and the result was the passage of the bills which had been prepared by Mr. Moreland.



A. H. Meland





W. A. Johnson

In 1887 he spent three months in Europe, principally in Stockholm, where he had gone in the interest of New York city clients.

In 1888 he served the Republican State Committee on the stump in the southern part of the State, later in the same year going to Mexico in the interest of a syndicate interested in Mexican lands.

In 1889 he again went to Europe on legal business, spending about five months, and becoming conversant with the Swedish language.

In 1890 Mr. Moreland returned to Ogdensburg and has since devoted himself steadily to the practice of his profession. He has frequent calls from this and other States to deliver addresses before agricultural societies, and his addresses in the past may be found in the published proceedings of such societies in Ohio, Pennsylvania, Vermont and other States. He has never sought or held a public office.

JOHN D. JUDSON.

JOHN D. JUDSON was born in St. Lawrence county, September 28, 1811. His parents moved there when the place was a wilderness, and had to endure the hardships incidental to that early period, when the only ambition of the pioneer was to convert his new farm in the forest into a comfortable home, and to raise and educate his young family to habits of industry, economy and integrity. Such a life though full of hardships, is well calculated to rear men and woman able to fight the battle of life successfully.

The subject of this sketch was raised on his father's farm, receiving during the winter months the advantages of the common schools of that locality, by walking eight miles each day through the woods. While yet quite young he lost his father, after which he removed to Ogdensburg where he continued his schooling. Afterwards, through the kindness of his elder brother, David C. Judson, he went to the academy at Potsdam, where he finished his education; he then returned to Ogdensburg and entered the store of G. N. Seymour as clerk, where he remained for six years, losing only three days from business during that time. In June, 1831, he entered his brother's bank in Ogdensburg, and was connected with that institution while it existed, filling every office from that of clerk to that of president.

His wife was Harriet A., daughter of G. N. Seymour. Mr. Judson died December 27, 1891. He was an able man of excellent business abilities, a good husband and father, and was much respected and esteemed during his life.

LEDYARD P. HALE.

LEDYARD P. HALE was born in Canton, two miles south of the village, May 17, 1854. He was educated in the schools of Canton and graduated at St. Lawrence University in 1876, and the law department of the University of Wisconsin in 1878. He was

admitted to the bar of Wisconsin in the year 1877, and to the bar of the State of New York in 1881. In 1881 Mr. Hale began his law practice in Canton, and has risen to the first place in the bar of St. Lawrence county. He also has been actively engaged with the public affairs of his town for the past twelve years, having been president of the village of Canton in 1886, and supervisor of the town from February 1890, to February 1894. He served on the Canton School Board from 1881 until 1890, excepting one year, and has been a trustee of the St. Lawrence University since 1884. Mr. Hale was assistant district attorney from 1881 to 1888, and was elected district attorney in the fall of 1893, which position he now holds.

In 1879 Mr. Hale married Georgiettie Bacheller, and they have two children—Irma and Horace C. Hale.

Mr. Hale is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and also of the Beta Theta Pi College Society.

Mr. Hale's father was Horace W. Hale, a native of Orwell, Vt. He was born in 1816, and came to Canton in 1835. His mother was Betsey Russell Lewis, a native of Cornwall, Vt.

PHILETUS G. CARR.

PHILETUS G. CARR, the subject of this sketch, was born in Fowler, St. Lawrence county, N. Y., January 31, 1842. Having received a common school education only,

at the age of seventeen he began work in a grist mill one mile from Antwerp village in Jefferson county. This occupation he has followed more than twenty years, having worked in Copenhagen, Lewis county, and in Plattsburg, Clinton county.

In April, 1864, Mr. Carr came to Russell from Plattsburg and commenced the milling business for Hiram Bartlett, where he served faithfully for eleven years. He afterwards rented the same mill seven years.

Mr. Carr is a staunch Republican, his first vote for president being cast for Abraham Lincoln for his second term. This fact he states with pride. He has always been a strong advocate of the temperance cause, and says he wants "to live to see the right of suffrage extended to women, then the temperance millenium will come." He is a member of Russell Lodge No. 566 F. and

A. M., of which he was one of the organizers and in which he has held all the offices except Tyler.

He has served one term as town clerk, and has recently been elected to the office of justice of the peace. Since Mr. Carr quit the milling business he has been sev-



eral years in life insurance work—an agent for the Connecticut General Life Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn.

In the fall of 1892 he engaged in the boot and shoe trade in Russell, and is so favorably impressed with the business he expects to make it a life work.

Mr. Carr married Marion A. Clark, daughter of Augustus Clark, in Canton, June 18, 1873. Mrs. Carr's grandfather, Hubbard Clark, was one of the early pioneers of this county; he with his brothers, Elisha, Shubel, Augustus, Zenas and Amos, coming from Washington, Berkshire county, Mass., and settling in Canton. Her great-grandfather, Amos Clark, died in Washington, Mass., August 3, 1795. Her grandfather, Hubbard Clark, died in Canton, October 15, 1824, and her father, Augustus Clark, died in Canton, November 6, 1877.

Mr. and Mrs. Carr have had two children—Eddy Sumner, born February 12, 1875, and a daughter who died in infancy. Eddy S., after receiving a common school education in Russell, entered the State Normal School at Potsdam in 1891, where he is now studying and where he intends to graduate. He is a young man of more than ordinary ability. Mr. and Mrs. Carr are Universalists in belief.

At this point we give the genealogy of Mr. Carr from his first known ancestor, which is as follows:

I. Benjamin Carr, born in London, Eng., August 18, 1592; married Martha Hardington in London, September 2, 1613. They had four sons. He died in London in 1635.

II. Robert Carr, born in London, Eng., October 4, 1614; came to Rhode Island in 1635, married and had six children. He died in Newport, R. I., in 1681.

III. Caleb Carr, born in Newport, R. I., married Phillis Greene, had six children. He died in Jamestown, R. I., in 1690.

IV. Caleb Carr, born in Jamestown, R. I., March 26, 1679, married Joanna Slocum; second wife, Mary ———; had seven children. He died in West Greenwich, R. I., in 1750.

V. Caleb Carr, born in Jamestown, R. I., November 6, 1702, married Mary ———, in West Greenwich; had thirteen children. He died there in 1798.

VI. Caleb Carr, born in West Greenwich, R. I., June 19, 1744, married Abigail Very and settled in Stephentown, N. Y., about the close of the Revolutionary War. He had eight children, and died May 16, 1789.

VII. Gideon Carr, born in Stephentown, N. Y., November 7, 1785, married Phebe Northrop and had eleven children. He moved with his family to Edwards, St. Lawrence county, in 1828. He was an ardent Freewill Baptist. He died in Edwards, January 16, 1875.

VIII. Gideon R. Carr, born in Stephentown, N. Y., May 26, 1811, came to Edwards with his parents in 1828. He married Amanda M. Hodgkins in Gouverneur, October 23, 1838. He had seven children. He now lives in Michigan.

IX. Philetus G. Carr, our subject.

X. Eddy Sumner Carr.

This line is further traceable back to the Norman Conquest in 1066. The names of the followers of William I are still preserved in the records of Battle Abby, and among them is one Karr. This was in times when but few had only one name, and from this came the name Carr and Kerr.

The crest of the coat of arms belonging to this family was a stag's head, and the shield was emblazoned with chives with three stars. There was one brought to this country in the "Mayflower," and is now in the possession of Mr. Edson I. Carr, of Rockton, Ill.

The mother of our subject was a daughter of Hezekiah Hodgkins, who was a son of Henry Hodgkins, who was a son of John Hodgkins, who came to this country from England with his brother Henry about the year 1680. They both settled in New London, Conn. The name is spelled by some of the family Hodskin. This name was also taken to England by William the Conqueror, and was then spelled Hodgkins.

ELBRIDGE G. SEYMOUR, M. D.

The subject of this sketch was born in Antwerp, N. Y., October 30, 1835. After receiving a thorough public school education he took a three year course in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York city. His course there was marked by unusual ability and enthusiastic love for his profession. He graduated March 8, 1860.

Dr. Seymour began the practice of medicine at Redwood, but when the 94th N. Y. Volunteers were organized he enlisted as a private soldier, but was soon tendered the position of assistant surgeon, which he accepted, remaining with the 94th throughout nearly all its service.

In 1862 Dr. Seymour married Clara I. Stevens, daughter of Osmond Stevens, of Redwood, and at the close of the war of the Rebellion they located in Hermon, where he resumed his medical practice. Here his genial and attractive nature soon won him many friends, and his great success as a physician and surgeon drew a large practice, extending all over this part of the country. He was often called upon to perform difficult operations, and his counsel was sought by the best physicians in the county.

In addition to his medical practice, Dr. Seymour carried on a drug store, and was also interested in other business affairs. In many ways he did a great deal for Hermon, his handsome residence and the fine Seymour Block being notable additions to the architecture of the village. His fine intelligence and sterling principles won for him the esteem and fullest confidence of all, and among other marks of appreciation, he was elected president of the village, which office he held at the time of his death.

The large amount of work entailed by his large practice affected his health while he was yet in the prime of life, and he died May 4, 1892, mourned by all people who had the good fortune to know him. In his death Hermon lost one of her best and grandest citizens, and the medical profession of St. Lawrence county one of its brightest members.

His estimable wife was untiring in her devotion to him during his fatal illness. She still resides in Hermon, in the fine old home that commemorates in its own way the successful life and domestic culture and qualities of one of the best, truest and ablest men of our county.

Dr. Seymour was a self-made man. He educated himself and was always self-reliant, which characteristic was unquestionably the secret of his success.



E. G. Seymour

GEN. ROSCIUS W. JUDSON.

GEN. ROSCIUS W. JUDSON is worthy of more than passing mention in a comprehensive history of St. Lawrence county, both because of his long residence in Ogdensburg, and the active and honorable life which he has lived. Roscius W. Judson was born August 17, 1810, in the town of Louisville, St. Lawrence county, N. Y., and in that part of it which became Norfolk when the town was divided. His father was Eben Judson, a native of Vermont, and the first supervisor of the town of Louisville; and his mother was Elizabeth (Winslow) Judson, a native of Connecticut, where the family is well known, his father dying June 29, 1814.

Young Judson worked on his mother's farm, going to school in the winter, until he was eighteen years of age, when he entered the old St. Lawrence Academy. He attended this institution for five years, teaching sometimes in the winter, and finally graduating in July, 1834, winning the first prize for oratory in a class of thirteen.

In the year 1834 he came to Ogdensburg as a private tutor in the family of Henry M. Fine, brother of Judge Fine. In 1835 he entered the old Ogdensburg Academy as assistant principal, and at the same time took up the study of law in the office of Judge Fine. He finished his legal studies with Hon. Ransom H. Gillett and Attorney-General Charles G. Myers, and was admitted to the bar January 17, 1839. Since that date he has been engaged continuously in the practice of his profession in Ogdensburg, with the exception of a break when he was rendering efficient military service in his country's cause during the War of the Rebellion.

His services to his country when it was called upon to go through the baptism of fire were so patriotic, so unselfish, so zealous, so distinguished, as to entitle his name to be placed side by side with the honored names of the best and truest patriots that have ever risen up in this or any other country in the world.

He was on his way from New York to Boston on a steamer when Fort Sumter was fired upon. He left Boston at once on hearing the news, and as soon as he arrived home took an active part in the exciting war meetings held in Ogdensburg, acting as one of the chief speakers at all and presiding at many of the meetings. To him belongs the credit, in a large degree, for the large number of men which St. Lawrence county sent to the front during the Rebellion. He made the first voluntary contribution of money in Ogdensburg to assist the cause, and the incident is worthy of mention, showing as it does his zeal for the cause of the Union.

It was at a war meeting of which he was the presiding officer, and after swearing in some volunteers, he said: "Gentlemen, it remains for us who cannot go to the front to say how much we love the cause. I love it \$100 worth to-night," and accompanied his words with the money which he threw in a roll upon the table.

The result of this piece of practical patriotism was a subscription list amounting to \$5,000, and raising forty-four men before the meeting adjourned.

Mr. Judson aided in raising the 16th, 18th, 60th, and 106th Regiments, and raised the 142d, numbering 1024 men, of which he was colonel until his health broke down and he was no longer able to keep the field. In recognition of his services he was commissioned brigadier-general.

But although debarred from participating in the actual struggle to the glorious end, General Judson's sympathies and support have always been with the veterans,

General Judson a French G. A. R. man; he has delivered no less than twenty-five different orations, a statement which cannot be made of any other man, living or dead. These orations have been not mere speeches, but ably prepared and eloquently delivered discourses on the national theme, without one word of party, sect or creed in them.

As a lecturer the general has attained a high standard and wide reputation, and has filled many important engagements in New York city, Brooklyn, New Jersey, Vermont, Missouri, Iowa and other Western States, besides a large number in New York State. He is a historian of close reading and deep research, and has accumulated a great deal of valuable manuscript on the history of our own land, as well as a large collection of rare and curious relics.

As a lawyer, General Judson has for over half a century held a conspicuous place in the bar of St. Lawrence county, and has been commissioner of deeds, master in chancery, and special county judge, but sought no office. Educational matters have always been interesting to him, and he has been a member of the Board of Education and chairman of that body.

His social and family relations have always been the most pleasant and commendable.

On January 5, 1842, he married Sarah A. Collins, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Selden Collins, of Lewis county. On January 5, 1892, General and Mrs. Judson celebrated their golden wedding, upon which occasion they were the recipients of many fervent congratulations. To commemorate the occasion, General Judson's son, Selden C. Judson, designed a very pretty souvenir invitation card, having the photographs of the celebrants as they appeared when first married at the top, and their pictures as they were at their golden wedding beneath. The design was unique, beautiful, and probably without a parallel in America.

The children of General and Mrs. Judson are Capt. Selden C. Judson, who commanded a company in the 106th Regiment during the Rebellion; Winslow Judson, a celebrated railroad attorney, who died in St. Joseph, Mo., April 7, 1890. He was an able and eloquent advocate and orator; Frank R. Judson, of St. Joseph, Mo.; and John J. Judson, of Salt Lake City. They also had one daughter who died in infancy.

To-day there is probably no better known man in St. Lawrence county than General Judson. He is universally esteemed for his integrity of purpose, his genial disposition and his untiring zeal in support of every worthy project, while he is admired for his sterling patriotism and genial disposition that even now at his advanced age is as bright and cheerful as ever. He has always been an active temperance man and has delivered many orations in this cause.

CURTIS.

WILLIAM CURTIS was born in Essex county, England, in 1595. He married Sarah Eliot, sister of Rev. John Eliot, who came over to Boston in 1631, to labor with the Pilgrims in christianizing the natives, and became widely known as the "apostle of the North American Indians."

William Curtis with his wife and four children came over in the ship "Mary Lion," and landed in Boston, in October, 1632. He settled in Roxbury, where four more children were born to them. The English family "coat of arms," under Puritan influences, was not continued by his descendants. His homestead was inherited by his youngest son, Isaac, and was occupied in 1858 by Isaac Curtis, the fifth generation, who also had a son Isaac.

John, the eldest son of William Curtis, at his majority settled in New Bedford, where he and four generations of his family were engaged in the whaling industry. John's eldest son was named Jonathan, and the eldest son for six generations in succession bore the same name.

Jonathan the sixth was born in Raynham, Mass., January 13, 1788. He left home in 1807, lived one year in New Hampshire, one in Vermont, and went to Essex county, N. Y., in 1809. He married Phebe Rising, January 13, 1811, and soon after moved to Chateaugay, Franklin county. He served in the war of 1812, was in the battle of Plattsburg, and was one of Captain Tilden's company captured in the blockhouse at French Mills, now Fort Covington.

In May, 1822, he with his wife and family, consisting of four children—Milansa, Miranda, Albern and Sabrina (two sons and a daughter having died in infancy)—moved to St. Lawrence county, and settled in the southerly part of Oswegatchie, now Depeyster, where five more children were born to them—Gates, Susan, Andrew J., Pamela L., and N. Martin. His principal occupation, except a few years in lumbering, was farming.

At the organization of the town in 1825 he acted as chairman, and afterwards held several offices of trust, as the town records show. He died at Depeyster, March 20, 1861. Phebe, his widow, died at the home of her daughter, Pamela Flack, in Ogdensburg, September 20, 1868.

Milansa married Ira Washburn, May 22, 1831, to whom were born six children—Curtis, Ann, Gilbert, Ruby, Adelia and Gates. She died October 5, 1890. Miranda died August 8, 1834. Albern was born October 4, 1817. He married Angeline Hare, October 19, 1847, and to them were born three children—William H., Alfred B. and Millie. Albern enlisted as an artificer, September 12, 1861, in Company C, 1st Michigan Engineers; he was present with his company from date of enlistment until mustered out of service October 31, 1864, at Atlanta, Ga. Sabrina died February 7, 1849.

Gates was born October 17, 1822. Having a natural inclination for mechanism, in the spring of 1848 he established himself in the foundry business, and manufactured plows and threshing machines in Berther, Canada. Here he married Roxana J. Clement, March 12, 1849, and where Albert J. and Amelia R. were born. In 1855 he with his wife and two children returned to the old homestead in Depeyster, and engaged in farming, and where Cora A., their youngest child, was born.

In the spring of 1867 he with his family moved to Ogdensburg. He is the inventor and patentee of several models of steel plows; a turbine water wheel and shingle machine, which with agricultural implements he manufactures in connection with a general foundry business.

Susan married Horace N. Clark, April 8, 1851. She died at Depeyster, September 5, 1854, leaving a daughter, who died in childhood.

A. D. 26. J. was born August 8, 1827. At his majority he went to Vicksburg, Miss., where he engaged in the grain and milling business. He returned to Depeyster, and died at his father's residence, July 5, 1858.

Pamela L. married George W. Flack, June 12, 1866. They have one child, Ella P. C.

N. Martin was born in Depeyster, May 21, 1835. He was educated in the district schools and Gouverneur Wesleyan Seminary. On the surrender of Fort Sumter he raised a company and was mustered into the United States service, May 15, 1861, as captain of Company G, 16th N. Y. Infantry. He was promoted to the lieutenant-colonelcy of the 142d Infantry, October 27, 1862, and to the colonelcy, January 21, 1863. He married Emeline Clark, of Springfield, Ill., March 23, 1863, while on leave of absence. He was promoted to brevet brigadier-general, October 27, 1864, brigadier-general, January 15, 1865, and brevet major-general. The last two promotions were for gallantry displayed in leading the troops in the capture of Fort Fisher, January 15, 1865, where he lost his left eye. He was several times wounded previous to this date.

The Legislature of New York passed resolutions, April 5, 1865, thanking General Curtis and the officers and men of his command (who were all New York troops) for their achievements on that occasion. At the close of hostilities General Curtis was assigned to the district of Southwestern Virginia with headquarters at Lynchburg, Va., where he was mustered out of service January 15, 1866.

On his return to civil life he was appointed, August 14, 1866, collector of customs for the District of Oswegatchie, and March 4, 1867, special agent, Treasury Department. He was chosen to represent the First District of St. Lawrence county in the State Assembly, in 1884, and served seven years in succession. In 1890 he was elected to represent the Twenty-second Congressional District in the LIId Congress, and is now a member of the LIId Congress. Mrs. Curtis died August 4, 1887, leaving four children—E. Phebe, Mary W., Florence R., and Eliza C., two having died in infancy.

RT. REV. DR. HENRY GABRIELS.

HENRY GABRIELS was born at Wannegem-Lede, in the diocese of Ghent, Belgium, in 1838, and was educated in the colleges of Audenarde and St. Nicholas. He made his theological studies in the seminary of Ghent and the University of Louvain. He was ordained to the priesthood in 1861, and was one of the four Belgian priests, who, with two American priests, founded St. Joseph's Provincial Seminary in Troy, N. Y., in 1864. In that year he received the degree of Licentiate in theology from the University of Louvain with Bishop Spalding, of Peoria. From 1864 to 1871 he was professor of dogmatic theology in the seminary, and since 1871 was president of that institution and professor of church history and Hebrew. In 1882 he received from the University of Louvain the honorary degree of Doctor of Theology. He was one of the secretaries of the Third Plenary Council of Baltimore in 1884. He was also one of the vicars-general of the Dioceses of Ogdensburg and Burlington, diocesan exam-

iner for the Archdiocese of New York and the Diocese of Albany, and one of the diocesan consultors of the Diocese of Albany. For nearly thirty years Bishop Gabriels lived in Troy, doing in a very quiet and unobtrusive manner a work that has made him celebrated throughout the Catholic world. So modest has he been in his bearing, so retiring in his methods, that a great many people will be surprised to learn that in the highest and most scholastic circles of his church Bishop Gabriels is regarded as a profound theologian and an authority on intricate ecclesiastical law problems. In general knowledge his attainments are wide and varied. Master of several languages, a writer with the simplicity of erudition, acquainted with many branches of science and still eager to learn, he is regarded by those who are privileged to know him as a marvel of knowledge. Living in retirement from the ambitions of the world, seeking no promotions, Bishop Gabriels believed that his life work was at St. Joseph's Seminary. Neither his own acts nor ambitions, but the work that he has done in preparing young men for the priesthood, not only as an instructor, but as exemplar in simple living and lofty faith, brought about his elevation to the episcopate as a successor to the late lamented first bishop of Ogdensburg.

On the 5th of May, 1892, Bishop Gabriels was consecrated in the cathedral at Albany, by Archbishop Corrigan, of New York, in presence of twenty-four archbishops and bishops of the United States and Canada, and about six hundred clergyman and seminarians.

He was solemnly installed in his cathedral at Ogdensburg, May 11, 1892, in presence of all the priests of the diocese and a large concourse of the laity.

He held his first diocesan synod, October 26, 1892, at which were present about seventy priests of the diocese.

He made his first visit *ad limina* to Rome in November, 1893, on which occasion he had several audiences with Leo XIII, who inquired carefully into the state of religion in Northern New York.

The elevation of Bishop Gabriels to the Diocese of Ogdensburg has proved to be a wise step for the church. The diocese is composed of two different races—English speaking and French speaking. By birth and education Bishop Gabriels is in sympathy with the latter, while having become thoroughly American in ideas and adherence to our national institutions, he is respected and revered by the former.

JAMES S. BEAN.

JAMES S. BEAN was born October 6, 1824, at Meriden, N. H. In 1848 he engaged in the mercantile business in his native town, and continued the same until the spring of 1853, when he came to Ogdensburg, N. Y., as an agent for John G. Prentiss & Co., in the flour and grain trade. Shortly after Mr. Bean started in the same business for himself and successfully continued the same for nearly twenty years.

On March 17, 1858, he married Mary A. Deane, of Weathersfield, Vt.

In December, 1875, Mr. Bean became associated with the Ogdensburg Bank. His connection with this institution, of which he was vice-president and the chief business manager, continued until his death, which occurred July 10, 1883.

In the course of his active business life Mr. Bean had acquired a large fortune, which made him intimately interested, and an important factor in the financial affairs of the city. He won, by his honor, integrity and good judgment, the confidence of the young business men of the community, whom he was always ready to assist, either by his means or counsel. He possessed those qualities which were pre-eminently required of a man in the position which he occupied. Of kindly manner, a pleasant man to meet, with interests interlocked with many of the institutions of the city of his home, he merited and won the kindest feelings of all with whom he came in contact.

Mr. Bean possessed a charitable disposition, giving in a quiet way freely to worthy objects and to the deserving poor. He donated liberally towards the erection of a church in his native town in New Hampshire, one in Virginia, also to the various church organizations of this city; but more especially to the Presbyterian church of which his wife is a member and which he attended, and in which held the office of trustee for many years.

Mr. Bean was not a politician, though he held clear views on political economy, which always governed his action in the matter of right and wrong, and led him to speak his mind freely on all matters of importance.

Mrs. Bean survives her husband, and has endeavored to carry out his wishes in all things as far as possible.

WILLIAM RICHMOND WEED.

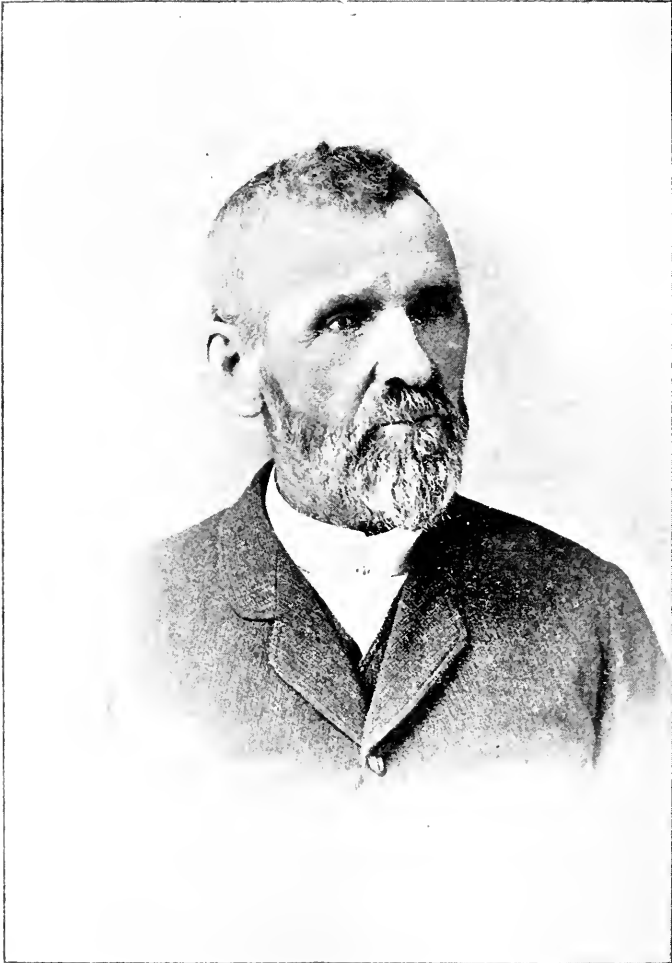
WILLIAM R. WEED was born at Glens Falls, Warren county, N. Y., July 5, 1860, and received his education at a district school and at the Glens Falls Academy. At the age of sixteen he entered the First National Bank of Glens Falls as a clerk, where he served for five years, when he accepted a position as bookkeeper in the First National Bank of Saratoga Springs, which he held for two years.

He then formed a partnership with Mr. William Waterbury at Saratoga Springs in the hardware business, conducting a prosperous and enterprising establishment for several years.

Mr. Weed is a grandson of Augustus Sherman, the millionaire lumberman who died at Glens Falls in December, 1884, leaving large lumbering interests in several places and notably at Potsdam. In March, 1886, Mr. Weed moved with his family to Potsdam, and with his brother Frederic, took Mr. Sherman's late interest in the extensive lumber business conducted by the A. Sherman Lumber Company, which is now one of the largest and most important lumber companies in Northern New York.

Mr. Weed at once took an active interest in all the affairs pertaining to the business, social and religious success of his adopted town, and has been ever found ready to help with his time and his money any enterprise for the benefit of the village of Potsdam. He is a thoroughly public spirited man and is prominently identified with most of the larger business enterprises.

He has been secretary of the Potsdam Electric Light and Power Co. since its organization; he is a director in the Thatcher Manufacturing Co., a flourishing concern manufacturing butter color and milk dealers' supplies; he is a director in the High Falls



J. W. Babcock

Sulphite Pulp and Mining Company, one of the most thoroughly equipped plants of its kind in the country; he is a member of the Local Board of the State Normal School at Potsdam, an institution of learning in which he takes great pride; a prominent member of the Fire Department and of the Masonic organization; and as an active member of the Methodist Episcopal church, he is enthusiastic in all church and reform work.

He is a great fancier of blooded cattle, and with his father and brother owns the Raquette Valley Stock Farm, on which is raised some of the finest high bred registered Jerseys to be found in the State.

Mr. Weed's interest in lumbering led him to acquire a large amount of valuable knowledge and information of the vast Adirondaek region, and in April, 1893, he was appointed by Governor Flower a member of the State Forest Commission. He is heartily in favor of the establishment of a great State Park, and since his appointment to the commission has devoted a large amount of time and energy to the work of the commission in caring for the State's interests in the great wilderness.

Mr. Weed is a thorough and enthusiastic Republican, and although he has held no political office, he enjoys the acquaintance and personal friendship of all the prominent representatives of the other party. He is not a candidate for any office, but is most energetic in the political arena of his town and county, and his work and vote are always for the best element and the purest government.

In 1892 he was an alternate delegate at large to the National Republican Convention at Minneapolis which nominated Harrison and Reid.

Mr. Weed is always active, genial, courteous and generous, his sympathies can always be enlisted in any worthy cause, and his heartiest co-operation is ever ready for the assistance of worthy enterprises.

He is quick in resources, fertile in expedients, ready, open hearted and willing to act—traits which make him one of the most prominent and popular men of the community in which he resides.

On March 29, 1883, he was united in marriage to Miss S. Ella Waterbury, daughter of his former partner, and now has two bright children, Hazel and Woolsey. His home, although of modest exterior, is a model of taste and elegance, and his friends have frequent occasion to accept the genial hospitality of his handsome home and interesting family.

Z. W. BABCOCK.

Z. W. BABCOCK was born in the town of Russell February 15, 1830, and learned the trade of carpenter and joiner and cabinet maker with his father. In 1852 he left home and sailed for California, called at Rio Janeiro, went through the Straits of Magellan and visited nearly all the principal seaport towns on the western coast of North and South America. He left California for Australia, touching the Society Islands on his way. He remained in Australia until 1859, and came home by way of England. In 1867 he married Nellie Acres and their living issue is two children; Juan A. and Murray A. Mr. Babcock is regarded as one of Hermon's representative

He was supervisor six years, member of the Board of Education nine years and justice of the peace six years, and is now secretary and treasurer of the Hermon Commercial Association and is interested in every project that helps to build up and improve the town.

J. W. MUSGROVE.

The subject of this sketch was born in Ottawa, Ont., July 1, 1867. He was educated in the Ottawa High School and in the Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery, Philadelphia. He graduated from this college with the degree of L. D. S. in 1890.

Dr. Musgrove first began practice in Toledo, but came to Ogdensburg in 1892, and has rapidly advanced to be the leading dentist of the city, making specialties of crowning and bridging.

Dr. Musgrove is a member of several of the leading social orders; is a Mason, a member of the I. O. O. F., and of the Encampment of that order, as well as of the Canadian Order of Foresters, and several other organizations.

In 1888 Dr. Musgrove married Carrie Dunn Haynen. They have one son, Milton Musgrove. Dr. Musgrove's father, John M. Musgrove, is a professor in the International College of Toronto, Ont. His grandfather was Rev. James Musgrove, a Methodist minister and also a Canadian. His mother was Charlotte Thackery, of Cobourg, Ont.

DAVID H. LYON.

DAVID H. LYON was born in the city of Brooklyn, October 21, 1845. When he was about three years of age his parents came to Ogdensburg, and here he was educated in the public schools and by private tuition. On October 27, 1861, he enlisted in Company C, 60th N. Y. Vols., and served with his regiment until after the battle of Lookout Mountain in 1863. He then re-enlisted for three years more, December 24, 1863, and served till the close of the war, participating in twenty-six general engagements and being wounded once.

After the war he took a course in Eastman's Business College, and in 1866 went into partnership with his father in the lumber and saw mill business. In 1871 he sold out his interest in this business, and formed a partnership with C. S. Phillips in the old Furness mill.

In 1874 he disposed of his share in this enterprise and went into the steamboat business, of which he has made a signal success. He purchased the steamer New York on the ferry at Ogdensburg, and gradually extended his operations, until in 1886 he organized the Canadian Pacific Car and Transfer Company, of which he was manager until 1893, when he resigned, retaining the office of managing director. This company has facilities for transferring 780 cars every twenty hours, and they keep the transfer going in winter as well as summer, keeping the ice cut and an uninterrupted traffic the year round.



J. W. Murgrove

Captain Lyon is also interested in farming, real estate, woolen mills, and manufacture of agricultural implements here and in Brockville, and in cotton mills in Canada. He is also a stockholder in the Carthage National Bank.

In 1866 Captain Lyon married Ella M. Potter, of Philadelphia, a niece of Bishop Potter. They have one son, Charles Potter Lyon, who is secretary of the Transfer Company.

The Lyon family dates back to the Lyon's Farms Settlement, near Morristown, N. J., formed in the early part of 1700. Several of them were charter members of the Presbyterian church organized in Morristown in 1743. John Lyon and wife united with that church in 1776. He and family came to Ogdensburg with Nathan Ford in July, 1796. Charles Lyon, grandson of John and father of David H., was for many years a prominent business man of Ogdensburg and held several offices of trust. He was commissioned by Governor Marey in 1832, lieutenant in the 89th Regiment Infantry, and in 1834 paymaster in the Third Brigade of Cavalry; also, in the same brigade he was commissioned hospital surgeon.

HON. DANIEL MAGONE.

DANIEL MAGONE, born in Oswegatchie, St. Lawrence county, N. Y. was educated at the Ogdensburg Academy, and taught school and studied law from 1850-53; he was admitted to the bar in 1853. He began the practice of his profession in Ogdensburg in 1854. He has always been a staunch Democrat.

Mr. Magone has been prominent in his party. He was chairman of the Democratic County Committee of St. Lawrence for many years; a member of the Democratic State Committee, and its chairman in 1875-76; delegate to the Democratic National Convention at St. Louis in 1876, and to the Chicago Convention in 1884, when he was on the committee that nominated Samuel J. Tilden; he was appointed by the Legislature a member of the committee to investigate canal frauds. He was supervisor of the town of Oswegatchie, 1882-83. From 1886-89 he was collector of the Port of New York; and was appointed by the secretary of the treasury a member of the Commission to investigate the methods of doing business in the New York Custom House in 1894. In 1892 Governor Flower appointed him a member of the Commission to revise the Statutes of the State of New York, and he is still a member of that commission.

THOMAS SPRATT.

THOMAS SPRATT was born in Rossie, St. Lawrence county, December 12, 1848. He received a thorough education in the schools and academies of this county, after which he commenced the study of law in the office of Foote & James, and later on was admitted to the State bar, from the office of Hon. Daniel Magone (about 1870). Shortly after Mr. Spratt was admitted to practice in the District and Circuit Courts

of the United States, and in 1886, before the Supreme Court of the United States. He has also been actively engaged in his professional duties, and is one of the foremost lawyers of the State. Mr. Spratt was a member of the Democratic State Committee, from 1884 to 1885; a delegate to the Democratic National Convention which nominated Grover Cleveland at St. Louis in 1888, and has held other important public offices.

He married Emma J., daughter of Nathan J. Lytle.

GUSTAVE S. DORWIN.

GUSTAVE S. DORWIN, son of S. A. Dorwin, was born in Hammond, St. Lawrence county, June 26, 1862. When fifteen years of age he entered the State Normal School at Potsdam, N. Y., and after three years' attendance, taught school for one year, after which he entered Union College from which he was graduated in 1886. Having decided to enter the legal profession, Mr. Dorwin studied law for a year in the office of Hon. Daniel Magone, at Ogdensburg, and after taking a course in the Albany Law School was admitted to the bar May 15, 1888.

He then entered the law office of Hon. J. M. Kellogg, county judge, and in 1890 opened an office alone in Ogdensburg, where he has ever since practiced his profession. In 1889 he was elected Recorder of the city on the Republican ticket, and was re-elected in 1890 by the largest majority ever given for Recorder. Mr. Dorwin takes great interest in political matters and has taken an active part in every campaign since 1888.

He is also interested in the commercial affairs of Ogdensburg. He is a director in and attorney for the St. Lawrence Wholesale Grocery Co., president of the Mann Mfg. Co., and attorney for and a stockholder in the Co-operative Builders' Bank, and is interested in other minor business operations. Mr. Dorwin is at present vice-president of the Ogdensburg Club and a Knight Templar and a member of the 40th Separate Co. of the N. G. S. N. Y. Mr. Dorwin's family is of English origin and his ancestors came to America in 1789 and settled on Long Island. June 19, 1889, Mr. Dorwin married Mary L. Allen, daughter of the late W. B. Allen of Ogdensburg and has one son.

GERRIT S. CONGER.

GERRIT S. CONGER was born in Canandaigua, Ontario county, N. Y., September 25, 1847. He was educated in the Gouverneur Wesleyan Seminary and the University of Michigan, and studied law in Gouverneur with the late Charles Anthony, D. A. Johnson and E. H. Neary. He was admitted to the bar in 1871, and has resided in Gouverneur ever since.

On February 4, 1864, he enlisted in Battery D, 1st New York Light Artillery, and served to the close of the war, participating in seventeen general engagements and

was wounded once at Cold Harbor. He organized Barnes Post No. 156, G. A. R., and was its commander for several years. This was the first post organized in Northern New York. Judge Conger was also vice-commander of the Department of New York.

December 4, 1880, Mr. Conger was appointed special county judge by Governor Cornell, to fill a vacancy, and in the fall of 1881 he was elected to the same position, which he has held ever since, his present term expiring December 31, 1896.

In 1884 he was attorney for the Legislative Committee appointed to investigate the armories and arsenals of New York State. He has also been president of the village of Gouverneur.

In 1873 Judge Conger married Martha A. Church. They have two children, a son, Alger A. Conger, now attending Cornell University, and a daughter, Mary A. Conger.

F. F. WILLIAMS, M. D.

F. F. WILLIAMS was born in Stockholm, St. Lawrence county, July 10, 1857. He was educated in the district schools of Bicknellville and Potsdam Normal School. He taught the district school at Bicknellville while attending the Normal School, and after his graduation, July 1, 1879, he was principal of the Union Free School at Heuvelton for two years.

He began the study of medicine while teaching, and in the fall of 1881 he entered the New York Homeopathic Medical College and Hospital, and graduated March 15, 1883.

After practicing nine months with Dr. Brown, of Potsdam, with whom he had previously studied, he came to Canton January 15, 1884, and opened his present office. His practice was gratifying from the first, and he is now in the enjoyment of a very large professional clientele.

Dr. Williams is a member of the St. Lawrence and Franklin county Homeopathic Medical Society, and is one of the censors. He is also a member of the Homeopathic Medical Society of the State of New York, the American Institute of Homeopathy, and of the American Association of Official Surgeons. He is also a Mason of high degree, being past master of St. Lawrence Lodge No. 111 F. and A. M.; is a member of St. Lawrence Chapter No. 132 R. A. M.; St. Lawrence Commandery No. 28 K. T.; of Media Temple, Mystic Shrine, located at Watertown; of St. Lawrence Lodge of Perfection; and a present patron of the Empire Chapter Eastern Star No. 68. He is also a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Canton Lodge No. 635, and is examining surgeon of the Foresters at Canton. He is also a member of the Social Club of Canton.

Dr. Williams married Lilla A. Thornton, eldest daughter of Alonzo Thornton, formerly of Heuvelton, August 12, 1884. They have two sons living; one daughter deceased.

Dr. Williams's father is Selden Williams, who is a native of the town of Jamaica, Vt. He was born March 21, 1828, and has resided in Stockholm since five years of age. His mother's maiden name was S. Jane Sumner. She died January 30, 1877.

WILLIAM H. DANIELS.

WILLIAM H. DANIELS was born in Ogdensburg, N. Y. November 3, 1840. He is a descendant of old Revolutionary stock, his paternal grandfather, Samuel Daniels, being a soldier in the Revolutionary War. He is a son of M. S. Daniels and Fanny Stephens. M. S. Daniels was born in Woodbury, Conn., and came with his father's family to St. Lawrence county, N. Y., in 1806. He also served his country in the second war with Great Britain. Fanny Stephens was born in Fairfield, Vt., where she resided until her marriage.

William H. Daniels received his education in the common schools of Ogdensburg. From 1855 to 1861 he was employed as a clerk in the grocery business. In April, 1861, he was among the first to enlist in the first company that was raised in Ogdensburg; in fact, it was the first company that left Northern New York for the seat of war. The company was mustered into service as Company A, 16th N. Y. Vols. He served as a corporal in his company until March, 1862, when he was promoted to quartermaster-sergeant of his regiment, and in July of the same year was promoted to captain and assistant quartermaster U. S. Vols. In 1864 he was commissioned major and quartermaster U. S. Vols. He served in the Army of the Potomac from the day it was organized until it was disbanded.

At different periods during this time, he was on the staffs of Generals Bartlett, Slocum, Upton, Seymour, Ricketts, Wright and Sedgwick. He was with the Sixth Army Corps when it was with General Sheridan in his Shenandoah Valley campaign, and at one time had charge of Sheridan's entire supply train.

In May, 1865, he was offered the commission of lieutenant-colonel and quartermaster to accompany Sheridan to Texas, which he declined. He was then placed on waiting orders and returned home, but was soon after ordered to Fort McPherson, Neb. At that time the Union Pacific Railroad was not built, and to reach the fort he had to ride six hundred miles in a stage coach.

Shortly after his arrival there he was offered a commission in the regular army, which he declined. He remained at Fort McPherson until August, 1866, when he resigned his commission and returned to his home in Ogdensburg, after a service in the army of nearly five and a half years. His position and long service brought him in personal acquaintance with many of the leading generals of the war.

On his return home he engaged in the grocery business for a short time, when he purchased the old Ogdensburg Bakery, and engaged in the wholesale bakery business with which he has since been identified.

Major Daniels married, in 1864, Annie E. Chatterton, daughter of Hiram Chatterton. To them were born three children, two daughters, who died in childhood, and one son.

Major Daniels was collector of customs for the District of Oswegatchie from April, 1880, to June, 1888; for a number of years was president of the Oswegatchie Agricultural Society; for two years he was president of the Ogdensburg Club, and it was under his administration and due almost to his personal efforts that the present beautiful club house was erected, which is such an ornament to the city. He is a member of the Board of Water Commissioners, is also one of the Fair Ground and Town Hall Commissioners, and for a number of years has been chairman of the Republican County Committee, and a member of the G. A. R. He is known to all as a

man of superior business ability, possesses fine social qualities, liberal and broad minded and full of the spirit of enterprise, both public and private.

HON. GEORGE HALL.

GEORGE HALL was born in Sackett's Harbor, N. Y., March 11, 1847. He resided there until 1861. He then took up the trade of telegraph operator and was employed at various places in this State until 1865, when he settled in New York city. He came to Ogdensburg in 1871 and was employed by the firm of Hall & Gardner, coal dealers and forwarders, of which his brother, Henry Hall, was a member. In 1872 his brother died and he became a member of the firm, and continued with it until the winter of 1880, when it was dissolved.

Then Mr. Hall, in connection with J. S. Bean and W. L. Proctor, purchased the business under the firm name of Geo. Hall & Co. Under Mr. Hall's management the business rapidly increased and prospered. In 1893 it was incorporated under the name of The George Hall Coal Company, with a capital of \$650,000. A large number of men are employed, and the annual business of the firm runs into the millions.

Mr Hall has always taken a deep interest in public affairs. He has been alderman of his ward several times, and in 1887 and 1888 was elected mayor of Ogdensburg, and his administrations were eminently successful. Upon the establishment of the State Hospital for the Insane he was selected by Governor Hill as a member of the Board of Managers, and in 1892 he was elected president of the board.

Mr. Hall was married, June 30, 1873, to Helen Brown, of Watertown. Two children have been born to them, a daughter and a son. They occupy a handsome residence on State street.

Mr. Hall is highly esteemed as a citizen and business man. He is public spirited and always willing and anxious to advance the interests of the city in which he lives.

G. W. REYNOLDS, M. D.

GERALD WHITNEY REYNOLDS, M. D., was born in Isle La Motte, Grand Isle county, Vt., June 12, 1844, a son of Martin Van Buren Reynolds, a native of Vermont and a farmer. The boyhood of the subject was spent in the town of his birth, and his first education was received at a select school under the tutorship of Prof. Nathaniel Gale, a graduate of Albany State Normal School. At fifteen years of age he entered Plattsburg Select School, where he prepared for college. From 1862 to 1865 he was a teacher in the common schools of Clinton, Franklin and St. Lawrence counties, and also a select school in the autumn of this time.

He began the study of medicine under Dr. H. H. Hogan, at Bombay, while teaching, and after giving up teaching he entered the medical department of the Univer-

sity of Vermont at Burlington, from which he graduated with the degree of M. D., June 16, 1866. He began the practice of his profession the same year at Morley, St. Lawrence county, where he ministered to the wants of the people for seven years, and August 1, 1873, came to Madrid and bought the property and took the place of Dr. John Pierce, where he established a very extensive practice and enjoys an enviable reputation as a successful physician.

Dr. Reynolds is a member of the M. E. church, in which he was for a few years a steward and district steward one season. He is also a member of the Masonic fraternity. He married, in 1868, Lottie A. Hoyt, of North Lawrence, who died in 1878, leaving two children: Clarence Ira, head attendant of the St. Lawrence State Hospital; and Jessie Marcia, a student of Ives Seminary, Antwerp. He married second, in 1879, Amanda M. Erwin, of Madrid, and they have four children: Georgia D., Martin V. B., Charlotte, and Caroline.

JOHN H. AUSTIN.

JOHN HOWARD AUSTIN was born in Waddington, St. Lawrence county, July 2, 1835. He received his education in the public and select schools at Morley in this county. He was connected with two mercantile houses. In 1868 he established himself in his present business in Ogdensburg. His ancestors came from England before the Revolution. They distinguished themselves in the War of the Revolution, also in the war with Mexico. The city of Austin, Texas, was named for Provisional Governor Stephen Austin, who died in a Mexican prison.

Mr. Austin married Ellen R. Lee in 1861, daughter of John Lee, whose father, Thomas Lee, came to this county as one of the first settlers. They have had two children, only one living—John J. Austin, who assists his father in his mercantile business.

REV. L. MERRILL MILLER.

REV. L. MERRILL MILLER, Ogdensburg, was born in Rochester, October 13, 1819. He received his early education in that city, preparing for college at the old "High School," in charge of Rev. Dr. Chester Dewey, and was graduated from Hamilton College in the notable class of 1840. At the age of thirteen he united with the First Presbyterian Church of Rochester, and early made choice of the ministry as his life work. He began his theological course at Princeton Seminary, passing the examinations of the first year and completing much of the second year's work before ill health compelled him to leave the seminary. Later he continued his theological studies while teaching, and in November, 1843, was examined and licensed to preach by Steuben (O. S.) Presbytery. In May, 1844, he was called to the Presbyterian church of Bath, Steuben county, and in October of that year was ordained and installed as pastor of the church. In October, 1846, he married Lydia R., daughter of

Hon. David Rumsey, of Bath. After a service of seven years with that church, filling the offices of stated clerk of Steuben Presbytery and permanent clerk of the Synod of Buffalo, preaching and lecturing much outside of his own church, and acting as trustee of Geneseo Academy, he accepted a call to the pastorate of the First Presbyterian Church in Ogdensburg, in February, 1851. He arrived at his new field of labor suffering from a broken leg, in consequence of an overturned stage coach on the way, and entered his pulpit on crutches. His installation took place June 25, 1851. Repeatedly declining invitations to larger churches or to other desirable fields of service, he still remains, and is now entering upon the forty-fourth year of his pastorate in Ogdensburg. His untiring labors here with his own church and for other churches have been interrupted only by two or three brief illnesses, and by his travels through Europe, Egypt and Syria in 1869-70.

He received the honorary degree of S. T. D. from his alma mater in 1865, and was elected a trustee of Hamilton College in 1869. Dr. Miller has been secretary of the St. Lawrence County Bible Society for more than a quarter of a century, and intimately connected with various ecclesiastical and benevolent associations of the county. After the union of the old and new school branches of the Presbyterian church, the Synod of Central New York was formed, of which he was elected moderator at Utica in 1873, and afterward, when the several synods of the State were combined, he was, in 1885, elected moderator of the Synod of New York.

A citizen of Ogdensburg for almost half a century, Dr. Miller has won a high place in the esteem of its people. Wise, public-spirited and energetic, he has effectively aided in all enterprises for the public welfare, and has furthered the city's material as well as its spiritual interests. While his wide sympathy and his genial kindness have made him the personal friend of his fellow citizens without limit of creed or church, he has been unflinching in his support of whatever he believed to be right.

In the dark days of '61, after the fall of Fort Sumter, when to "preach politics" in this community required a courage no less genuine than to charge a battery, his pulpit gave forth no uncertain sound. From the church tower floated the United States flag, while the patriotic eloquence of the preacher stirred men's souls and had no small part in rousing that enthusiasm which carried into the ranks of the Union Army ninety men from that single church.

When, in 1891, Dr. Miller's church arranged to celebrate the fortieth anniversary of his pastorate, the entire city joined with them to do him honor, and church and parsonage were thronged with those who knew and loved him.

CAPTAIN H. HOLLAND.

CAPT. H. HOLLAND was born at Rouse's Point, N. Y., of Irish parentage. He attended the local schools till he reached the age of sixteen, when he entered the large publishing house of John W. Lovell. Here he remained three years, during which time he became thoroughly acquainted with the art of printing in all its branches. Meanwhile he pursued his studies every evening with the aid of a private preceptor.

and at the early age of nineteen he was appointed inspector in the Vermont customs service, an office which he creditably filled for two years. Later on he engaged in the insurance business in connection with the management of the popular Holland House, which he built and still owns. On completion of the hotel he strove in vain to induce the town authorities to introduce a system of water works for the benefit of the village; on their refusal he erected, at considerable cost, a private system, which supplied his hotel and other property with water from Lake Champlain. Following his example, the village fathers have since supplied the entire village with water. Notwithstanding his extensive business he found time to correspond for two daily papers, the *Troy Times* and the *Plattsburg Telegram*.

The phenomenal success of his hotel and the large profits accruing therefrom failed to counteract his natural dislike for the business. A prominent insurance company offered him special inducements to remove to Ogdensburg. He acquiesced in the proposal and purchased the business of Geo. B. Shepard, which extended along the entire line of the Ogdensburg and Lake Champlain Railroad, and conducted it until 1892.

Soon after his arrival in the Maple City he organized the Thirty-fifth Separate Company, of which he was appointed first lieutenant by Governor Hill, and on the resignation of its first captain, was raised by the vote of his companions in arms to the office of commander.

On April 13, 1889, Captain Holland established the *Ogdensburg Courier*, a Catholic weekly paper, and ran it so ably as to raise its circulation to a larger figure than that of any paper in the county or Northern New York. On September 1, 1892, he organized the Courier Publishing Company, of which he was manager. December 1, 1893, the company leased the paper to an individual publisher.

July 1, 1890, Captain Holland purchased the *Ogdensburg News* plant and also the *Ogdensburg Star*, and February 2, 1891, he merged both papers into the *Ogdensburg Daily News*. Finally the *Ogdensburg News Company* was organized September 7, 1893, with Capt. Holland as manager, editor and treasurer. Capt. Holland conducted the *Daily News* as an independent paper politically until the fall of 1892, when he espoused the Democratic cause and Cleveland, and since that time the paper has been Democratic. He has been a delegate to several conventions and also interested in social organizations, having been president of the Y. M. C. U. for four years and of the C. M. B. A. for two years. He is also a member of the *Ogdensburg Club*.

Captain Holland is an energetic business man as well as an able editor, and is affable and courteous in all his relations of life.

JOHN STEBBINS LEE, D.D.

JOHN STEBBINS LEE, the eldest son of Eli and Rebecca (Stebbins) Lee, was born in Vernon, Vt., September 23, 1820. His early education was obtained in the common school, where he began preparation for college. He pursued the study of Greek and Latin at Brattleboro', Vt., Deerfield and Shelburne Falls, Mass., and entered Amherst College in 1841. He was graduated in 1845, receiving the degree of A.B.

In August, 1845, he took charge of Mount Cæsar Seminary in Swanzey, N. H. This was a denominational academy under the auspices of the Universalists, and from that time to the present he has been a teacher, mostly in institutions under the care of this denomination.

In July, 1846, he commenced his theological studies with Rev. Dr. Hosea Ballou 2d, Medford, Mass. He was ordained in West Brattleboro', Vt., in June, 1847, and in August following he took charge of Melrose Seminary, a new academical institution which had been established there. For two years this institution was largely patronized, and many of its students took prominent positions afterwards in business and professional circles.

In 1849 Mr. Lee removed to Lebanon, N. H., and became the pastor of the Universalist parish. During the two years he remained here he taught for a portion of the time in Lebanon Liberal Institute. In 1851 he resigned his charge and removed to Montpelier, Vt., and became assistant editor of *The Christian Repository*, a paper in charge of Rev. Dr. Eli Ballou, and he also continued to preach. In March, 1852, he accepted an invitation as principal of Green Mountain Institute in South Woodstock, Vt., where he taught twenty-one terms in succession. The number of the students continued to increase until they reached to one hundred and fifty a term. He had, some terms, half a dozen teachers under his control. He preached nearly every Sunday, also, in Woodstock and the surrounding towns. Wearied out by constant labors, in May, 1857, he resigned his position, and was pastor of the Woodstock parish for two years. He was elected town superintendent of schools, a position which he had previously held in Lebanon.

In April, 1859, he accepted an invitation as professor of Greek and Latin languages in St. Lawrence University, a college then established in Canton, N. Y., in connection with a theological school. Dr. Lee had charge of the college for nine years as acting president, and also performed the special duties of his department and taught the Greek Testament a portion of the time in the Theological School. He was aided by Professors John W. Clapp, A.M., and Nehemiah White, Ph. D., afterwards president of Lombard University. With the aid of these professors, and the theological professors, Revs. Dr. E. Fisher, M. Goodrich and O. Cone, D.D., he succeeded in evolving the college out of the crudest materials, building it up and putting it on a permanent foundation. Four classes under him were graduated from 1865 to 1868, inclusive.

In July, 1878, worn out by severe and unremitting labors, the trustees granted him nine months' leave of absence, which he improved in foreign travel in Europe, Egypt and the Holy Land, and returned in March, 1869, greatly improved in health and knowledge. His journey was rapid, but he reaped rich fruits from it by reason of his extensive reading previously in history and the classics. He lectured extensively

in New York and New England, and in January, 1871, at the request of friends, he published "Nature and Art in the Old World." This volume has been extensively read and universally commended. He also published "Sacred Cities," which treats of Bible lands. He has written elaborate articles for "The Ladies' Repository," "The Universalist Quarterly," "The Miscellany," "To-Day," and other periodicals. He has collected a library of four thousand volumes, which has been constantly used by students as well as members of his family.

He has been zealous in the cause of education, and has done much to promote its interests. For six years, from 1862 to 1868, he was president of the St. Lawrence County Teachers' Association, and frequently gave lectures to teachers.

In 1875 Professor Lee received the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity from Buchtel College, Akron, O., having previously received that of M.A. from his alma mater. In 1875 he was elected president of Lombard University, which position he declined.

February 22, 1848, he married Miss Elmina Bennett, of Westmoreland, N. H. Their domestic life has been eminently serene and happy. Of six children born to them, five, three sons and two daughters, are still living. They all are graduates of St. Lawrence University, and now occupy distinguished positions in the educational institutions of the country.

February 22, 1873, Dr. and Mrs. Lee celebrated their silver wedding in their pleasant home in Canton, and they have already passed the forty-sixth anniversary in the enjoyment of health and a well earned reputation.

PART III.

PERSONAL SKETCHES.

PERSONAL SKETCHES.

Anderson, Duncan, Ogdensburg, was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, May 5, 1833. He received his education in the schools of Scotland, and came to this country in 1850. He has always followed flour and grist milling, holding a number of very important positions in different large mills, and also owning interests in this line of commercial industry himself. He is superintendent of the Rhodee & Bill mills of Ogdensburg. He married in 1862 Hattie E. Cheney, and has three sons. He is a member of the Masonic Order No. 128, and is a sound and substantial business man and citizen.

Austin, S. H., Little York, was born in Fowler, July 23, 1844. He has been more or less engaged in farming until recently he has embarked in the manufacture of pulp, and is secretary of the Raquette River Pulp Company. They are building a mill with a capacity of thirty tons per day. Mr. Austin has been supervisor of Fowler and has also held other offices. He has married twice, first Althea Hazelton, by whom he had two children: Clarence J., and Jessie P. He married second Ella T. Sterling, and had one child, Pauline Sterling. Mr. Austin is a son of Samuel A. Austin, one of the most highly respected citizens of the county.

Austin, Edward J., Potsdam, was born where he now resides, February 22, 1854. Phineas Austin, the grandfather of our subject, was a native of Vermont and was the father of six children. Oliver Austin, father of subject, was born in Rochester, Vt., July 22, 1809, and was only six years of age when his parents moved to St. Lawrence county. Phineas Austin bought a farm in Potsdam, where he died. Oliver Austin was educated in the common schools, and at the age of twenty-four was married. For two years previous to his marriage he drove stage in Canada. In 1833 he bought a small piece of land of ten acres, which he increased by purchase to 165 acres, and he also owned another piece of land of thirty-two acres. Mr. Austin was a staunch Republican, but was never an aspirant for public office. He was a member of the Methodist church in Potsdam, and was for a number of years a class leader. He married in Canada, in 1833, Harriet Sarah Sealy, born in London, Eng., who came to Canada when five years old. They had seventeen children, ten now living, five in Michigan (three being physicians and one a minister): and five are living in New York State. Oliver Austin died March 22, 1893, and Mrs. Austin February 22, 1893. The youngest of the children were twins, Edwin H., and Edward J. Edward was educated in the common schools and Potsdam State Normal school. He acted as

clerk in E. D. Brooks' and M. Ives' store in Potsdam for a short time, and his father's health failing, he came back on the farm which he now has the contract of, and conducts a dairy farm with about twenty-four cattle. He married in 1879 Annie, daughter of John T. and Jane A. (Harder) Lee, of Syracuse, formerly of Troy. They had three children: Frank Lee, born March 30, 1882; William Edward, born May 29, 1886; and John T. Lee, born November 6, 1892.

Ames, Fisher F., Norfolk, was born in Keene, N. H., June 6, 1814, a son of Jacob Ames, also a native of Keene, N. H., where he lived and died. His wife was Martha (Woodcock) Farnsworth, widow of Moses Farnsworth, by whom she had five daughters and three sons. Mr. Ames and wife had one child, our subject. Mr. Ames was a harnessmaker by trade and had a large business in Keene, N. H. He spent his last days on a farm and died in 1816, and his wife and family came to Norfolk in 1823, and lived with her son Joel Farnsworth until her death. Fisher Ames was educated in the common schools, and was nine years of age when he came to Norfolk with his mother. He and his half brother, Joel Farnsworth, worked in the saw-mill and grist-mill for Mr. Culver. After five years the family settled on a farm and the boys cut the first tree and built a log-house. They cleared the farm and afterwards built the house that now stands on the farm and is owned by Mrs. Harris and Frank Farnsworth, niece and nephew of Silas J. Farnsworth, a noted civil engineer of St. Lawrence county. The family kept hotel for several years. Mr. Ames remained on that farm until twenty-three years of age, when he went to Michigan, Illinois and Wisconsin, and worked in mill and lumber business, and after two years returned to Norfolk. He purchased fifty acres of land which he still owns. He first lived in a log-house, but soon built a good frame building, and there resided until 1877, when he built the finest residence in Norfolk. He added to his real estate until he now has about 600 acres of land. Dairying is his principal business, keeping fifty cows. Mr. Ames married in 1838 Lucina Johnson, a native of Vermont and daughter of Leland Johnson, who at one time resided in Norfolk. He went to Cotou, Canada, where he died. Mr. Ames and wife have had three sons: Allen F., a farmer of Norfolk; Alonzo L., married Annie Baker, a native of Canada; and Silas T., who married Ella Farnsworth, a native of Norfolk, and they have one child, Fisher. Mr. Ames has always been a Democrat in politics, and was assessor one term. He is a member of the Congregational church of Massena, and his wife was also a member.

Aust, Henry A., Ogdensburg, was born in England, September 25, 1842. He came to this country in 1856, and worked at the machinist trade for two years. He then learned the dying business at which he was employed until the outbreak of the war, when he enlisted in Company G, One Hundred and Forty-ninth Regiment N. Y. Volunteers, and participated in numerous engagements. He was at the battles of Chancellorsville, at which time he received a very severe wound in his right arm, causing a compound fracture, from which Mr. Aust now suffers. After the war he returned here and engaged in the tin, glassware and jewelry business, in which industry he remained for over fifteen years. After a visit to Europe Mr. Aust again entered business circles, this time establishing a grocery store in State street, which he is still conducting. He married in October, 1861. His wife died in 1892. Mr. Aust is a prominent

member of the G. A. R. and A. O. U. W., of which he is Past Master. He has one son, Jesse S., who was born in Philadelphia in January, 1865, and who is a machinist by trade, also has one grandchild.

Austin, S. A., Gouverneur, was born in Lewis county, April 28, 1815, and has always been a farmer. He lived fifty-three years in Fowler and settled in Gouverneur in 1892, retiring from active life. In 1840 he married Eliza M. Hazleton, who died in 1890. His children are: Anna E. Kelley, Simon H. Austin, Lyman L. Austin, Viola I. Griffin, Rosalie M., and Allora E. His father was Isaac Austin, a native of Massachusetts, and one of the early settlers of Lewis county.

Abbott, Rev. Henry Crounce, M.A., Potsdam, was born in the town of Gallopville, Schoharie county, November 23, 1830, a son of Henry, who was a farmer and native of Schoharie county. Subject was only four years old when his parents moved to Clay, Onondaga county, where Henry received his education. He afterward attended Falley Seminary at Fulton, from which he graduated in 1854. In 1855 he entered Wesleyan University at Middletown; graduating with the degree A. B. in 1859, and immediately entered the conference of the M. E. church. His first charge was at New London, Oneida county, N. Y., where he was located for one year, and has since been located at Constantia, Florence, Sandy Creek, Rodman, Turin, Butler, Fleming, Hannibal, Heuvelton, Buck's Bridge, Massena, Black River, Hermon, Butler Centre, Norfolk, Lisbon, and was appointed in 1892 agent for the St. Lawrence County Bible Society, and is serving his second term. He has been twice married. His first wife was Mary Fletcher, daughter of Rev. Thomas Newman of the New York Conference. Mrs. Abbott died February 2, 1874, and he married second, in 1877, Leonora Norton, of Canton. He is the father of seven children: George Irving, a general clerk in Kingsford Foundry at Oswego; Anna Laura, wife of Hugh Flack, a leading clerk in Manchester, R. I.; Grace Mary, of the town of Van Buren, Onondaga county; Dora Norton, Leon Charles, Lou. Doncolion, and Lena Newman, students of Norwood Academy. Mr. Abbott is a staunch Prohibitionist.

Archer, William, Morristown, is the third son of David Archer, who was born at Negorton, Scotland, August 17, 1803. He was a descendant of an ancient "clan," or family, who obtained the name by being skilled in the use of the bow. In early life he was employed in guarding cows, and later as a weaver, which occupation he abandoned for the farm and became an expert plowman, a skill inherited by his sons. At his majority he emigrated to the States and took up a farm in Pennsylvania, but soon returned to Scotland and engaged with the Earl of Knooul, serving him seven years as carter at eighteen pence per day. In the meantime he married Miss Ceciall Cuthbert, of Methven, April 4, 1834. He worked a farm for a few years, which gave small returns, when he emigrated to America with his wife and four children, as follows: David, jr., Ceciall, John and Cathrine. They landed at Quebec about the 1st of June, 1843, and proceeded up the river by way of Ottawa and Kingston, thence down to Oak Point, and settled on the shores of Chippeway Bay. At this place William and Anna was born. After remaining some four years he removed to Morristown. His effects consisted of a few household goods, two yoke of steers, and seven dollars in cash. He took a contract of

106 acres of land, to which he afterwards added 167 acres more. At the homestead Agness Ellen and James were born. About 1857 the family circle was broken by David marrying and leaving home. Ceciall died November 9, 1860; Cathrine died April 21, 1864; the mother followed April 30, 1881; and the father was called January 28, 1887; also John d'ed at Manitoba, January 21, 1892. Mr. Archer, from small beginnings through a long life of industry and frugality, brought up a large and respected family, besides accumulating a handsome property, and died at the ripe age of eighty-four years in the faith of a Christian's hope.

Ames, Frank W., Morristown, was born in Morristown, July 24, 1864. September 9, 1885, he married Vira, daughter of Edward Russell, and they have two sons. Mr. Ames' father was Jeremiah Ames, his grandfather was of the same name. They came to Morristown from the Mohawk valley. Mr. Ames, although a young man, has for some time been prominent in Morristown. He is a staunch Democrat, has been inspector of elections, served on the Democratic town committee, and May 22, 1893, was appointed deputy collector and inspector of customs at Morristown. He keeps some fine horses and is interested in the French Coach Horse Company of Hammond and Morristown, N. Y.

Adams, Charles F., Potsdam, was born in the town of Stockholm on a farm February 17, 1840. Washington Adams, father of our subject, was a native of Vermont, born in 1804, and came to St. Lawrence county about 1830, and bought a farm of seventy-five acres in Stockholm, where he made his home. The first residence was a log-house, which in 1855 was superseded by a frame house. He died in 1882. The mother of our subject, Sabria Streeter, was also a native of Vermont. She died in 1867, aged sixty years. Charles F. was the third son in a family of nine children. He followed farming until he was twenty-six years of age. In 1867 he came to Potsdam, locating in Norwood, where he engaged in the meat business, which he followed until 1876, and then engaged in stock dealing, about 1887 going into the horse trade. The present trade is the importing of horses from Canada into this section, where he finds a ready market among the farmers. He is the most extensive dealer in horses in Northern New York, handling at least 300 horses per year. Mr. Adams moved to Potsdam in 1869, where in 1886 he purchased the old Joseph H. Sanford homestead on Elm street, which was built in 1842. He married in 1866 Sarah Heard, of Alleghany county, and they had three children, all deceased. Mrs. Adams died in 1872, and he married second, in 1873, Ellen Hawley, of Potsdam, and they had two children, both deceased. They have an adopted son, Earl Adams, and an adopted daughter, Mildred.

Allen, Freeman H., Potsdam, was born in Copenhagen, Lewis county, October 22, 1862, a son of Dr. Ebenezer Allen, now in his eightieth year. Dr. Allen has been practicing medicine in Copenhagen for over forty years. During the life of Dr. Lyman Stanton they practiced together. The mother of our subject was Susan, sister of Dr. Lyman Stanton. Dr. Allen has had seven children, five of whom are now living: Albert D., at one time principal of Ilion and later of Trenton High Schools, now a commercial traveler; William, formerly a teacher, also on the road; John E., who served as paymaster sergeant in the regular army, discharged on account of having suffered a

stroke of paralysis, is now living retired at Copenhagen; E. Stanton, the youngest brother, conducting a garden farm at Martinsburg, Lewis county; and Freeman H. Our subject was educated in the common schools and Potsdam Normal School, graduating from the latter in 1885. After his graduation he accepted a position as teacher in the Normal School. He is a member of the State Teachers' Association, and has been of the National Association. He is a member of the Baptist church of Potsdam, of which he is clerk and leader of the choir, a Mason, and a member of the Rechabites and Temple of Honor. He married in June, 1890, Rose, daughter of Capt. Luther Priest, of Potsdam.

Atwater, Edwin H., Norfolk, was born in Norfolk, April 30, 1834. His father, Hiram Atwater, a native of Williston, Vt., was born January 1, 1802, a son of Jonathan and Sarah (Badger) Atwater, natives of Connecticut, who settled in Vermont in an early day. In 1828, at the age of twenty-six, Hiram came to Norfolk and taught several terms of school. He then went to Vermont, and February 8, 1830, married Hannah Miner, a native of Williston, by whom he had three sons: Henry M., Edwin H., and Lucius L. Henry M. went to California in 1881, and died in April, 1883. Lucius L. died in his home in Norfolk, September 11, 1892. In 1830 Mr. Atwater returned to Norfolk, where he spent the remainder of his days. He engaged in the lumber business in connection with farming and mercantile business until 1856, when he built a tannery. In 1863 he retired from business, and died June 23, 1871. He has witnessed all and borne a part in many of the local improvements of the last half century. He served in nearly every position of honor and trust in his town. In business matters he was honest, reliable and straightforward, and was a man of strictly temperate habits and liberal Christian sentiment. His son, Edwin H., was reared on a farm and educated in the common schools. At sixteen years of age he engaged as clerk for a short time. His father starting in business in 1851, the son engaged as clerk for him until 1856, and then entered the mercantile business for himself, in partnership with his brothers, and in 1863 this partnership was dissolved and another formed with G. E. Holbrook. In 1865 this was also dissolved and the business sold to Sayles & Sumner. In 1867 Mr. Atwater formed a partnership with A. E. Sayles, which has been continued to the present time. He is interested in real estate in Norfolk and adjoining towns. He is independent in politics, and was justice of the peace for several years, supervisor nine years, and was also supervisor in Ogdensburg for one year, having resided in that city from 1886 to 1889. October 22, 1860, Mr. Atwater married Lavina C. Yale, a native of Norfolk, and a daughter of Lloyd C. Yale of that town. They have had three children: Horace G., Grace Y., and Lucia H.

Abernethy, Cyrus C., Madrid, was born in Waddington, February 22, 1839. His father, Calvin, was the eldest son of Cyrus and Sallie (Doolittle) Abernethy, natives of Vermont, who emigrated to Madrid in 1802, and here spent the remainder of their days. Calvin Abernethy was born at Cornwall, Vt., in 1797. He was five years of age when his parents came to Madrid. He was reared on a farm and educated in the common schools. He engaged in farming, first purchasing a farm on Grass River, where he lived a short time, when he located in Waddington on the farm our subject now owns. In 1821 he married Lura, daughter of John McKnight, a native of

Massachusetts. Mr. Abernethy and wife have had these children: Sarah, Levi O., Susan H., Monroe, Helen, Pauline and Cyrus C. Monroe enlisted in Company G, One Hundred and Sixth N. Y. Infantry, and died at Martinsburg, Va. Mr. Abernethy was formerly a Democrat, but in later years a Republican and held the office of highway commissioner two terms. He and wife were members of the Universalist church in Madrid. He died March 1, 1890, aged ninety-three years. Mrs. Abernethy died June 7, 1876. Cyrus C. was reared and educated in Waddington. He has always been engaged in farming, and at present owns 116 acres of land and follows general farming. In 1860 he married Samantha, daughter of Stowell Brigham, a native of Vermont, who came to Madrid, and then removed to Canton, where he died in 1873. Mr. Abernethy and wife have had one son, Warren, who has spent eleven years of his life railroading in Illinois, but at present is engaged in farming at Waddington. He married Ida Esslinger, a native of Ohio, and they have one daughter, Dawn. In 1864 Mr. Abernethy enlisted in Company I, Ninety-first N. Y. Infantry, and served until the close of the war. In politics he is a Republican, has held the office of assessor thirteen years, and is one of the present assessors. He and wife are members of the Universalist church of Madrid.

Allen, Peter, Hammond, was born in Hammond, October 15, 1841. His father was William Allen, a Scotchman by birth, who came to America in 1818, and settled on the Bay road, Hammond. In 1865 Mr. Allen married Emma Hicks, and they have five children: William H., Erwin P., Anna E., Nellie J., and Ada R. William H. married Laura Hewitt. Mr. Allen gives intelligent attention to stock breeding in Jersey cattle, Oxforddown sheep, Cheshire hogs, and Clydesdale horses, White Plymouth Rock and White Leghorn fowls. Fine separator butter a specialty.

Allen, Alexander, Hammond, was born in Hammond, January 22, 1846. He was educated at Gouverneur Seminary, and taught school four years. He has been in mercantile business twenty-two years. Mr. Allen has been three times married, first, in 1871, to Elizabeth Battell, by whom he had three children: Roy G. and W. Clyde. In 1880 he married Elizabeth Kenyon, and in 1884 Hattie Higby, who has three children: Stephen Alexander, Emma Maude and Harold Beekwith. Mr. Allen was appointed postmaster at Chippewa Bay in 1880, and held the office until 1893. His father was William Allen, a native of Scotland, who came to America in 1818. His mother was Anna (Hoag) Allen.

Amo, Alexander, Ogdensburg, was born in Canada, October 4, 1839. He came to Ogdensburg when about fifteen years of age and engaged with Thomas Atchinson, with whom he remained two and one-half years; then for two summers he was in the employ of M. Page, father of the present firm of Page Bros., brick makers, and then for nineteen years following he faithfully served the C. L. & C. railroad. He worked in Rossean for two years in an iron foundry, at the expiration of which he bought a farm in St. Lawrence county, which he conducted for four years, and then came to Ogdensburg and started a grocery store and began speculating in cattle, etc., which occupation he followed for a number of years. Two years ago, 1891, he built the hotel which he is now conducting with the assistance of his son. Mr. Amo has four children living.

He has been a prominent member of St. John the Baptist Society for the past twenty-five years, and is much respected and esteemed.

Aitchison, Robert, Waddington, was born in Scotland, November 24, 1829. His father, James, was a native of Scotland, and there married Ellen Robson, a native of Scotland, by whom he had six sons and two daughters. In 1831 Mr. Aitchison and family came to Waddington, settling on the farm where the family of George Aitchison now resides, and there they lived and died, he October 18, 1842, and his wife May 22, 1884. Robert Aitchison was an infant when he came to Waddington. He was reared on a farm and at twenty years of age learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed most of the time, but for the last fifteen years he has been a farmer. He now owns 190 acres in Waddington and twenty acres in Madrid. His principal business is dairying, and the farms are carried on by his son-in-law, Frank Stearns, and son James. Mr. Aitchison married February 4, 1858, Mary A. Fisher, of Madrid, a daughter of Robert Fisher, and they have had two children: James and Mary E. He is a Republican and has been assessor three years. He was elected highway commissioner in 1893, also held that office one term previously. Mr. Aitchison, with John McDowell, were the commissioners to build the town hall in Waddington. He is a member of the Scotch Presbyterian church of Waddington. Mrs. Aitchison died in March, 1881.

Anstead, Alvin, Parishville, was born in Manheim, Herkimer county, August 10, 1830, a son of Jacob, a native of the same place, born June 6, 1791. The latter was a soldier under General Burgoyne in the British army, and—the father of the latter—was taken prisoner at Saratoga. He then enlisted in the American army and served three months, for which he received a pension. In 1841 Alvin Anstead came to Parishville with his father, and settled on the farm now owned by our subject. He married Elizabeth Wolever, who was born March 14, 1794, and they had seven sons and two daughters. He died September 17, 1877, and his wife March 18, 1885. Alvin was reared on a farm and educated in the St. Lawrence Academy. He was ten years old when he came to this town. His farm consists of 330 acres of fine land, and he keeps about fifty-five head of cattle. Mr. Anstead has been thrice married, first in 1869 to Lucy A. Cox, by whom he had three children: Herbert, Edna and Lucy A. Mrs. Anstead died in 1869, and he married second Mrs. Lovica Gleason, who died in April, 1889. His present wife was Mrs. Cornelia Timerman, a native of Lisbon, and a daughter of Samuel McCrea, a native of Essex county, and an early settler of Lisbon, who was in the war of 1812. Mr. Anstead is a Republican, and has been assessor six years, and for the past five years has been highway commissioner. He is a member of P. of H., No. 542, of West Parishville, and he and his wife are members of the Free-will Baptist church of that place.

Bonney, George W., Potsdam, was born in Hadley, Mass., November 23, 1825. His father was Oliver Bonney, a native of Hanover, Mass. George W. received an academic education, and at the age of about twenty went to New York to study painting. He became an artist of considerable repute. In beginning his work as a painter he first spent three weeks at Northampton, Mass., with an artist by the name of Billings, and then painted an excellent portrait of his mother, which is the original of all the

pictures of her now in the possession of the family. He spent three seasons painting in the Southern States, and in 1849 removed to Vermont, where he followed his profession till 1853. He then removed to Potsdam, and there did some painting and also conducted a boot and shoe business. After a few years he sold the latter and engaged in the clothing trade, which he conducted but a short time. Early in the sixties he established a market for the wholesale dealing in oil (the business now known as the Standard Oil Co.), and continued in this until his death April 9, 1887. He married in 1851 Helen S., daughter of Horace Wilcox, of Pawlet, Vt., and they had two children: Arthur L., cashier of the Standard Oil Company's station at Potsdam, and Mrs. Frank P. Matthews.

Baird, Robert J., Stockholm, was born in Lawrence, N. Y., November 25, 1856. He is a son of Henry Baird, who was born in Ireland in 1826. The latter emigrated to Burlington, Vt., and after two years settled on the farm in Lawrence now owned by subject. In 1872 he bought an adjoining farm in Stockholm, and there spent the remainder of his life. Mr. Baird was twice married, first to Margaret Baird, a native of Ireland, by whom he had one son and two daughters. She died in June, 1869, and he married second Sarah J. Robinson, of Madrid, N. Y., who at present resides in Stockholm with her son. Mr. Baird died November 23, 1891. Robert J. was educated in the common schools, and is a progressive farmer, owning 265 acres in Stockholm and Lawrence, and keeping thirty-five cows and six horses. He has on his farm two silos, holding fifty tons each. He makes a specialty of breeding improved Chester white swine. In politics he is a Republican, and at present holds the office of assessor. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., Winthrop Lodge, No. 620, and P. of H., of Winthrop. In 1881 our subject married Ettie A. Meacham, a native of Stockholm, and they have one child, Ernest H. Mrs. Baird is a member of the Freewill Baptist church of Ft. Jackson, N. Y. She was a school teacher, and taught eight terms before her marriage.

Ballou, Hiram H., Stockholm, was born December 12, 1845, in Stockholm. His father was Amos Ballou, a native of Crown Point, Essex county, born December 24, 1811. Amos married Delia Chilcott, a native of Crown Point, born August 1, 1812. They reared nine sons and five daughters. In 1844 Mr. Ballou and family came to Stockholm with an ox team, and settled on the farm now owned by Hiram H. Mr. Ballou was a man of great energy. He cleared his own farm, and assisted in clearing farms for his neighbors. He was a Republican in politics. His death occurred January 26, 1876, and that of his wife March 31, 1884. Hiram H. Ballou was reared on a farm and educated in the public schools. His principal occupation has been farming and dairying. He owns 212½ acres and keeps twenty-five cows. When a young man Mr. Ballou went to Wisconsin, and there followed carpentry for a short time. He spent seven years in that State, where he married November 23, 1874, Jennie E. Foster, a native of Stockholm, N. Y., and daughter of Henry Foster (son of Henry Foster, one of the early settlers of Stockholm). Mr. Ballou and wife have six children: George, Frank W., Vernie H., Hattie M., Addie D. and Ettie M. Mr. Ballou is a Republican. He is a member of P. of I. of Buckton lodge, No. 226, and he and wife are Universalists.

Brown, A. P., Fowler, was born in Pitcairn, September 16, 1846, and began cheese-making in 1884, which occupation he still follows. He had previously been a farmer. He owns the factory at Litt'e York with adjoining lands, and operates the factory himself. Mr. Brown has been twice married, first to Manie Clelland, and second to Sarah Grant. He has one son, Sherman, by his first marriage, and three children, Manie, Rose and Harold, by his second wife. Mr. Brown is of Scotch-American descent.

Bergeron, J. B., Ogdensburg. The subject of this sketch was born in Canada, January 4, 1855, and received a thorough rudimentary education in the French schools of his native place. In 1872 he came to Ogdensburg and was employed for two years at the depot. He then clerked for Gibbs about seven years and for Wilson about six years and in all of these positions acquired the confidence and esteem of his employers and gave evidence of that energy and business ability which characterize him in the conduct of his own business, in which he embarked in the year 1889. He conducts a general mercantile business at No. — Ford street, and is highly popular with his customers and the public generally. In 1882 Mr. Bergeron married Maggie Amo, and they have two bright children. Mr. Bergeron is a member of the order of St. John the Baptist, and was one of the organizers of the Ogdensburg Democratic club, of which he is a staunch supporter. He is what might fittingly be called a thorough representative of the younger circle of Ogdensburg's enterprising and leading men.

Babcock, Sheldon, Gouverneur, was born January 27, 1817, and is one of the leading farmers of Gouverneur. He came here in 1839 and in that year he married Lydia Mason, by whom he had three sons and one daughter, all deceased but one son, Frank. Mr. Babcock's father, Perry, was a native of Pittsfield, Mass., and his mother was born in Hartford, Conn., where his grandfather also lived. Our subject has been assessor of this town twenty-five years, and is the owner of 650 acres of fine dairy land.

Beach, James, Ogdensburg, was born in Canada, October 20, 1840. He received his early education in that country, after which he was located in Chateaugay for some time, and learned the shoemaker's trade. After the completion of this he returned to Canada where he worked at his trade, and in 1871 moved to Ogdensburg and engaged in following this branch of business, also gradually adding as circumstances permitted a line of boots and shoes. He married in 1865 Margaret Worsley, and they have four children. Mr. Beach is a member of the Odd Fellows Lodge, a staunch Republican, and is one of Ogdensburg's most energetic and worthy citizens.

Bailey, Joseph A. (deceased), Potsdam, was born on the Bailey homestead in Potsdam, June 5, 1818, the oldest son of Ansel and Sarah (Akin) Bailey. He was educated in the old St. Lawrence Academy, and engaged in mercantile business in company with his cousin, William S. Akin, in Cardinal, Canada. He was there eleven years and then returned to the farm where he spent the balance of his days. He died February 7, 1885. His wife was Margaret, daughter of Peter Adams of Canada, who still survives him. They had nine children, six living: Ansel, a farmer of Potsdam; Sylvester, of the American House, Norwood; Bertha, wife of Herbert Thompson of Potsdam; Hattie, wife of F. J. Higley; Eva and Anna who live at home. Mr. Bailey always took

an active interest in the Republican party, but never aspired to public office. The farm now conducted by his widow contains 160 acres of land, devoted to dairying.

Allen, Thomas, Hammond, was born in Hammond, January 28, 1839. He has been a farmer all his life and is to-day one of the largest land owners in the town. In 1867 he married Catherine Rodger, and they have two sons and two daughters: Horace, William, Mrs. Almon Chase, and Mrs. James McGregor. Mr. Allen is interested to some extent in the breeding of Holstein cattle. He is a prominent member of the Presbyterian church. His father was William Allen and his mother Annie (Hoag) Allen. They settled in Hammond in 1818.

Allen, R. T., Gouverneur, was born in Gouverneur, May 8, 1859, and began as a clerk at the age of fourteen. This he continued until 1886, in which year he married Adelaide McAllister and became associated in business with his wife's father, J. E. McAllister. In 1884 Mr. Allen established a business in North Dakota, which he conducted seven years. In 1891 he returned to Gouverneur, and has charge of the dry goods store of J. E. McAllister & Company.

Brouse, Wesley, Norfolk, was born in Dundas county, Williamsburg, Canada W., May 30, 1837. His father, Peter, was a native of Iroquois, Canada, who married Mary Bouck and had six sons and five daughters. He was a sergeant in the regular army, and he and his wife died in Canada. Wesley was educated in the common schools and married in Canada, Mary J. Henderson, a native of Ireland, and daughter of Isaac Henderson, who lived and died in Ireland. Mr. and Mrs. Brouse have had five children: John S., born in Canada, married a Miss Crander, and has two children; Wellington, born in Norfolk, an engineer running from Yellowstone Park to Livingston; May A., who resides at home; Jessie and Hessie, twins. Mr. Brouse came to Norfolk in 1860, and purchased a farm in the wilderness, having only 180 acres of cleared land. He owns 216½ acres of land and is engaged in dairying and sheep raising, having twenty-four cows. Mr. Brouse is a Republican, and has held the office of trustee in the district. He has been a member of the Good Templars, and he and wife are members of the M. E. church at Massena.

Baum, Fred E., Potsdam, was born in Potsdam, January 5, 1861, a son of Joseph H., a native of this State, born in Columbus, Columbia county, July 24, 1833. He learned the trade of harness maker and moved from his native town to the village of Pamela, Jefferson county. He was there several years and then moved to Potsdam, where he established a harness and boot and shoe store. About 1875 he gave up the harness business and gave his attention exclusively to the boot and shoe trade. He was an active member of the Universalist church, of which he was one of the founders. He was clerk of the board at the time of the building of the new edifice, and his reputation as a business man was of the best. Honorable and always courteous, he made for himself a large circle of friends, and always interested in every enterprise tending to improve the village. He was also a member of the Masonic fraternity. Mr. Baum had four children, three of whom are living: May Elizabeth, wife of C. H. Kernan, of Orient, L. I.; Schuyler L., and Fred E., the oldest son. The latter has always made his home in Potsdam. He was educated in the Normal school, and in 1885 became a

partner with his father in the shoe business. Since the latter's death, April 4, 1890, he has conducted the business alone. He married in 1888, Genie S. Dayton of Potsdam, who died December 6, 1892. Mrs. Baum, mother of our subject, died December 23, 1882.

Berry, Jno. H., Gouverneur, was born in Canada, March 4, 1862, coming to the United States with his parents when two years of age. He is a practical cheese maker, having made cheese for twelve seasons, ten of which have been spent in the Spragueville factory, which he now operates. He has taught school fourteen terms, being principal of Spragueville Graded School for two years. In 1891, Mr Berry married Miss Isabelle N. Tenney of Spragueville.

Benson, S. Ellis, Potsdam, the subject of our sketch was born in Potsdam, November 12, 1855, on the farm where he now lives, was educated in common schools, and has spent his whole life, with the exception of one year, in Manchester, N. H., on the same farm, and was the son of Ellis Benson who also was born on the same farm, August 20, 1820, and lived with his father until he reached his majority, he left the old farm to start for himself. He worked as millwright twelve years erecting numerous mills in the forests of the Northwestern States and Canada, and in his own town. Then finally purchased the old homestead of his father, and settled down and gave his whole attention to farming, and in 1854 married Harriet P., daughter of Harvey Knox, of Canton; this union was blessed with four children: S. Ellis, the subject of our sketch, being the oldest; Edmee J., widow of S. O. Loucks; Hattie J., wife of F. E. Brand, of Findlay, Ohio, and Nettie J., the youngest; Ellis Benson, father of our subject, died October 20, 1883, in Algona, Iowa, while on a visit to friends. His widow survives him and still resides on the old farm with her son, who now has a farm of 200 acres devoted to dairying, at present there are thirty-one cows and five horses. He supports the Universalist church, but is not a member. He married in 1878, Miss Martha J. McCormick, daughter of Joseph McCormick, of St. George, New Brunswick, their union has been blessed with three children; Harvey King, born June 29, 1879; Fred Charles, born May 28, 1883, and Edmee Genevieve, born July 29, 1885. Seth Benson, the grandfather of our subject, was a native of Benson, Vt., and was born in Benson, May 7, 1798. He married Sally King, daughter of Eli King, of Benson. He was married March 31, 1819, and came to Potsdam in 1820, took up a large tract of land which was a dense forest, but by hard labor and perseverance he cleared and cultivated, and by his hands and hard labor, and those of his son and grandson it has come to be one of the finest farms in the county, if not in the State.

Baldwin, Henry K., Potsdam, was born in Hinesburgh, Vt., August 4, 1825, a son of Frederick W., who was born in Connecticut in 1797. His parents moved to Vermont in 1800, where Frederick was reared and spent his life. He learned the tanner's and shoemaker's trades, which he followed a number of years and then added farming, at one time owning 700 acres of Vermont land. In 1844 he engaged in mercantile business, all three of which he followed until his death in 1876. He was thrice married; his first wife, the mother of our subject, was Amanda Bostwick. The early

life of Henry K. was spent in his native State. He was educated at Hinesburgh Academy and spent two years in partnership with his father in the mercantile business. In 1850 he moved to Potsdam, where for fourteen years he owned a farm in the eastern part of the town. In 1864 he sold this, and engaged in the grocery and meat trade in Potsdam, conducting a store for five years, and during this time gradually gaining a trade in the flour and coal business, which he made exclusive in 1869 by removing to his present location. Mr. Baldwin is an active member of the Baptist church, and has been trustee for about twenty years, being chairman of the board a good share of the time. He married in 1849, Constance A. Cobb, of Coventry, Vt., and they have had four children: Frederick W., a bookkeeper with the Standard Oil Co.; Minnie E., wife of E. B. Bayley, of Burlington, Vt.; Frank H., a partner with H. K. Baldwin & Co., and Charles E., who died very suddenly of rheumatism of the heart at the Niagara Falls House, Niagara Falls, N. Y., July 30, 1893, aged twenty-six years. He was a student of the Normal School up to the time the Potsdam sewers were put in, and having a taste and aptness for mathematics, left school to work under the engineers. From this on, promotion was rapid, and the future was hopeful. Since May 11, 1891, he worked for W. C. Johnson, now Johnson & Porter, and took charge of the engineering work, having the entire charge of the Niagara Falls sewers, electric street railways, N. Y. C. R. R. subway, and a pulp and paper mill at Niagara. Mr. Baldwin also made a survey and plans and estimates for the Buffalo Electric Light & Power Co.'s plant, which is yet to be built. He had also recently made a survey of Buffalo harbor for an enterprise not yet developed. Frank H. Baldwin was born in Potsdam, June 19, 1862, was educated in the Potsdam State Normal School, and for six years was engaged in the dry goods business, three years with J. G. Cook, and three years with H. M. Story. In 1893 he joined with his father. In 1888 he married Maud L. Moore, of Potsdam, and they have one child, William M., now in his fourth year. Mr. Baldwin is one of the village trustees, elected in 1893 on the Union ticket. He is also a member of the Fire department, in the Hook and Ladder Company.

Babcock, A. A., Ogdensburg, was born at Felts Mills, Jefferson county, September 11, 1827. His grandfather, Jeremiah, settled early in the present century in Madison county, having removed there from Rhode Island, where A. A. Babcock's father was born. The latter's name also was Jeremiah, and he was engaged until his health and age prevented, in blacksmithing. With him A. A. Babcock learned the trade, at which he worked for a number of years. Mr. Babcock eventually drifted into the hotel business, conducting a house at Black River four or five years. He then removed to Rome, where he conducted a hotel until 1855, when he came to Ogdensburg and engaged in the business of pump making, with which he has since been identified, being thoroughly acquainted with it in every department, having in his youth learned the trade of carpenter and joiner as well as blacksmith. Mr. Babcock married in 1849 Miss Sarah Treadway, and they had one son. His second wife was Miss Crittenton, and they have had seven children, five of whom are living. Mr. Babcock is a Master Mason, and enjoys the esteem of the community.

Buck, Alfred G., Potsdam, was born at Buck's Bridge in Potsdam, February 3, 1828. Isaac, grandfather of our subject and the original settler of this place, was a native of

Connecticut and came to St. Lawrence county in 1806. He was then forty-three years of age. He took up a tract of 1,300 acres in the northwestern part of Potsdam, and built a saw-mill on the banks of the Grass River. He also started a store on the west side of the river and a potash establishment, clearing land and beginning the cultivation of the soil at the same time. Orrin Buck, father of our subject was the oldest son; Isaac, died in 1841, aged seventy-eight years. Orrin always made his home at Buck's Bridge, after he came here with his father, 1806. He conducted a store here from 1838 to 1848, and then retired from mercantile business. He was born in Addison, Vt., in 1739. In 1868, Alfred established a general store on the east side of the river and in 1884, was appointed postmaster of Buck's Bridge. Mr. Buck has always been a Republican. He is a member of the Methodist church and is a steward and trustee of the society. Isaac Buck was a soldier in the Revolutionary war.

Batchelder, Benjamin F., Potsdam (deceased), was born in Danville, Vt., May 14, 1813. He was the son of a farmer, but at an early age learned cabinet making and worked in different places at his trade—St. Johnsbury, for Fairbanks & Co., at Boston for the same company and at Woodstock, Vt., where he married in 1839 Mary Rugg. In 1841 he came to Potsdam and established a furniture manufactory in company with M. Badlam, and they were the first to manufacture pianos in this part of the State. He was a Whig and afterwards a Republican, but never an office seeker. He was among the pioneers of business men of this town, and it is said of him he was too honest to become a wealthy man. He lost his buildings by fire many times, but in spite of that he prospered, and in that of more value than worldly good, the honor and respect of all who knew him. He was the father of eight children, five of whom are living. He died September 24, 1881. Henry C. Batchelder, second son of Benjamin, was born in Potsdam, October 13, 1844. He was educated at St. Lawrence Academy and taking up the trade of his father, became a partner in the business, and has charge of the manufacturing department. He is a strong Republican, but has never held political office. He married December 12, 1872. Frances A., daughter of Melissa D. Brown, of Potsdam, and they have three daughters: Mary T., Edith G., and Sue F. Mrs. Batchelder died May 14, 1892. Charles E. Batchelder, youngest son of Benjamin, was born in Potsdam, July 11, 1847. On leaving school he went into his father's factory. In 1865 he entered the employ of the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad Company for six years, as conductor. In 1871 he went to Missouri, where he was conductor on the St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad, and was so employed for three and one half years. Returning to Potsdam in 1874, he went into partnership with his father and brother in the furniture business and has ever since been a member of the firm, now having charge of the furniture store. He has served two terms as a trustee of the village, but is not an active politician. He has been treasurer of Raquette River Lodge F. & A. M., for seventeen years and of the St. Lawrence Chapter the same length of time. He is also treasurer of the Potsdam Fire Department. He married in 1876 Marion E., daughter of Norman Swift of Potsdam, and they have one son and two daughters: Anna L., Benjamin F., and Elizabeth Jane.

Bartholomew, Jerome, Madrid, was born in Waddington, November 10, 1848. The first ancestor of whom we find trace is Isaac, his grandfather, a native of Vermont, who came to this country when a young man, locating on a farm in the town of Waddington. He was a soldier in the war of 1812, and one of the earliest settlers of the county. James, father of Jerome, was the oldest son. He was born in Waddington, June 11, 1820, and has always lived in this county. He followed the blacksmith's trade for a number of years in this section, and over a year in California during the gold excitement. He is now a resident of the town of Potsdam. He married in 1845 Polly, daughter of Zarah Wells of Morley, and they had four children: Oscar, a farmer of Canton; Alma T., wife of Warren Mead of Potsdam; Mary Eugenie, and Jerome. The latter was about six years old when his parents moved into this town, and he has ever since been a resident here. He was educated in the common schools and as soon as he was old enough took up farming, which he has ever since followed. He lived with his father on the old place until twenty-four years old. In 1872 he bought a farm of 116 acres, on which he has made many valuable improvements, rebuilding the residence into a pleasant home, repairing the barns, etc. He conducts it as a dairy farm with fourteen head of cattle and selling milk to the butter factory. Mr. Bartholomew has always been an active Republican, and has been a member of the Scotch Presbyterian church of Waddington for ten years. He married March, 12, 1872, Susan, daughter of Robert and Mary (Todd) Fisher, and they have one son, George, a student of Potsdam State Normal School.

Butler, John F., Potsdam, was born in Stockholm, St. Lawrence county, October 28, 1861, a son of David, a native of Ireland, who came to this country about 1850, and died in 1883. He had six children, of whom our subject was next to the youngest. He was only three years old when his parents moved to Potsdam. He was educated in the common schools, and at eighteen years of age went with Mr. Welch to learn the jeweler's trade. In 1889 he attended Dr. Bucklin's School of Optics, graduating October 29, 1889, and since that time has been at the head of the optical department of the store. At the present time he has full charge of both jewelry and optical business, Mr. Welch, his partner, having given the care of all the business over to him. Mr. Butler married in 1889, Etta A. Bradley, of Potsdam.

Benton, Knowlton, Stockholm, was born in Stockholm, September 15, 1858. His father was Elihu Benton, a native of Stockholm, and son of Warham Benton, a native of Connecticut, born May 4, 1781. Warham Benton when a young man went to Vermont, and there married Sarah Smith, a native of that State, and had two sons and one daughter. About 1813 Mr. Benton settled on a farm in Stockholm, where he remained a short time and then went on the farm now owned by subject. Mr. Benton and wife were members of the M. E. church. He died July 25, 1874, and his wife in 1869. Elihu Benton was born in Stockholm, March 4, 1822, reared on a farm and educated in the public schools. He followed farming, and owned 300 acres. Mr. Benton was twice married, first June 6, 1848, to Fannie Perkins, by whom he had one daughter, Fannie. Mrs. Benton died October 27, 1851, and March 25, 1856, Mr. Benton married Mary A. Arquit, a native of St. Lawrence county, one of eight children of Michael and Melinda (Chubb) Arquit, of Canada and Vermont respectively. Mr. Arquit died in

Stockholm July 18, 1875, and his wife in Dickerson in 1849. Mr. Benton and wife had two children: Knowlton E. and Elon W. Mr. Benton died June 12, 1868. Mrs. Benton married for her second husband Amos Chubb, a native of Lawrence, N. Y. Mr. Chubb was a farmer and miner. He spent eighteen years in California, and died January 9, 1881. Mr. Chubb and wife had one daughter, Agnes M., who married August 2, 1893, Frank Benjamin, of Stockholm. Knowlton Benton was reared on a farm and educated in the public schools. He is a general farmer and dairyman, and owns 300 acres of land. Mr. Benton has been twice married, January 16, 1878, to Kate Gary, by whom he had two sons: George S., born June 13, 1878, and Carlton G., born September 14, 1880. Mrs. Benton died October 10, 1880, and May 2, 1888, Mr. Benton married Eva M. Fuller, a daughter of John and Justina (Perry) Fuller. Mr. Benton had two sons by his second wife, Gerald F., born August 10, 1889, and B. Lloyd, born April 9, 1891. Mr. Benton is a P. of L., Riverside Lodge, No. 166, and he and family attend and support the M. E. church.

Bristol, L. M., Ogdensburg, was born in De Peyster, July 12, 1848. He received his education at the schools there and at the Potsdam Normal School, General Curtis being among his teachers. His earlier years were spent upon a farm, his family having originally moved into this vicinity from Vermont and taken up land. L. M. Bristol came to Ogdensburg in 1887 and went into the wood business, and in 1892 took into partnership Mr. Dorgan and added coal to the commodities handled. The firm purchased an entire block to add to their facilities for handling coal and wood, and have an elegant office up town at 5 Ford street. Mr. Bristol also owns a residence at No. 22 Congress street. He married in 1875 Mariah McRorie, of Lisbon, whose father purchased the Curtis farm from the author of this work, and they have one daughter. Mr. Bristol comes from a good old American family, and worthily sustains the honorable reputation of his ancestors.

Barrows, Aaron, Potsdam, was born in Dorset, Bennington county, Vt., August 23, 1806. The father of our subject, also Aaron, is a native of Connecticut, born in Mansfield, September 28, 1775, removed to Dorset, Vt., and in 1800 married Hulda Langdon, born at Fishkill, February 9, 1774, and died October 18, 1873. She was a descendant of the old Dutch settlers of Dutchess county. Solomon Barrows, father of Aaron, was a soldier of the Revolution and was in the battle of White Plains. Our subject was the third son of six children, all deceased but one sister, Lydia Rice, of Ohio, and our subject. February 25, 1816, his parents moved into St. Lawrence county, locating in Canton. After leaving school he taught for seven winters and in the summers worked at cabinet making, a trade he followed until 1849, when he engaged in mercantile business at Crary's Mills, where he has ever since conducted a store. For six years he bought produce for Proctor & Wood on joint account, and handled from twenty to twenty-seven thousand dollars worth of butter, cheese, etc., per year. He has been the Postmaster of Crary's Mills for thirty years and justice of the peace nine years, was also school inspector for several years and school commissioner. He was a Democrat until the war broke out, and has since been a Republican. He married, January 8, 1835, Emeline, daughter of William Boyden, of Canton, one of its earliest settlers. They have had three children, all deceased. Mrs. Barrows died December 25, 1892, at

the advanced age of 80 years. His oldest daughter, Amelia, married Russell S. Elmer, and died June 11, 1870, and they had one daughter, who died in 1869, aged seven months.

Bowhall, William, Canton, was born in Denmark, Lewis county, N. Y., February 6, 1815. He commenced the trade of miller at eleven years of age, and has been engaged in the business sixty-seven years. He came to the town of Fowler in this county in 1823, and ran the mill at Hailesborough. He next went into the mill at Marshville in the town of Hermon. He next came to Canton and ran the mill at Morley, and from there to the mill at Madrid and ran that mill sixteen years. He then came to Canton and ran a grist-mill three years for Lucius Moody, leased a mill at Norfolk one year, then sold out and went to Waddington on the St. Lawrence and ran those two mills seventeen years for Proctor & Wood and then came to Canton, and has run this mill for eight years. He married Phoebe Kinney, and they have had four children: Harriet, Caroline, Juliette and Ralph D., who died April 29, 1893.

Barker, Harvey, Canton, was born in the town of Gouverneur, December 30, 1827. He is a son of Nathan Barker who was born March 14, 1797, in the town Sandisfield, Berkshire county, Mass., and located in Gouverneur in 1825. He went into the woods and took up a wild lot, cleared and improved it, and lived there on that farm until 1860, then moved into the town of De Kalb where he lived until his death, August 14, 1880, aged 53 years and five months. He was a deacon of the Baptist church at Richville. Harvey Barker was a trustee of the Baptist church of Canton for twenty-four years in succession. He has been deacon of this church for about fifteen years. He married Jane Curriston, who died June 8, 1875, leaving seven children: Nathan C., Frank H., Emma M., Judson E., Edson I., Nellie J., and Ida B., Lella J. having died October 7, 1862. Edson I. died August 29, 1878, aged ten years. Harvey Barker married second, December 25, 1873, Mrs. Lydia J. Leach, daughter of Luther Drake. Nathan Barker married, September 11, 1822, Sally Wheeler, and they had ten children, of whom Harvey is the fourth child. Moses Barker is the fifth child, is a Baptist minister having served several churches in this State, among which are the Baptist churches of Adams, Friendship, Canton and Dannsville. He has now a position in the World's Fair. His wife, Ellen M. Barker, is one of the lady managers in the World's Fair. Matilda, the sixth child of Nathan Barker, was a teacher ten years in North Carolina, and a missionary there one year. She died on the field in Ralph, North Carolina, September 26, 1880, aged 49 years and six months.

Barnes, E. S., Gouverneur, was born in Gouverneur, December 24, 1814. He was educated in the Gouverneur Academy and taught school for twenty-five terms, including district, graded schools, and academies. Mr. Barnes has spent about fifteen years in mercantile lines. He married Lucretia Allen in 1842, and their children are: first, Erwin H. Barnes, (deceased), after whom Barnes Post, G. A. R., of Gouverneur, is named. Erwin H. Barnes belonged to Co. D., 16th N. Y. Vols.; was wounded at Gaines Mills near Richmond; taken a prisoner to Libby prison and died six weeks after of his wound in Philadelphia hospital, having been exchanged two weeks previous; second, Lucretia M., (deceased), wife of Geo. P. Taitt; third, Celia E., wife of A. E.

Smith; fourth, Louisa Anna, (deceased), wife of Frank L. Cox. Mr. E. S. Barnes has been school commissioner and superintendent of schools for a number of years. His father, Rockwell Barnes, was one of the pioneers of this part of the country and was a commissioned officer in the war of 1812, and was a leading mechanic in his day.

Barber, Luman M., Canton, dairy and grain farmer, owns 103 acres of land, and also keeps an apiary, shipping his honey to the Boston market. He is a son of Col. Henry Barber, who was sheriff of St. Lawrence county, also deputy United States marshal eight years. He was recruiting officer during the Rebellion. He was born in Barkhamsted, Litchfield county, Conn., in 1805 and came with his father and settled here in 1807. He was a member of the assembly in 1847. His father, Zimri Barber, married Thankful Wilcox, and their children were: Zimri, jr., Lucy, Vastie, Violet, Jason, Gideon and Henry, who was afterwards member of assembly. He married Eunice White, and they had these children: Silas W., Luman M., Clarrissa and Henry Barber jr., Thomas, H. B., Eunice M., and Mary A., of whom only Luman survives. Luman M. Barber married Flora L. Clark, and they have these children: Thomas H., Osman L., Carlton J. and Stanley Barber.

Barber, Ira, Canton, was born in Canton, a son of Gideon Barber a native of Connecticut, who settled in this town with his father, Zimri Barber, in 1806. Gideon Barber married Lovina White, and they had these children: Alvin, Darius, Mary, Ira, Cornelia and Betsey. He married second Polly Morrill, and had two daughters, Alice and Ella. Ira Barber married Sarah A. Wilson, who died October 1, 1886. Mr. Barber has made a specialty of bee keeping, and ships his honey twenty pounds in a case. He began this business in 1852 with four colonies and in 1857 had 120, all from the four swarms with which he commenced. He keeps at present about 150 swarms of Italian bees. He has been one of the town auditors for two years. He is known among the bee fraternity of this country and Canada as the high temperature winterer of bees, and was the first to demonstrate to a certainty that bees can be wintered in a temperature of heat from 65 to 90 degrees, and come out in spring in the best possible condition, after a confinement of five or six month in cellar.

Bailey, Hollis Hovey, Potsdam, was born in the town of Irasburg, Vt., January 14, 1843, a son of Levi Bailey, who was a native of Massachusetts, born in Newburyport in 1800, and immigrated with his parents to Vermont when only a lad. He died in Vermont, in 1845. The mother of our subject, Margaret Achsah Ainsworth, was also a native of Vermont, and they had four children, of which Hollis, is the second son. The early life of our subject was spent in his native State. He was educated in the common schools and at twenty-two years of age took up bookkeeping, being employed in a lumber office two years. The spring of 1867 he went west for the Fairbanks Scale Co., traveling one year through Michigan and Indiana, and was nine years the bookkeeper in their branch office at St. Louis. In 1877 he came to this county, locating in the village of Norwood where he was in the employ of the Norwood Lumber Co., and at the assignment of the company in 1883, he was appointed manager by the receiver, and when the Norwood Manufacturing Co. took possession he remained with them. February 17, 1890, he was appointed by President Harrison postmaster at

Norwood, a position he still holds. Mr. Bailey served in the war of the Rebellion, enlisting August 6, 1862, in Company F, Eleventh Regiment Vermont Infantry, and served until the close of the war. His regiment was with the Army of the Potomac and was at the great battles of Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor, and Petersburg. At the last named in June, 1864, Mr. Bailey was taken prisoner while with a detail of fifty men, forty-eight of whom were taken prisoners and only seven lived to reach home. As one of this number Mr. Bailey served six months in Andersonville and other prisons, and on his return March 16, 1865, was made second lieutenant of his company. Mr. Bailey has been a member of the Masonic fraternity twenty-seven years, and a member of the I. O. O. F., six years. He married in 1865, Julia K., daughter of John W. Mason of Irasburg, Vt., by whom he has had thirteen children, seven now living. He is also a member of Luther Priest Post, No. 167, G. A. R., past commander.

Bowen, David H., Ogdensburg, was born in Chester, England, April 4, 1827. He received an education in the schools of Chester, and came to this country in 1842. Possessing a musical temperament he cultivated it and soon became identified with numerous musical enterprises and organizations, and besides following his regular occupation, painting, was leader of the Ogdensburg band, etc. August 29, 1863, he became leader of the Brigade Band, Third Brigade, Second Division, Twelfth Army Corps, and served until the end of the late war. He was mustered out in Bladensburg, Maryland, June 12, 1865. Returning to Ogdensburg he again followed painting and became also, professor of dancing, having during the past forty-six years conducted the leading dancing schools of St. Lawrence and adjoining counties. Professor Bowen married in 1847, Miss C. Sharpstein, by whom he has two sons, both living. In 1869 he married second Mrs. G. A. Turnbull. Mr. Bowen is one of the oldest Knight Templar Masons in St. Lawrence, Jefferson and Franklin counties. He is also an Odd Fellow, member of the G. A. R., etc. He has served as alderman of this city for four years, and as mayor pro tem.

Berry, William C., Ogdensburg, was born in Ogdensburg, July 12, 1857. After leaving school he was engaged in the grocery and meat business for a number of years and in 1887 became identified with the liquor traffic, and now possesses the most elegant establishment engaged in this branch of commerce in this city. Mr. Berry's family are among the oldest residents of this State, having settled at Keysville near Plattsburg over half a century ago. He is a member of the Catholic church. Mr. Berry is one of Ogdensburg's most respected young business men.

Brown, N. E., Gouverneur, was born in Vermont in 1852, and came to Gouverneur in January, 1878. He began as a clerk for seven years, was a partner in the business firm of Gaddis & Brown five years, and on May 1, 1891, the partnership of Brown & Beardslie, still existing, was formed. In 1878 Mr. Brown married Lephia J. Martin. He is an Odd Fellow, and a member of the Baptist church, and a prominent Mason.

Barnes, George, B., D. D. S., Gouverneur, was born in Fowler, August 13, 1854, and began dentistry in 1874. He graduated in 1879, and began practice here in the same year. In 1880 he married Anna M. Cushman. Dr. Barnes' father was Franklin Barnes, also a native of Fowler. His mother was Belinda Picket. The Pickets were also an

old family in the town of Fowler. Dr. Barnes and his wife are members of the Methodist church, and he is a Prohibitionist.

Billings, A. B., Gouverneur, was born in Vermont, March, 15, 1825, but has resided in Gouverneur for thirty-five years. He has been connected with farming all his life, and owns 240 acres of land. In 1849 he married Ann, daughter of Nathan Hills, of Gouverneur. After marriage they settled in the wilds of Wisconsin for six years; then returned to this place, Gouverneur, and settled on a farm in the north part of the town. At this time they reside in the village of Gouverneur. The Billings family were among the first settlers in Connecticut, and came over in the *Mayflower*. Mr. Billings' father took part in the war of 1812.

Bliss, Oliver, Potsdam, was born in Wilmington, Essex county, August 20, 1838, a son of Ezra, a native of Vermont who came to this State. The paternal ancestry has been traced back to the tenth century. The mother of Oliver, Harriet Boothe, was also a native of Vermont. They were the parents of six children, five now living. Ezra died May 4, 1892, aged eighty-one years. Oliver's parents moved to this county and located in Pierpont. After leaving school he worked as clerk until 1862. September 12, 1862, he enlisted in the Ninety-second N. Y. Vol. Inf., and served until June 18, 1865, being in the battles of Cold Harbor, siege of Petersburg and siege of Fort Anderson, Newburn, N. C., March 14, 1863. The last two years of his army service were as steward for the Medical Department of the Ninety-second Regiment and in Officers Temporary Hospital, Point of Rocks, Va. After his return home he spent a few months clerking, and then began the study of dentistry with Dr. W. W. Best, with whom he studied and practiced for three years. In April, 1868, he opened an office for himself, and has now been twenty-five years engaged in dentistry; for seven years in Hermon, and the balance of the time in Potsdam. The doctor is a member of the Universalist church, of which he is trustee and deacon. He married in 1869 Cornelia A. Turner, of Potsdam, and they have one daughter, Anna Lillian.

Brouse, Jacob, Norfolk, was born in Williamsburg, Canada, in 1831. His father was Peter Brouse. Jacob came to Norfolk when a young man, and married Sarah, daughter of Julius Grant, by whom he had four sons and a daughter. J. Peter was reared on a farm and educated in the common schools. He and his brother John now own one hundred acres of land, and keep a dairy of eleven cows. John W. was born in Norfolk in 1860, was reared on a farm and educated in the common schools. He married Alice, daughter of Alonzo Gibson, of Norfolk. Mr. Brouse and brother are both Republicans, and John W. is a member of P. and I. No. 167, of Norfolk. The third child of Jacob Grant was Benson J., born in 1862, and at present living in Agawam, Mass. He is engaged with the Weston & Smith Gun Works. Sarah J. Brouse died aged two years, and one son died in infancy. Jacob Brouse was a lumberman in an early day, but his chief occupation was farming. He owned 130 acres of land, and was a Republican in politics. He and his wife were members of the M. E. church.

Bradish, John, Ogdensburg, was born in Ogdensburg, January 8, 1859. He learned the trade of cigarmaker, and has for the past two years conducted a manufactory de-

voted to that branch of industry, giving employment to four or five assistants. His goods reach all parts of this county. Mr. Bradish married Miss C. Egan of this city, and they have four children.

Bonney, Oliver E., Potsdam, was born in Hadley, Hampshire county, Mass., December 7, 1823, a son of Oliver, a native of Hanover, Plymouth county, Mass. The grandfather, Oliver, was also a native of Plymouth county. The father of our subject was born in June, 1790, and served in the war of 1812. He learned the cabinetmaker's trade, and also worked at house and bridge building, and during the latter years of his life was a farmer. He represented his town in the Lower House of the Massachusetts Legislature in 1832 and 1833. He married Betsey F. Hayward, of West Bridgewater, Mass., and they had eleven children, only two of whom are living. Dr. Franklin Bonney, of Hadley, Mass., (where he has practiced medicine for forty-five years,) is a graduate of Dartmouth Medical College. The early life of our subject was spent in his native State. He learned the printer's trade at Amherst, Mass., and at twenty-two years of age had charge of a printing office in Boston, but his health failing, he took to agriculture. He was in trade from 1859 until 1865 in different towns in Massachusetts, and in 1865 moved to Potsdam, where he established a crockery and grocery store on the corner of Market and Elm streets. He was fourteen years in that location, and in 1879 moved to his present place on Market street, where he has continued in the same trade and added the buying of butter and cheese. He also deals in coal. Mr. Bonney is a staunch Republican. He has been an elder of the Presbyterian church for many years. He married March 5, 1850, Lucy A. Judd, of South Hadley, Mass., and they have two children: Edmund J., who is in the insurance business at Watertown, N. Y.; and Joseph P., a partner in the store at Potsdam. One other child, Joseph P., died in Massachusetts before their removal to New York State.

Buttolph, James S., Potsdam, was born on a farm in Potsdam, January 9, 1838. He received his education in common school and St. Lawrence Academy. Son of Abyram, a native of Vermont, born in New Haven, April 24, 1803. His early life was spent in his native State. He was educated in the common schools, and married October 15, 1826. Immediately after his marriage he moved into St. Lawrence county, first settling on a farm in the town of Hopkinton, when that town was a wilderness. He lived there but a few years and then bought a farm of 175 acres in Potsdam. In 1840 he moved to West Stockholm, where he engaged in the manufacture of forks and hoes, employing from thirty to forty hands. He found a market for the product through Northern New York and Canada, and shipped large quantities to Ohio, Indiana and the west. He was engaged in manufacturing about fifteen years, and gave it up to return to farming. He had previously, in 1844, bought a farm, where he then moved and by purchase increased the size to 200 acres. Mr. Buttolph was a Republican, and a member of the Congregational church. His wife was Betsey, daughter of Gideon Sprague, a native of Connecticut, but at that time residents of Vermont, and they had five children, of whom only our subject survives. At the breaking out of the war he was the earliest to enlist. October 10, 1861, he enlisted in the Ninety-second Regiment N. Y. Vol., was first lieutenant Company C., and served with them ten months, being through the Peninsula campaign. He resigned on account of poor health, Aug-

ust 1, 1862, and returned to the farm. In 1879 he was elected highway commissioner of the town and filled the office two years. He is a member of Chapter Luther Priest Post G. A. R., No. 167, and also Potsdam Grange, No. 39. He has been twice married. November 1, 1864, he married Martha J. Burnham of Potsdam, daughter of James and Hannah (Gillett) Burnham, and they had two children: James A., and Linnie May. Mrs. Buttolph died July 24, 1883, and he married second in 1888, Kate E., daughter of John and Jane (Tiernan) Barry of Massena. They have one child, Azel Mary, born November 20, 1890.

Baldwin, G. S., Lisbon, was born in Oswegatchie, March 12, 1843. He was liberally educated in the schools of Ogdensburg, after which for nine years he was engaged in mercantile pursuits. In 1884 he was elected on the Republican ticket to the office of town clerk of Lisbon, to which he has since been continuously re-elected. He is also secretary and treasurer of the Lisbon Center cheese factory. Mr. Baldwin married in 1876 Amelia Armstrong, and they have three children: Stella, aged sixteen; Mabel aged eleven, and Merrill, aged six. Mr. Baldwin is a thoroughly energetic, unobtrusive and liberal gentleman, who enjoys the marked respect and esteem of the entire community.

Among the pioneer families who settled in Lisbon town, prominent mention must be accorded to the Baldwins. Eleazer Baldwin, a native of Bennington county, Vt., came to Lisbon in 1802, and took up 260 acres of land near Lisbon Center. There he lived to a good old age, engaged in agricultural pursuits. His son, Thomas Baldwin, kept the old farm and followed the same occupation. George Baldwin, subject of sketch, was a son of Thomas, and inherited from him 100 acres of land, a part of the old homestead. He was born in 1811, and has always been engaged in farming up to his retirement, and he still owns the old farm. He has been twice married. His first wife was Alma Byington, whom he married in 1841, and sometime after her decease he again married (1866) Margaret Gara. He has no children. Mr. Baldwin has always been a prominent factor in the material welfare of the town, and has held several local town offices, as also did his father and grandfather. He is among the very few old residents of Lisbon who were born in this town and always lived here, and attended a dinner at Lisbon Center in 1893 in honor of the dozen or so remaining oldest living "Lisbon Boys," at which meeting he suggested that the occasion be perpetuated by an annual jollification so long as there were remaining members. He is much esteemed and respected by all. His father, Thomas Baldwin, was a surveyor and did the surveying for the people settling in the town of Lisbon for many years; he was also captain of the militia in the year 1812; he was called in the draft that was made in that year or the next to protect the city of Ogdensburg.

Benton, Joseph, Heuvelton, father of the subject of this sketch, was a native of Vermont, where the Benton family lived for many years. He came to St. Lawrence county in 1842, and located at Canton, when his son was a child, and engaged in contracting and building. He also owned the saw-mills near the brick shops, and afterward purchased a farm. He raised a family of ten children, eight of whom are living. S. S. Benton was born in Vermont, October 14, 1838. After leaving the farm he taught

school for twenty-nine terms, after which he engaged in mercantile business, with which he is yet identified, owing a general grocery establishment in Heuvelton.

Blodgett, James B., Fowler, was born in Fowler, March 5, 1836, and has resided in that town nearly all his life. He married Amanda M. Kitts, daughter of Archibald A. Kitts, and their children are Jennie L., Jessie B., and Maude A., also Frank B. and Fred E., who died in early childhood. His father was F. J. J. Blodgett, his grandfather, Samuel Blodgett. Mr. Blodgett enlisted in the regiment known as Scott's 900, afterwards known as Eleventh New York Cavalry, in 1862, and served until close of war. He is a member of Barnes Post 156, G. A. R. Mr. Blodgett has for many years taught vocal music in his own and neighboring towns. His present occupation is farming.

Brown, Le Roy S., Lisbon Centre, was born at Wells, Hamilton county, March 11, 1854. He received an education in the schools of that vicinity, after which he clerked for Wm. Burnhams & Sons, seven years. He then entered the establishment of E. Spalding, of Boston, as book-keeper, with whom he remained one year, and was also in the same position for a like period in the house of Thos. E. Proctor, of Boston. He then established a mercantile concern in Colton in conjunction with E. Butler, which he conducted for two years, and finally in connection with S. D. Butler established his present store in Lisbon Centre about eleven years ago, and during the past seven years has been sole proprietor. He was appointed postmaster of the village under President Harrison, which position he still occupies. Mr. Brown married in 1881 Anna L. McGary, and they have three children.

Baum, James N., Potsdam, was born in the town of Manheim, Herkimer county, April 20, 1836. Jacob Baum, the father of James N., was a native of Herkimer county. He was one of a family of ten children, born in 1802. He was reared in the county of his birth, educated in the common schools and took up farming. He married Mary, daughter of Joseph Lepper, of Daunbe, Herkimer county, and they were the parents of eight children, five of whom are living: Amos, a banker of Watertown, Wis.; Oliver, a farmer of Marathon, Cortland county; Mrs. Martha McVean, of Marathon; Mrs. Barbara Baker, of Auburn; and James N. James was only about a year old when his parents moved into Jefferson county, and settled in the town of Leray, where our subject was reared and educated in the common schools and Theresa High School. In 1856 the family moved to Marathon, Cortland county, where Jacob Baum died the same year. James made his home in that county, engaged in the mercantile business for fourteen years. In 1872 he came to St. Lawrence county, buying a farm in the towns of Potsdam and Stockholm, where he has a vast farm of 300 acres, devoted to dairying and the cultivation of hay and grain. He has now sixty head of stock, and the milk produced is taken to Hewittville butter factory. Mr. Baum has always taken an active interest in politics, and while in Cortland county was town clerk of Freetown. Mr. Baum has been twice married, first in 1860, to Nancy Squires, of Marathon, and had one daughter, Elma, who died December 27, 1883, at twenty-one years of age. Mrs. Baum died August 13, 1868, and he married his second wife in February, 1871, Delia, daughter of Isaac Ellis, and widow of Henry Allen. They have three children: Lovisa, Alida and Edwin Ellis. A daughter of

Mrs. Baum, Bertha Lovisa Allen, a teacher in Westchester county, makes her home with Mr. Baum. The beautiful residence of Mr. Baum was erected in 1883.

Bartell, W. V., Morristown, was born in the town of Morristown, August 6, 1823, and after receiving a common school education taught school for fourteen consecutive terms. He then took up farming until 1865, when he moved to Brier Hill and entered the mercantile business. After spending twelve years there he returned to Morristown village. He served the town as justice of the peace for twenty years, also filled other offices in town, and was chosen one of the directors of the Morristown and Black River R. R., serving as such until its consolidation with the U. and B. R. R. R. Mr. Bartell married in 1852 Martha Robinson of Vermont, by whom he had one son and two daughters. His wife died in 1858, and in 1860 he married Pures I. Long, who died September 20, 1892, and by her he had two daughters, Bessie E. and Mary Gertrude. His father, James Bartell, and his grandfather were both natives of Massachusetts.

Bradly, Oral, Norfolk, was born in Williston, Vt., June 15, 1800. He came to Norfolk when a young man, being one of the early settlers of the town. Here he married Mella Elms, by whom he had six children, Fordyce G., Celia, Adelaide, Delia E., Angelia and George M., all of whom he survived, with the exception of the first mentioned. Mr. Bradley was the first to engage in business at East Norfolk, where he bought a tract of land and built a saw mill. During his residence in the town he was foremost in encouraging local improvements and it was mainly through his efforts that the present town hall was erected. He held the offices of highway commissioners and justice of the peace, besides filling other positions of trust. His wife died in 1871, and after a few years he went to Chicago, where he resided with his son, F. G. Bradley, till his death in March, 1891.

Bailey, Sylvester S., Potsdam, was born on his present farm, November 10, 1831. Ansel Bailey, father of subject, was a native of Massachusetts, born in Chesterfield, April 8, 1781, came here when a young man and took up a large tract of land, that has ever since been in the hands of the family. The mother of our subject was Sarah Akin, a native of Vermont, born in Ferrisburg. Ansel Bailey had seven children, three of whom are living: Sarah, widow of John A. Carman of Iroquois, Ontario; Julia A. Bailey of Potsdam; and Sylvester S. Ansel Bailey died August 24, 1853. The whole life of our subject was spent on the homestead farm. He was educated in the old St. Lawrence Academy and took up farming. He has here a beautiful home with a farm of 156 acres, which is devoted to dairying. Mr. Bailey has always taken a great interest in politics. He is a member of the Presbyterian church of Canton. He married in 1862, Esther, daughter of Thomas Marshall, a farmer of Lisbon, who has since died.

Bolton, Thomas H., Stockholm, was born in Madrid, N. Y., March 25, 1840. His father was James Bolton, a native of Northumberland county, England, born March 20, 1795. He was the son of a land holder of England and had three brothers and two sisters. He and his brothers had to oversee the business of their father. James Bolton was a merchant in England for some years and also owned stage routes. He was a man of good education. He married in England Jane Harrison, a native of Newcastle-on-Tyne. They had a family of three sons and five daughters. About 1836 Mr.

Bolton and family came to Madrid. He afterward came to Stockholm, and here lived until his death, which occurred August 4, 1862, and his wife died in May, 1871. Thomas H. Bolton was reared on a farm and educated in the common schools and Potsdam Academy. Mr. Bolton is a natural musician and has studied with Professor Thurston and Professor Morgan of New York city, and has attended the best institutes and conventions in Northern New York. He has also studied in Davenport, Ia., taking private lessons and doing institute work. He followed teaching vocal music exclusively for three years. While in Davenport he was engaged in insurance business three years. He then came to Norwood, N. Y., where he was engaged for three years in the same business, representing at one time sixteen of the leading companies in this country and in England. In 1878 Mr. Bolton went to Chicago and engaged in insurance business four and one-half years, representing the American Insurance Company of Chicago. He was located for some time in Springfield, Ill., and had the collecting of several counties for the American Insurance Company of Chicago. While in Springfield he was made the superintendent of agents for the Forest City Insurance Company, and remained with them seven years. He was then appointed special agent of the German Insurance Company, and after two years came to Buckton, N. Y., and now resides on his farm at that place. He purchased thirty-eight acres of his father and has added to it until he now owns 195 acres and fine buildings. In 1863 Mr. Bolton married Rosina C. Schellenger, daughter of Daniel E. Schellenger, a native of Vermont, who came to Stockholm when a young man. His wife was Caroline Scott by whom he had two children, now living. Mr. Schellenger died in 1888 and his wife in April, 1893. To Mr. Bolton and wife have been born the following children: Malcolm C., who died in infancy; Malcolm V., a resident of Cedar Rapids, Ia., engaged as bookkeeper for the order of Railroad Conductors in Granby Block, No. 56 Third avenue. The youngest son is Thomas H., who is at home. Mr. Bolton is a Democrat in politics. He is a member of Elk lodge, No. 577. F. & A. M., of Nicholville, N. Y. He and his wife are members of the M. E. church.

Bloss, Albro E., Parishville, was born on the farm he now owns. He is a son of Elvin W., a son of Samuel, who lived in Parishville, as also did his father, Aaron. Elvin W. was born September 30, 1806, in Plainfield, N. H., and came to Parishville about 1838. He married Mercy A., daughter of Isaac Russell, an early settler of Parishville, where he died. Elvin and wife had three children, two now living. He died May 25, 1893, and his wife now lives on the old homestead. Albro E. Bloss was reared on a farm and received a good education. He has always been a farmer and owns the homestead place of 272 acres, keeping a dairy of twenty cows. April 3, 1893, Mr. Bloss bought the Lockwood starch factory at Allen's Falls and is now engaged in the manufacture of shingles and wooden novelties. He married Mary E. Hatch, a native of Vermont, by whom he had one child who died in infancy. Mrs. Bloss died November 1, 1891. Mr. Bloss is a Republican in politics and attends and supports the Wesleyan church.

Callaghan, Peter, Ogdensburg, was born in Ireland, August 15, 1837. He came to this country in 1856 and engaged in blacksmithing. In 1867 he started in business for himself and gradually worked up into his present business of carriage dealing and horse

supplies. He married in 1855 Bridget Kelly of Ogdensburg and they have had seven children, four of whom are living. Mr. Callaghan is a self-made man, is careful and painstaking in his business affairs, attends and supervises all details, and is considered a good substantial citizen.

Carpenter, Adam F., Morristown, was born at Russia, Herkimer county, N. Y., September 18, 1817. His father moved to Morristown in 1824. He came on September 18, 1831, learned the trade of carpenter and joiner, worked at same until April, 1839, when he went to Charleston, W. Va., from there through Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama and Georgia to Tallahassee and Jacksonville, Fla., from there to Charleston, S. C., then to New York city and home. He resumed work at his trade until July, 1862, when he enlisted in Co. B, 142d Regiment, N. Y. Volunteer Infantry, and served three years in the Army of the Potomac in front of Petersburg and Richmond, Va., at Fort Fisher, Wilmington and Raleigh, N. C., where the regiment was mustered out and sent home by way of City Point, Va., and New York city. After the war he resumed work at his trade and followed it several years. He is now unable to do hard work by reason of sun strokes and fever while in the service, and loss of sight of right eye and deafness since. He was postmaster under President Fillmore and is now president of the village, also of school board, and has been adjutant of G. A. R. post No. 415, department of New York. Mr. Carpenter married Ellen J. Griffiths on May 3, 1842. They have five children, Willis F., Henry C., Charlotta A., Emily C. and Alice C. He is in his seventy-seventh year and his wife in her seventy-third.

Chartrand, George, Ogdensburg, was born in Canada, February 11, 1832. He came to Ogdensburg in 1850 and followed the cooper business for eight years, then entered the liquor business with which he has since been successfully identified. He has been twice married, and has five children. Mr. Chartrand's establishment is located on the corner of River and Commerce streets, where he is assisted by competent help. Mr. Chartrand was one of the founders of St. John the Baptist Society in Ogdensburg.

Cook, W. J., Ogdensburg, was born in Ogdensburg, August 3, 1850. He began his apprenticeship at the meat business with J. B. Armstrong in 1861, and worked for him until 1876; he then started business for himself, which he has since conducted very successfully, doing the leading business in this line in the city, having as his patrons all of the leading hotels in Ogdensburg as well as the leading families. He was for a time steward of the Palmer House, Chicago, and is thoroughly versed in every department of his line of business. Mr. Cook married Jennie Green, and they have one child, a boy of fourteen. Mr. Cook is Sir Knight and Odd Fellow and a thorough business man, and is much respected.

Clark, Richard, Waddington, was born in Waddington, August 20, 1840. His father, James, was a native of Poughkeepsie, and when a young man came to Waddington. His wife was Sarah Lard, of Brattleboro, Vt., by whom he had five children. Mr. Clark died in 1842, and his wife in 1891. Richard Clark was reared and educated in Waddington; 1862 he enlisted in Co. D., 11th N. Y. Cavalry, and

served until the close of the war. Farming has been his life occupation and he owns 105 acres of land and keeps a dairy of sixteen cows. He is a Republican, and he and family are members of the Congregational church of Waddington. He married in Lawrenceville, N. Y., March 7, 1888, Emma Patten, by whom he has one daughter, Bertha, and one son, Leslie. Mr. Clark is a member of the G. A. R.

Curtis, Lyman P., Stockholm, was born in Canada, May 12, 1824. He is a son of Crosby Curtis, a native of New Jersey. The latter when a young man went to Chazy, N. Y., and there married Anna Baxter, by whom he had two sons and four daughters. After the death of Mrs. Curtis, Mr. Curtis married second Jemima Whitcomb. In 1857 Mr. Curtis settled on a farm in Stockholm, and afterwards emigrated to Ohio, where he died. Lyman P. Curtis was reared on a farm and educated in the common schools. He married Clara L. Graves, a native of Stockholm, and daughter of John and Patty (Smith) Graves, natives of Vermont. They have six children: Henry C., Alice A., Alma A., Edgar E., Anna A., and Enoch N. In 1861 Mr. Curtis enlisted in the 60th N. Y. Vols., Co. I., and served fourteen months. He is a Republican, and a member of the G. A. R. Gibson Post. Mrs. Curtis is a member of the Wesleyan Methodist church of Brookdale.

Crossman, W. R., Gouverneur, was born in Macomb, June 8, 1870, and was educated at Elmdale. He rents a fine farm of 112 acres. In November, 1891, he married Luetta, daughter of Newell Thayer, and they have one child, Florence G. Mr. Crossman's father, Sylvester, lives at Elmdale. W. K. Crossman is an unusually intelligent and enterprising young man, and has a bright future ahead of him.

Capron, E. B., Ogdensburg, is a native of this State and has resided in this city for the past fifteen years. In 1887 he purchased the Oswegatchie Hotel, which he has since most successfully conducted. This hotel contains thirty-five rooms, and is filled up with all modern conveniences, the office and bar being especially fine. Mr. Capron is married and has one child. He has been eminently successful in the business.

Charlton, John, Waddington, was born in Waddington, June 11, 1839. His father was Laurence, son of Edward Charlton, a native of Ireland and an early settler of Waddington, where he lived and died. Laurence Charlton was born in Ireland, May 1, 1797, came to Waddington early in life and assisted in building the dam across the St. Lawrence river between Ogden's Island and Waddington Village. He married Margaret Hodge, a native of Edinburgh, Scotland, by whom he had two sons and three daughters. Mr. Charlton was a farmer and purchased the land now owned by our subject. He was a Republican, and he and wife were members of the Presbyterian church. He died in 1872, and his wife in 1880. John Charlton was reared and educated in the town of Waddington; except nine months in California, he has been a farmer. Mr. Charlton has traveled extensively in the Western States. He married Maria, daughter of James Clark, in 1858, and they have had seven children: Sarah A., (deceased), Margaret, Josephine, Gertrude A., Lawrence E., Jennie M., Carrie F. Mr. Charlton is a Republican, and he and wife are members of the M. E. church of Waddington.

Coughlin, D. J., Gouverneur, was born in Ontario, May 6, 1865, but came over to this country early in life, and has always been a popular hotel-keeper. He came to Gouverneur in 1888. In March, 1892, he married Lena Riddlespraker of Lewis county. Mr. Coughlin is a strong Democrat, and a genial as well as successful business man.

Crosby, Samuel Thompson, Potsdam, was born on a farm in the town of Madrid, near Potsdam, August 18, 1839, son of Henry, a native of Ireland, born in Belfast, December 25, 1806, and came to this country when twenty years of age. He first located on a farm in the town of Madrid, where he resided until 1850, when he bought a farm of 132 acres in Potsdam, where he died August 20, 1875. He married in Madrid in 1833, Mary, daughter of George Morgan, one of the early settlers of Potsdam, and had eight children, six of whom are still living: Catherine, wife of Brainard Hall, of Madrid; Julia, wife of Abraham Loomis, of Norwood; Henry G., of Cazenovia, Kent county, Mich.; Thomas, who lives on the old homestead; Ellen, wife of Darwin Hall, of Lake Park, Iowa; and Samuel T. Mrs. Crosby still lives on the old homestead, aged eighty years. Samuel lived on his parents' farm until he was twenty-four years of age. His first business venture was made in Somerset, Niagara county, where he was employed on a farm for over four years. After spending a year in Michigan in 1868, he bought a farm of 110 acres on the Ogden tract, where he has erected a beautiful residence. He conducts this as a dairy farm, with twenty head of cattle and three horses. He married in 1873 Angeline, daughter of Enoch Hibbard, of Adrian, Mich., and they have two sons: Henry Enoch, now in his seventeenth year; and Ernest Samuel, now in his ninth year. Mr. Crosby and family are members of the Seven Day Adventist's Church Society of Buck's Bridge. Besides this farm Mr. Crosby owns the old Sylvenus Ellis farm on the Canton road of 111 acres, which he leases.

Carpenter, H. D., Norfolk, was born in Orange, Orange county, Vt., December 7, 1819. His father was Jesse Carpenter, a native of Plainfield, N. H. He was reared on a farm and educated in the common schools. He went to Corinth, Orange county, Vt., with his parents when a boy. His parents were Jesse and Percis Carpenter, and they had ten children, seven sons and three daughters, of whom Jesse was the oldest. Mr. Carpenter married in Vermont Catherine Taplin, a native of Corinth. Mr. Carpenter and wife have had five sons and five daughters. He came to Lawrence, St. Lawrence county, N. Y., in 1834, located on a farm and there spent most of his days, but died in Norfolk, March 18, 1863, and his wife June 22, 1866. Mr. Carpenter was always a Democrat in politics. He and wife were members of the Freewill Baptist church. H. D. Carpenter was reared on a farm and educated in the common schools of Lawrence, and studied English literature, mathematics and civil engineering. Mr. Carpenter has always been a great reader, and has a very fine library. He married in 1846 Mary J. Jones, a native of Willsborough, Essex county, N. Y., by whom he has had two children; Mary A., deceased, and Nettie C., deceased wife of A. C. Danforth, a Methodist minister of Fort Covington, N. Y. Mr. Carpenter went to California in 1852 and engaged in mining, and there remained until 1855, when he returned to Norfolk and settled on the farm he now owns. He has 220 acres of land devoted to dairying, keeping twenty-six cows. Mr. Carpenter is a Democrat in politics, was assessor of the town fifteen years, and is now serving his fifth term as justice of the peace. He

was supervisor of the town one year. Mr. Carpenter is a member of the Norfolk Grange, No. 541. He is a member of the M. E. church of Norfolk, and Mrs. Carpenter was also a member of the same church. She died October 13, 1880.

Clark, Silas W., Norfolk, was born in Raymondville, November 17, 1845, a son of Joseph and Rizpah Clark. He was reared on a farm until fourteen years of age. He then spent three years as clerk, and then for a short time tried railroading in Pennsylvania. In 1866 he went to Nevada, and there for seven years was engaged in mining and ranching. He then spent six years in California farming, after which he returned to Nevada and spent another seven years. He then came to Raymondville, and has since been engaged in farming, owning 140 acres of land. He has also been successfully engaged in the sale of agricultural implements. In 1872 Mr. Clark married Janet Scott, a native of Louisville, and a daughter of Charles and Janet Scott, natives of Scotland, and early settlers of Louisville. Mr. Clark and wife have one child, Harry S. Mr. Clark is a Democrat, and a member of Norfolk Grange, No. 541, of which he has been master two years. He is at present master of the St. Lawrence county Council, P. of H., is a member of What Cheer Lodge, No. 689, F. and A. M., and I. O. O. F., No. 486, of Norwood.

Chandler, Charles Arthur, Madrid, was born in Potsdam, May 3, 1842. The first of the family to come into this county was Stephen, grandfather of our subject, a native of Vermont, and among the earliest settlers of Potsdam. He was the father of these children: John, Henry, Samuel, David, Gardner, Mariabe, Roxie and Hannah. David, father of Charles A., was born in Vermont, June 9, 1796, and married Orilla Smith, who was born in Berkshire, Vt., January 22, 1802, and at the age of three years came with her parents to this county. David and Orilla were the parents of four children: Orpha M., wife of John Hall; Catharine J., widow of Henry Dayton of Madrid; one daughter who died, aged two years; and Charles A. The latter was five years old when his mother moved to Madrid. He was educated in the common schools and St. Lawrence University at Canton. At seventeen he entered the employ of A. W. Hall in the Union store at Madrid Station where he acted as clerk three years. In 1882 he bought a grocery, which he conducted but a few weeks, when he established a store in his present location at Madrid Station. Here he has ever since been engaged in business. In 1864 he was appointed postmaster under President Lincoln, and with the exception of three and one half years under the first Cleveland administration, has held the office continuously for over twenty-five years. In 1872 he was elected justice of the peace, an office he has filled for six consecutive terms and now holds. He is a member of the Episcopal church. In connection with his store Mr. Chandler conducts a flour and feed mill at Madrid Station which has grown into a very extensive business. He married in 1864, Jane E., daughter of Robert Hanna of Lisbon. They have had one son, who died, aged two years.

Clark, Amos F., Norfolk, was born in Gilsun, Cheshire county, N. H., March 19, 1825. He is a son of Joseph, son of Jonathan Clark, a native of Massachusetts, born in 1758, who removed to Gilsun, N. H., where he died in 1830. His wife was Delia Thompson, a native of Massachusetts by whom he had three sons and five daugh-

ters. Mrs. Clark died December 5, 1819. Joseph Clark was born in Gilsum, June 25, 1802, and married January 2, 1824 in Gilsum, Rizpah Field of Surrey, N. H., born March 20, 1802, by whom he had seven sons and three daughters. Mr. Clark came to Norfolk in the spring of 1836, and settled on a farm at Raymondsville. He built a wagon shop, where he carried on business for many years, being in partnership with our subject for a number of years. He was a Democrat in politics, and was overseer of the poor several years. He died in Raymondsville, February 15, 1878, and his wife July 27, 1877. Amos F. Clark was reared on a farm and educated in the common schools and the academy at Raymondsville. He served an apprenticeship in the wagon shop of his father, for whom he worked until twenty-two years of age, when he became a partner, continuing in business until 1850. (January 1) when he married Clarissa Carpenter, a native of Washington, Vt., and daughter of Jesse Carpenter. Mr. Clark and wife had three children: Kate R., deceased wife of Fred R. Smith, editor of the *Norwood News*. She died March 4, 1879, aged twenty-seven years; George A., born in Raymondsville in 1855, a farmer of Norfolk, who married Carrie Stearns, a native of Louisville, N. Y., by whom he has four daughters. Mrs. Clark died in March, 1892: and Fred H., born July 18, 1862, who died October 13, 1883. In March, 1851, Mr. Clark went to California, and engaged in mining, where he remained about a year, when he returned to Norfolk and engaged in contracting and building. He also carried on a lumber business at Raymondsville, and in 1854 returned to California and followed mining and saw-milling. After four years he returned to Norfolk, remaining until 1862, when he again went to California, and in June of that year he took passage in the *Golden Gate* which burned on the Coast of Mexico, and Mr. Clark was landed by a small boat about ninety miles below the harbor of Manzanillo, in the wilderness. His brother, Edwin J., who was sick, was with him, and they barely escaped with their lives, losing \$7,500 in gold. During the last twenty-five years Mr. Clark has been engaged in the farming and nursery business, and makes a specialty of breeding Holstein cattle and Shropshire sheep. He at present owns 175 acres of land, about fifteen acres of which is nursery. He makes a specialty of apples and has a dairy of twenty cows. For the past twenty-five years he has been engaged in selling agricultural implements.

Clark, Charles A., youngest son of Joseph Clark, was born in Raymondsville, June 28, 1848. He was educated at the Lawrenceville Academy, Eastman's Business College, etc. In 1874 he built the Raymondsville Butter Factory, it being the first one built in Norfolk. Mr. Clark has since been engaged in the manufacture of butter, of which he makes 115,000 pounds yearly. He has three branch factories, two in Louisville and one in Norfolk. Mr. Clark married, October 26, 1871, Josephine Stearns of Chase's Mills, N. Y., and they have had four children: Joseph S., Rizpah F., Charlotte A., and Charles A. Mr. Clark is a Republican and is now serving his third term as justice of the peace. He and his wife are members of the Congregational church of Raymondsville.

Carpenter, C. C., Fowler, was born in Fowler, April 10, 1830, and has lived in Fowler all his life except twelve years spent in Norfolk. In 1852 he married Marion E. Cross, and their children are: C. A. Carpenter and Mrs. John Mowatt. Mrs. Carpenter died in the spring of 1893. Mr. Carpenter's father, was Jonathan J. Carpenter, a native of

Providence, R. I. His mother was Lucy (Johnston) Carpenter. Mr. Carpenter has held different public offices in the town of Fowler.

Crawford, James V., Morristown, was born in Edwardsville, January 22, 1859. He was a farmer's son but early took to mercantile affairs and clerked four years, when he embarked in business for himself in Morristown, twelve years ago. He has now the largest establishment in the place. In 1880 he married Agnes L. Colborn, and they have one son, James Grover. Mr. Crawford is a member of the Foresters and of the Masonic Fraternity. In the former he is Court Deputy High Chief Ranger. He has been police justice and is now justice of the peace. He has also been treasurer of the school board. Mr. Crawford is an active Democrat, a member of the town committee and a strong man in his party.

Cuthbert, William, Hammond, was born in Scotland, June 23, 1820, and came to America in 1834, settling in Hammond in 1835. He has been a most successful farmer and has accumulated wealth. He married Margaret Cunningham, and has seven children, three sons and four daughters: William S., David, John R., Elizabeth Jane, Jeanette, Mary Ellen and Margaret Cecil. Elizabeth Jane is the wife of Albert Rodger; Jeanette is Mrs. F. A. Burt; and Mary Ellen is the wife of Rev. Mr. Ferguson, the popular Presbyterian minister of Hammond. William S. Cuthbert is one of the best stock breeders in St. Lawrence county, and is making himself a name for his Shropshire sheep and Berkshire swine.

Chaffee, James E., Heuvelton, was born in Oswegatchie, March 16, 1839. His ancestors and descendants in this country were Capt. Ezra Chaffee of Revolutionary fame, one of Washington's most trusted soldiers, and James E. Chaffee's grandfather, Rufus, a son of Capt. Ezra Chaffee, who settled in Vermont from Connecticut about 1785, Elisha H., son of Rufus Chaffee, who moved to St. Lawrence county in 1820 from Vermont, and who eventually died in Illinois in 1841; and finally the subject of this sketch, James E. (son of Elisha H.,) who married in 1864 Sarah J. Bell. They have four children: Florence, Mary M., Abel and William J. Florence married W. L. Millard, the successor to the business of James E. Chaffee in the hardware business of Heuvelton, which Mr. Chaffee had conducted for over twenty-one years. In 1861 Mr. Chaffee enlisted in Co. G., N. Y. Inf., and was assigned to extra duty in hospital, which he entered first for disability contracted in service. As soon as he had recovered he requested to be sent to the front, but this was refused, as his services were necessary and most valuable at the hospital, where he had charge of the culinary departments. After eighteen months there he received his discharge and returned to Heuvelton, where he again enlisted, and was again assigned to extra duty at Harper's Ferry, where he remained until the close of the war, and received his discharge in October, 1865. After the war he followed farming for six years, then established the hardware business, which he conducted until he sold to his son-in-law. Mr. Chaffee has been a Mason since 1863. He has served as superintendent of the poor for many years, and frequently as president pro tem. of that body. He is one of St. Lawrence county's most substantial and representative citizens. He received the appointment of postmaster of Heuvelton July 15, 1889, which position he still fills. His mother

was Catharine Russell, a daughter of William Russell, who settled in this county from Johnstown in 1820.

Cutting, A. B., Gouverneur, was born in the town of Pierpont, St. Lawrence county, February 2, 1836. Daniel H., the father (now living at the age of eighty-five) was born in Canada near Rouse's Point. The mother, Jane (Barrows Cutting) was born in Dorset, Vt. The ancestors on the father's side came from Worcester, Mass. In 1850 Mr. Cutting became a clerk in a hardware store in Canton, where he remained for ten years. He then went into business in Carthage for one year, when in the spring of 1861 he came to Gouverneur and went into business with B. Hodskin, of Canton, under the firm name of A. B. Cutting & Co., which partnership continued for three years, when Edwin Dodge bought the interest of Hodskin, and in 1869 he sold to Boardman. The firm being Boardman & Cutting for the nineteen years following. Since 1888 Mr. Cutting has been the sole owner of what is considered the largest hardware business in the region outside of Ogdensburg; the business requiring services of from eight to ten men. Mr. Cutting married in November, 1860, Ellen M., daughter of John L. Barnes, of Canton, who was among the earliest merchants of that place. They have two children living: Hurlbert B. and Mrs. G. L. Carpenter.

Clark, W. T., Gouverneur, was born in Hailesborough, September 7, 1863, and was engaged in the milling business with his father for some time. He has been superintendent of the Agalite Fibre Co. for three years, and has been supervisor of the town of Fowler five years. He was elected when twenty-four years of age, the youngest man on the board, and is so still. Mr. Clark is a man of broad intelligence, enterprising and highly popular. He is a son of Charles A. Clark, also a prominent man in Hailesborough. His grandparents came from Vermont, and were among the early settlers of Potsdam. Mr. Clark graduated from the Gouverneur Seminary in 1884, and taught school two years.

Chellis, J. S., Stockholm, was born in Stockholm, December 29, 1843, a son of Abraham L., son of John, whose father, Timothy Chellis, was a soldier in the Revolutionary War seven years. The wife of the latter was Elizabeth Stuart, a descendant of the royal family of Stuarts of Scotland. John Chellis was born in Haverhill, N. H., January 18, 1763, and married Catherine Burwell, by whom he had three sons and three daughters. In 1836 he came to Stockholm, where he died January 12, 1867, at the age of 104 years. So active in old age was he that at the age of 100 he cut a cord of wood. Abraham L. Chellis was born in Bridport, Vt., in 1803. He was a shoemaker by trade, and followed that in connection with farming. His wife was Clarissa Glidden, a native of New Hampshire, born September 9, 1818. To them were born three sons and two daughters. Mr. Chellis died October 7, 1880, and his wife December 23, 1863. J. S. Chellis was educated in the common schools. Farming has been his life occupation, and he owns fifty-seven acres of land. Mr. Chellis is a natural musician, and has taught band music for ten years, also giving instruction on the violin. He is a member of Amber Lodge, No. 305, F. & A. M., also of the P. of L., Eureka Association, No. 162, of which latter he has been president since its organization, and is at present county president of P. of L. of St. Lawrence county. April 12,

1863. Mr. Chellis married Cinderella C. Courser, a native of Canada, by whom he has had six children: Charles A., Bertha E., Edith B., Howard D., Kate G. and Robert S.

Catlin, Chester, Hammond, was born in Litchfield, Herkimer county, September 28, 1805. He taught school several terms, and clerked for some time. He then went into farming, of which he made a great success. In 1827 he married Alvira, daughter of Moses Rising. Their children are: Dr. C. A. Catlin, of Redwood, William Catlin, of Hammond, and Mrs. Thomas Donald, of Redwood. In 1879 Mr. Catlin married his present wife, Philary, daughter of Ira Taplin. Mr. Catlin has been assessor and a justice of the peace in Hammond. He has lived in this town since 1842, and is one of its most highly respected citizens.

Carey, F. T., Gouverneur, was born in Edwards, St. Lawrence county, November 24, 1853, and has been in the mercantile business since seventeen years old. He came to Gouverneur in 1888, and is a member of the grocery and meat firm of Hilton & Carey. He is essentially a self-made man. In 1875 Mr. Carey married Ellen C. Randall, and they have four children. His father was Thomas G. Carey, a north of Ireland man.

Clark, George Frederick, Potsdam, was born in Morgan, Orleans county, Vt., September 8, 1851. Amos D., father of our subject was also a native of Vermont, a farmer by occupation and reared his family and spent his days on the homestead farm, where his father, Rev. Jacob S. Clark, settled in October, 1826, and was the first pastor of the Congregational church in Morgan. Amos Clark died in 1856, aged thirty-one years. The mother of our subject, Martha Geraldine Chapman, was also a native of Vermont. They were married in 1850, and had three children: Amos D. died in Vermont at twenty-two years of age; Harry Charles, a clerk in the store at Norwood; and George F. Subject was educated in the common schools and lived on the farm until he was fourteen years old. In 1865 he entered a general store as a clerk and worked four years, and then returned to the farm. In the spring of 1877 he came to Norwood to take charge of the Norwood Lumber Co's store and was four years engaged with them. He was then eight years on the road for a Boston boot and shoe house, and in 1889 he, in partnership with Edwin Simonds, of Burlington, Vt., bought out the dry goods store of C. L. Bartlett & Co., which Mr. Clark has been the manager of since. The store carries the largest stock of any dry goods store in this place, and they do a wholesale as well as retail trade, furnishing many of the neighboring villages with their stock. They carry a full line of dry goods, boots and shoes, carpets, draperies, curtains, etc. Mr. Clark has always been a Republican, is the present treasurer of the village, and a member of the Congregational church in which he is deacon and trustee. He married in 1871, Anna Blake, of Derby, Vt., who died three years later. He married second, in 1876, Minnie Hatchcock, of Westfield, Vt., and they have four daughters: Effie E., Marion G., Helen M., and Florence.

Crooy, Rev. J. H., Ogdensburg, was born in Watertown, N. Y., November 8, 1858. He began his education in the schools of his native city, whence he proceeded to Montreal College. After three years spent in this noted institution, he entered St. Michael's College, Toronto, from which he was graduated with honors in June 1877. The following year he held a professorship in St. Michael's. In September 1878, he began his theo-

logical studies, and studied under the Rev. Dr. Gabriels at Troy (now Bishop Gabriels), of Ogdensburg diocese. Ordained June 11, 1881, Father Conroy was appointed assistant to the Rev. J. P. Murphy, of Cherubusco and Ellenburgh, Clinton county. After six weeks in this position, he was appointed rector of St. Patrick's church, Rouse's Point, August 15, 1882, and the following April was transferred to the Cathedral at Ogdensburg, succeeding as rector Father Mackey, who had occupied this position for the previous forty years.

Clark, Silas S., Potsdam, was born in the town of Madrid on a farm, September 28, 1834. The earliest ancestry we find of the family was Abner Clark, the great-grandfather of Silas S., who was a native of Connecticut where Abner, the grandfather of our subject, was born and reared. He married Betsey Bill, of Connecticut, and they were the parents of seven children. Abner Clark, the father of our subject, was the fourth son. He was born in Connecticut, — —, and was only a lad when his parents moved to Berkshire county, Mass., where the family lived until Abner was twenty-one years of age. They then moved into St Lawrence county and settled in the town of Madrid, where Abner, the second died — —. Abner married Cynthia Skidmore, of Vermont, and they were the parents of twelve children, six of whom are living. Silas S., our subject, was the fifth son. His early life was spent in the town of Madrid where he attended the common schools, and finished his education in the old St. Lawrence Academy. When Mr. Clark had reached his majority he started out for himself by first leasing farms, and after eight years was enabled to purchase a farm of his own. In the fall of 1867, he bought a farm of 112 acres in Potsdam, where he has ever since made his home. Mr. Clark has always taken an active interest in the Republican party, and for four years held the office of road commissioner of the town. He is a member of the Methodist church and has been a trustee for over ten years. He married in 1857, Louisa K., daughter of Wilder Wills, of Potsdam, and they have seven children: Frederick Wills, a lawyer of White Plains, Westchester county; Clara L., a teacher of the Normal School at Ypsilanti, Michigan; Mary J., a teacher in Grammer School at Ypsilanti, Michigan; Charles M., surveyor in Westchester county, N. Y.; Horace N., undertaker; Earl B., and Robert Y., students in the Potsdam State Normal School.

Crysler, G. M., Edwardsville, was born in Canada, July 14, 1821, and came to the United States at nine years of age. He has been a manufacturer of lumber and shingles, fifty-four years, and forty years of this time at Edwardsville. Sixteen years ago he added to his business a cheese factory and provender run. He married Caroline Wilson, they had six children three of whom are living: Mrs. J. F. Tuttle, of Middletown, N. Y.; Mrs. J. B. Denny, of Seattle, Wash., and Miss A. Crysler. Mr. Crysler's father's uncle owned the Crysler farm in Canada, where the celebrated battle of Crysler's farm was fought in 1812. His father was John Martin Crysler.

Church, Harvey, Ogdensburg, son of Samuel and Mary (Jones) Church, and subject of this sketch, was born October 26, 1788, in Bethlehem, Conn., and died November 30, 1865, in the city of Ogdensburg, N. Y. He settled in Ogdensburg in 1808, from Connecticut, engaged in the transportation business, and in 1813 moved to Schenectady

and carried on the same line of business on the Mohawk river. In 1815 he returned to Ogdensburg and built six Durham boats and ran them between Ogdensburg and Montreal. In 1826 he established the first hardware store in Ogdensburg. Later, in 1832-36, he owned and ran the steamer "Blackhawk," from Ogdensburg to Dickinson's Landing. His wife was Catharine, daughter of Richard and Hannah Freeman, of the city of Schenectady, N. Y., and was born January 25, 1790, and died in the city of Ogdensburg, N. Y., November 10, 1867. James F. Church was born in the city of Schenectady, N. Y., in 1814 and died in Ogdensburg in 1887. Richard F. Church was born in 1816; the other children of Harvey Church are: Henry, born in 1824, and Mrs. Sarah E. Whitney, born in 1830.

Crowley, P. M., Gouverneur, was born in Mt. Holly, Rutland county, Vt., April 23, 1822, and came to Rossie in 1853. He was a harnessmaker by trade, but embarked in carriage making at Somerville where he still resides. In 1844, he married Martha L., daughter of David Earle and a sister of Gardiner Earle. They have two children: George G., who lives in Poughkeepsie, and Mrs. Foster, who lives in Michigan. Mr. Crowley has been postmaster for twelve years, and is a justice of the peace. He spent several years of his young days as a Methodist minister.

Chambers, W. O., Edwardsville, was born in De Peyster, March 22, 1867. He spent six years clerking and then bought out I. E. De Mott's store at Edwardsville, where he is conducting a successful business of general merchandise, furniture and harness and in exchange takes farmer's produce. Mr. Chambers's father is John Chambers. His mother's maiden name was Elizabeth Scott, both of Canada.

Daggett, Henry L., Parishville, was born in Stockholm, April 28, 1842. His father, David, was a native of Cornwall, Vt., born August 9, 1809, a son of Henry and Pamela Daggett, natives of Attleborough, Mass., and of Cornwall, Vt., respectively. In 1817 they came to Stockholm and at this town both died, Henry at the age of seventy-four and his wife July 7, 1862. David was reared on a farm and spent three years as clerk. Nearly all of his subsequent life was spent in the mercantile business in Hopkinton, Stockholm and Parishville. He went to the latter place in 1849 and there carried on a very successful business until 1866, when his son, Herbert M., took charge of the business and continued it until 1880. David married Meribah C. Greene of Cornwall, Vt., born January 2, 1838. They had four children: Clarinda G., wife of John A. Vance; Henry L., Mary E. and Herbert M., the latter of the Elmira Portrait Company. Mr. Daggett was justice of the peace in Parishville twenty years, and died May 23, 1891. His wife survives him. Henry L. was reared in Parishville and educated in the common schools. With the exception of four years spent on a farm, he has always followed the mercantile business. From 1862 to 1868 he lived in Springfield, Ill., but returned to make his home again in Parishville. In 1880 he, in partnership with R. W. Barrows, took charge of the business previously conducted by Herbert M. Daggett, and continued for one year. He then went into partnership with S. L. Clark for two and a half years and then with his brother, Herbert M., until 1890, since which time he has been alone. In 1869 Mr. Daggett married Marion A. Church, a native of South Canton, N. Y., and daughter of C. C. and Elizabeth (Follett) Church, both of whom died in Brooklynn. Mr. and Mrs. Daggett have had two children: Arthur D. and Grace E.

Mr. Daggett is a Republican and has been justice of the peace for sixteen years. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., Excelsior Lodge No. 548 of Potsdam, and he and his family attend the Congregational church at Parishville.

Darrow, George F., Oswegatchie, was born in West Eaton, Madison county, June 18, 1854. He was educated in Cazenovia Seminary and Syracuse University, and graduated in 1876. He then spent a year in the west, returning to Ogdensburg in 1877, where he purchased the *Advance* and has been proprietor ever since. In 1879 he married Mary L., daughter of Hon. Charles G. Myers, who died in 1881. They have one daughter, Georgiana Frances. Mr. Darrow has held several important public offices and is at present secretary of the board of managers of the State Hospital.

Davis, H. K., Stockholm, was born in Crown Point, Essex county, N. Y., January 28, 1820. He is a son of Darias H., son of Ezra Davis, who was one of eleven children born to Amos and Sarah (Metcalf) Davis. Amos Davis was born September 2, 1732, and his wife June 5, 1737. The date of their marriage was April 14, 1757. Darias H. was a native of Chesterfield, N. H., born November 6, 1785. In 1805 he married Lois Smith, a native of the same place, born in 1785. They had six children who grew to maturity. Mr. Davis and family went from Vermont to Crown Point, where they resided a short time. In 1839 they went to Parishville, and there he built a tannery, which now stands, and followed the business of tanner until his death, April 8, 1854. His wife died August 10, 1869. H. K. Davis was educated in the common schools and reared a tanner. He was nineteen years of age when he came with his parents to Parishville, and then worked with his father until his marriage, which occurred November 26, 1846. His wife is H. L. Burnap, a native of Malone, Franklin county, born August 7, 1826. Since his marriage Mr. Davis has followed general farming and dairying. He owns 200 acres of land, keeps twenty cows, and for several years has made a specialty of breeding fine horses. Mr. Davis has been a resident of Stockholm about twenty-six years, and at present resides on the farm known as the S. W. Holmes farm. He is a Democrat, has held the office of assessor six years, and he and his family are members of the P. of H. No. 538, Stockholm Depot Grange. Mr. Davis and wife have had four children: H. B., born March 14, 1848, married Jennie E. Church of Barrington, Ill., and they have one child, Leon L., born February 19, 1880; resides in Hebron, Thayer county, Neb. Fannie E., born January 31, 1850, died February 4, 1859, aged nine years. Bliss N., born July 19, 1860, died March 2, 1882, aged twenty-one years. Herbert L., born July 12, 1862, married Myra N. Page, December 2, 1885. She is a native of Stockholm, born April 3, 1861, and daughter of Philetus Page, a son of Joseph Page, one of the early settlers of Stockholm. Herbert L. and wife have two children: Bliss N. and Warren G. Mr. Davis is a member of I. O. O. F. No. 620, Winthrop lodge. The parents of Mrs. H. K. Davis were Rev. Bliss and Hannah (Newton) Burnap, he a native of Brattleboro, Vt., born January 13, 1802, and she of Newfane, Vt., born September 18, 1799. They had two children who grew to maturity. Rev. Burnap was a Presbyterian minister, who in 1824 came to Malone, N. Y. About 1830 he moved to Bangor, thence to Parishville in 1844, and afterwards spent a few years in Massena. His last days were spent in Moira. Hannah (Newton) Burnap died April 15, 1869. She was a daughter of Marshall and Lydia Newton. He was a native of

Massachusetts, but spent most of his life in Newfane, Vt. He was a blacksmith and died December 15, 1833. Mrs. Newton was born August 5, 1785, and died May 16 1839. Bliss Burnap was the son of Asa W. Burnap, who was one of twelve children, born to Ebenezer and Mary (Wyman) Burnap, he (Ebenezer) was born June 21, 1725, in Redding, Mass; she (Mary Wyman) was born September 7, 1728. They were married September 28, 1749. Ebenezer died Apr. 12, 1804 and his wife, Oct. 25, 1793. Asa W., father of Bliss Burnap, was born June 2, 1768, was married to Elizabeth Bliss in June, 1799. He died May 21, 1813, and his wife, March 21, 1867, aged ninety-four years, five months and six days.

Dezell, Kenneth R., Potsdam, was born in Lisbon, October 19, 1866, a son of Alexander, a farmer of that town, who died in 1869, and after whose death the family removed to Potsdam. This consisted of the widow (whose maiden name was Margaret Charter) and twelve children, of whom our subject was the youngest son. He was educated in the common schools and at the Potsdam State Normal School, and after finishing his education spent a year with Bicknell & Felton in their grocery. He was one year with Felton & Senter and with L. D. Wetherbee nearly two years. In 1888 he went to work in the store of George Dayton and continued in this same location until 1890, when he bought the stock of goods and went in business for himself. He has built up an enviable reputation as a business man and controls a good proportion of the grocery and crockery trade of Potsdam. The store is located in the Lamere block on the east side of Market street, where he has about twenty-six feet front and seventy feet in depth. Mr. Dezell is a member of the Baptist church. He married December 6, 1892, Henrietta, daughter of John Thomas of St. Regis Falls.

Dutton, Ira, Stockholm, was born in Moriah, Essex county, March 23, 1840, His father was Willard Dutton, a son of Parley Dutton, who was a native of Rockingham, Vt. Here he grew to manhood and married Rhoda Loveland, by whom he had six children. In an early day Mr. Dutton came to Essex county, and there spent the remainder of his days, dying at the age of seventy-five years and his wife at eighty. Willard Dutton was born in Rockingham, Vt., reared on a farm and educated in the common schools. He was eighteen years of age when he went to Essex county. In 1841 he went to Parishville, N. Y., and after one year came to Stockholm and settled. Here he lived and died. His wife was Rebecca Fish, a native of Rockingham, Vt. To Mr. Dutton and wife were born four sons, three of whom survive. Early in life Mr. Dutton was a Whig, but became a Republican after Lincoln's time. He and wife were Universalists. He died February 16, 1880, and his wife December 16, 1881. Ira Dutton was reared on a farm. His life occupation has been general farming and dairying. He owns 175 acres of land, and keeps eighteen cows. Dutton has made a specialty of breeding Phil Sheridan stock of horses, and at present also breeds the Wilkes strain of Hambletonian stock. He owns the "Stockholm or Dutton" horse sired by "Phil Sheridan," also "Defendant Wilkes" sired by "Onward." Mr. Dutton is a Republican, a member of Potsdam Lodge, No. —, F. & A. M., P. of I. Eureka Lodge, No. 162, and P. of H. of Winthrop, No. 538, Captain Gibson Post G. A. R., No. 421. The wife of Mr. Dutton is Laura A. Peck, a native of

Stockholm, by whom he has four children: Lillie, wife of Linden Seaver, a farmer of Stockholm; Deland E., Willie L., and Lora M. Mr. Dutton and wife attend and support the Universalist church.

Dewey, Frederick, L., A.B., A.M., Ph.D., Potsdam, was born in the town of Otego, Otsego county, May 14, 1860, son of William A., a merchant and farmer. Frederick L. was only two years old when his parents moved to Franklin, Delaware county, where the boyhood of our subject was spent. He prepared for college at the Delaware Literary Institute, and in 1878, entered Hamilton College at Clinton, Oneida county, graduating with the class of 1882, with the degree of A. B. He went back to the Delaware Institute as a teacher of classics, where he remained three years and in 1885 came to Potsdam, where he was given entire charge of the Classical department of the State Normal School. His classes now are the Latin and Greek, and besides gives lectures on method work in teaching the above studies. While in college our subject was the recipient of the Hawley prize in Latin and Greek, Tompkins's Mathematical scholarship, appointment as Clark prize orator; the McKinney prize debates and the Valedictory. He received the degree of A. M. two years after graduation. The degree of Ph. D. was given him in 1892, by Hamilton "Honorary." Professor Dewey has sent five valedictorians to Hamilton since he left there and in his professional work in 1886, he was the secretary of New York Teachers' Association. Mr. Dewey married in 1887, Jessie M., daughter of William Y. Henry, teller of the First National Bank of Potsdam. They have one child, Lewis Dayton, now in his fourth year.

Dunkelberg, C. C., Gouverneur, was born in Canton, St. Lawrence county, February 25, 1862. His father, Samuel, was a marble cutter, and with him C. C. Dunkelberg learned his trade. He came to Gouverneur in 1889, and established his business here. His trade is large and he ships to all parts of the country. In 1886 he married Mamie Sabin, daughter of Joel Sabin of Canton, and they have one son, Charles. Mr. Dunkelberg also owns a business in Ogdensburg.

Dodd, Henry, Ogdensburg, was born in Canada, near the village of Toledo, Ontario, November 28, 1845. While very young he partly learned the shoe-maker's trade there. In 1860 he came to this country, and perfected himself in his chosen occupation. He was for fourteen years located in Adams, Jefferson county, and in 1874 became a citizen of this country. He came to Ogdensburg in the year 1880, and has since been a resident of that city. He conducts a boot and shoe store on Main street, west side, and does a general repair and manufacturing trade. His boot and shoes are most creditable productions, and he guarantees satisfaction or refunds the money. Mr. Dodd was married twenty-three years ago, to Miss Eliza A. Wright, daughter of the Hon. David H. Wright, of Black Lake. They have six children living. He is a member of Acacian Lodge of Masons, No. 705.

Draper, W. H., Gouverneur, was born in Carthage, N. Y., September 9, 1864. He came to Gouverneur with his parents early in life and has been in the book and stationery business for several years. In September, 1886, he established his present business, which is the leading one in its line in Gouverneur, and has conducted it most successfully since. In June, 1891, Mr. Draper married Stella Matteson. His father, George Draper, was a resident of Gouverneur.

Duff, William, Potsdam, was born in Watertown, Jefferson county, May 15, 1823, a son of William Duff of Scotch Irish extraction. The maternal ancestors were of the family of MacMasters, and the Baird family also are relatives, Captain M. Baird, marine adjuster, being a cousin of our subject. The first occupation of the latter was as a farmer being then only a lad. When sixteen years of age he went into the tannery of Jason Fairbanks, Watertown, N. Y., under whom he learned the tanner's trade. He spent four years with Fairbanks and followed the trade in different places ever since. He was at one time superintendent for E. R. Swasey & Co., tannery, for several years and was engaged in business in Copenhagen two years and in Antwerp. Duff & Fuller conducted a tannery two years. He was at the Ox Bow alone two years and in 1857 came to Potsdam, where a history of his business interests are found in another chapter. Mr. Duff has always been an active Republican, and has held the office of village trustee for a number of terms. Mr. Duff has for fourteen years been interested in Thousand Island Park, was trustee and director, and has been chairman of the Executive Committee which has the whole management. He has a beautiful cottage at the park where he and his family spend the summer months. Mr. Duff married in 1849 Henrietta Stimson of Antwerp, Jefferson county, daughter of Deacon Jeremy Stimson of that town, and they have two daughters. The death of Mrs. Duff occurred January 18, 1893.

Dardis, James Doran, Potsdam, was born in County Maith, Ireland, April 11, 1832, and came to this country with his parents in 1842. Thomas, father of our subject, first settled on a farm in the town of Canton where he spent the balance of his days, and died May 10, 1859, aged sixty-one years. The mother of our subject, Mary Doran, was also a native of County Maith, Ireland. They had eleven children, five of whom are living: Thomas, sheriff of Outtagama county, Wis.; Patrick H., a horse dealer of Boston, Mass.; William, also in Boston; Mrs. Anna Lay, widow of Colonel Lay of New York city; and James D. Mrs. Dardis died in 1886, aged eighty-nine years. James was only eighteen years of age when he became an apprentice to blacksmith L. V. Sherman of Canton, with whom he learned the trade and followed it for eleven years, nine years of that time in Madrid. September 1, 1862, he enlisted in Company A, One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Regiment, New York Volunteer Infantry, and served with this regiment until January 18, 1863, when he resigned on account of disability. He returned to Madrid and worked at his trade until 1867, when he became a stock drover, buying in St. Lawrence county and Canada, and shipping to Boston. During the six years he was engaged in the business he did over \$10,000 worth of business per year. In 1873 he bought the Peter White farm of 165 acres in Potsdam, where he has since conducted a dairy farm of thirty-two cows, the milk being sent to the butter factory. Mr. Dardis is a Democrat. He married, November 16, 1858, Teresa, daughter of Jonas S. Fay of Madrid, and they have four children: Emmett F., Elizabeth, a teacher of Tonawanda, N. Y., Helen, who lives at home, and James.

Dalton, Thomas, Gouverneur, was born in Canton, St. Lawrence county, January 1, 1868, and although but a young man, is rated one of the best cheese-makers of this part of the country, which is noted for its dairy interests. He has been a cheese-maker for ten years, and in 1890 purchased the Gouverneur cheese factory from W.

W. Hall, and has since conducted it most successfully, turning out 150,000 pounds of cheese annually.

Dailey, S. W., Lisbon, was born in Lisbon, March 15, 1845. He has followed farming as a pursuit. He enlisted in Co. M, Sixth N. Y. Heavy Artillery, in 1863, under Colonel Kitchen. His company was attached to the fifth army corps, and saw a great deal of severe work in the Army of the Potomac. Mr. Dailey was wounded at Spottsylvania and laid off five months. He was, however, with the army again, and was at Lee's surrender. He was honorably discharged in 1865. October 20, 1870, Mr. Dailey married Matilda Boyd, and their children are: Samuel J., Justice B., Walton W., Rosanna, Kitty and Mabel. Mr. Dailey's grandfather, Samuel Dailey, was one of the first settlers in Lisbon.

Dunn, Alexander, Waddington, was born in Waddington, December 2, 1834. His father, John, jr., was a son of John Dunn, who was born, educated and married in Scotland. His wife was Isabella Dunn, by whom he had a son and daughter. Mr. Dunn was a miller. Early in life he and his wife came to Canada. He was drowned while going from Ogden's Island to his home in Canada. His wife and children came to Waddington, where Mrs. Dunn died May 6, 1836. John, jr., was born in Canada in 1802. He was reared and educated in the common schools of Waddington. He married Agnes Finlay, a native of Glasgow, Scotland, who came to Canada with her parents when a child. Her father died soon after coming to Canada. John Dunn and wife had seven sons and four daughters. He was a farmer, and owned about 300 acres of land. He died December 2, 1875, and his wife's death occurred July 28, 1886. Alexander Dunn was reared on a farm until seventeen years of age, and educated in the common schools of Waddington. He started in life as a clerk for Mr. McMartin, with whom he remained about two years. He also clerked for Geo. Dodds, Wm. T. Wilson and Walter Wilson in Waddington. He then went to Boston, purchased a stock of goods and engaged in the mercantile business in Waddington, where he carried on a successful trade for sixteen years. In the meantime he had purchased a farm of 125 acres in Waddington, where he now resides. He has since added to his original purchase, and at present owns over 300 acres of land. Mr. Dunn has followed general farming, but his principle business is dairying, having about thirty cows. February 11, 1858, he married Elizabeth, daughter of Wm. Rutherford, of Waddington, and they have adopted two children. In politics Mr. Dunn is a Republican. He and wife were members of the Presbyterian church, becoming such at its formation as Presbyterian. He was chosen elder at that time, and continued to act as such for the following twenty-six years, when trouble arising on account of the minister being accused of falsifying, which reports being brought to the notice of the elders under sworn statements, they were as officers of the church in duty bound to bring the matter before the Presbytery for investigation, but through the unscrupulous efforts of the minister and his influence over other members of the Presbytery, they failed; their representations which were false, were presented to Presbytery in such a way as to compel the resignation of the elders under threats of deposition, which act was both unchristian and illegal, as there was not a charge brought against them.

Donald, Henry, Hammond, was born in Hammond, May 7, 1837. In 1864 he married Elizabeth More, and they have two children: William J. and Nellie Margaret. Mr. Donald's father was John Donald, a native of Edinburgh, Scotland, who came to America in 1833 and died in 1889. His mother, Mary (Frater) Donald, was also a native of Scotland, and is still living in Hammond. Mr. Donald is a Republican in politics, and an adherent of the Presbyterian church.

Dalzell, Robert S., Waddington, was born in Waddington, July 11, 1864. His father, Robert Dalzell, was a native of Ireland, born in 1828, and when fourteen years of age came to Massachusetts with his parents. He learned the carpenter's trade, which occupation he followed many years. In 1843 he came to Waddington, where he has since resided. He has given much attention to the breeding of fast horses and bred the famous stallion Phil Sheridan. He is a Republican in politics and has been superintendent of public buildings under President Harrison and milk inspector of the New York State dairy commission. He has also been supervisor of Waddington for several terms. He married Mary Taggart, daughter of Capt. Nathaniel Taggart of Ogdensburg, and they have had two sons and one daughter, two of whom survive: Charles A., a clerk in the Dead Letter Office at Washington, and Robert S. The latter was educated in the Union Free School of Waddington, graduating in 1881. He was then appointed messenger boy in the New York Assembly one year. He assisted his father in the work of building a portion of the West Shore Railroad in 1882-3. For some time he clerked in Waddington and on February 1, 1889, in partnership with Mr. McDowell, he engaged in the furniture business. They dissolved partnership July 24, 1890, and our subject continued the business, establishing an undertaking business in connection with the furniture business, and has been very successful. Mr. Dalzell is a Republican and has always been an active politician. He was elected town clerk in 1892 and 1893. In 1890 he married Mary H. Hargrave of Waddington, and they have one child, Lillian H.

Doud, George C., Stockholm, was born in Stockholm, April 6, 1840. He is a son of Horace Doud, a native of Addison county, Vermont, born July 7, 1804. Here he was educated and married Sarah Chapman of the same county, born February 22, 1807. They had four sons and three daughters. Mr. Doud came to Stockholm in 1838 and settled on a farm now owned by Mr. Rockwood, and except ten years when he lived near Bicknellville, he has spent his days here. In politics he was a Whig and a Republican. He and his wife were members of the M. E. church. He died March 2, 1884, and his wife September 12, 1891, at eighty-four years of age. George C. Doud was reared in Stockholm. He engaged in farming, which has been his life occupation, having 300 acres of land and carries on general farming and dairying, keeping twenty cows with other stock, including a flock of fifty or sixty sheep. He married Martha Dunbar of Stockholm, born March 31, 1847, a daughter of Nathan S. Dunbar, whose father was one of the early settlers of Potsdam. Nathan S. Dunbar was twice married, first in 1846 to Mary A. Rowley, by whom he had one son and two daughters. Mrs. Dunbar died in 1866 and he married Lucy C. Thatcher, a native of Stockholm, born in 1825. Her parents were Harvey Thatcher, a native of Newport, N. H., and Polly Rowley of Crown Point, N. Y. Subject and wife have had one son, born

October 9, 1872. Mr. Doud is a Republican in politics, and a member of the P. of H., Stockholm Lodge No. 538.

Emery, Charles, Stockholm, was born in Stockholm June 9, 1827. His father was Jonathan Emery, a native of Walpole, N. H., born July 31, 1797. In 1826 he married Fannie Dunshee, a native of Walpole, N. H., born May 27, 1803. They had a family of nine children, six of whom survive. In 1822 Mr. Emery came to Stockholm and settled on the farm of seventy-five acres now owned by subject, where he endured many of the hardships of pioneer life. He died January 22, 1842, and his wife August 18, 1887, aged eighty-five years. Charles Emery was reared on the farm he owns. His educational advantages were limited. When he was but fourteen years of age his father died. He remained with his mother three years and then went to New Hampshire and worked for his uncle, John Dunshee, six years, after which he returned to Stockholm, where he has since resided. February 5, 1850, he married Hester H. Coon, a native of Stockholm, born November 17, 1827. She was the only child of William and Hannah (Fletcher) Coon, the former a native of Beekmantown, N. Y., and the latter of Westmoreland, N. H., born August 6, 1791. Mrs. Coon died while residing with her daughter, January 14, 1889, aged ninety-seven years and four months. She was a kind and loving mother and always ready to administer to the sick and needy. Mr. Emery and wife have had six children, three of whom survive: Fannie E., wife of Stephen Cotton, a native of Madrid; Alma A., who resides at Walpole, N. H.; Alice, who died in August, 1877, aged twenty; Amelia H., who lives at home; Diantha F., who died in August, 1877, aged thirteen years and nine months and Charles A., who also died in August, 1877, aged seven years and eight months. Mr. Emery has a farm of 136 acres and follows general farming and dairying. He keeps an average of sixteen cows. He is a Democrat and a member of Eureka lodge No. 162. Lucinda Fletcher, aunt of Mrs. Emery, resided with the latter many years. She was born May 23, 1789, and died May 20, 1876, aged eighty-five years.

Ellison, Wayland F., Potsdam, was born on a farm in Potsdam October 2, 1831. The earliest ancestor we find trace of in this family is the grandfather of our subject, James Ellison, who was a native of Vermont, born in the town of Chester, and always made his home in that State. He was the father of seven children, of whom Leonard, father of our subject, was the eldest son. Leonard Ellison was born in Chester, Vt., December 13, 1803, educated in the common schools, and took up farming. He married in Chester, February 10, 1831, Laura Hoard, and immediately after came to what was then the new country of Northern New York. He bought fifty acres in Potsdam, where he reared a family of nine children and spent the balance of his days. He accumulated a property of three hundred acres, which he owned at the time of his death, May 29, 1876. Mrs. Ellison died September 15, 1858, at forty-nine years of age. Of the family five sons and two daughters are living: Leander, George and Granville, farmers in the west; Mrs. Letitia Hawley, lives in Missouri; and Mrs. Mary Burnham, lives in Nebraska; Albert, the fourth son, born August 4, 1840. He is a Republican in politics. The whole life of the subject, Wayland F., was spent in this place, living with his parents until twenty-four years of age, when he bought a farm of sixty acres

in Potsdam, to which he has since added forty acres, and besides owns twelve and one-half acres in the town of Stockholm. He married, September 17, 1856, Eliza, daughter of Sylvania's Burnham of West Potsdam, and they are the parents of four children: Arthur V., an engineer at Gouverneur; Luther B., a lawyer of Chicago, Ill.; Addie, wife of Ira Morgan, a tinsmith of Kansas City, Mo.; and Frank O., a student in Brasher Falls graded school.

Earl Brothers, Ogdensburg. Earl, John W., senior member of the house of Earl Brothers, was born in Ogdensburg, January 9, 1866. He is a son of poormaster William Earl, of this city. J. W. Earl received his education in the schools of Ogdensburg, after which for six years he followed teaching. His last position being that of principal of the Morristown Union School, and in the present year (1893) he, with his brother officer, Grant Earl of the Ogdensburg police force, established a hardware, tin and sheet iron enterprise on Ford street, having one of the most elegant and finely arranged stores in the city, in which they are already enjoying a large patronage. John W. attends entirely to the management of this business while his brother, Grant, devotes his attention to his police duties. Mr. Earl is a high degree Mason, and has served as inspector of elections, and is now supervisor of the fourth ward of this city. Both members take an active part in athletics. John W. is one of the fastest bicycle riders in St. Lawrence county, holding the present championship. Grant has the county championship for quarter-mile running.

Elderkin, Noble S., Potsdam (deceased), was born in Potsdam, August 27, 1810, a son of Anthony Y. Elderkin, one of the earliest settlers of that town. In early life he took an active interest in, and joined the militia of the State. Through his efficiency he was promoted from the ranks through nearly all the intermediate grades to brigadier general. For several years he served the State as division inspector of this district. In 1843 he was elected sheriff of the county and entered on his duties January 1, 1844. He served his term of office with credit to himself and satisfaction to the county. In 1853 he was elected to the Assembly and was speaker of that body, the first member from this county who ever filled that position. He was for many years a trustee of St. Lawrence Academy, and was a member of the Educational Board when that institution was supplanted by the present State Normal School, at which time he was appointed by ex-State Superintendent of Public Instruction Victor M. Rice, a member of the local board of the Normal School, which position he held until his death, December 29, 1875. He was a member of Trinity church and for many years vestryman. Mrs. Elderkin was a daughter of William Clark, of Fort Covington. The widow and her son, Noble S. Elderkin, jr., of Chicago, survive; also W. A. Elderkin, major in the U. S. A., by first wife; he is in the regular army at Los Angeles, Cal.

Easton, J. D., Gouverneur, was born in Brockville, Ont., March 24, 1828, and came to Gouverneur in 1850. He was a blacksmith for many years, but lately has given his attention to coal and real estate. In 1852 he married Lydia L. Hoover, and they had a son, Seymour A., who married Sarah Drake; and a daughter, Eva C. Easton. Mrs. Easton died in February, 1891. Mr. Easton's father was Solomon Easton, of Vermont, and his mother was Aurillia Galuchia, whose grandfather fell in the Revolutionary war.

Earl, William, Ogdensburg, was born in Canada, January 4, 1831, came to the United States 1848; his father's family were originally from the State of Vermont. Mr. Earl married Elizabeth W. Daniels, November 19, 1863, Potsdam, N. Y., by whom he has had eight children, six of whom are living. He has served as a police officer for ten years in Ogdensburg, and for the past twelve years has been overseer of the poor of the town of Oswegatchie, including the city of Ogdensburg. His son Grant is on the police force of this city; his sons John W. and Grant have opened a hardware store in Ogdensburg under the firm name of Earl Bros., and his late son, E. H. Earl, was one of the most promising young men of the county, and a brilliant scholar, having passed the State examination in twenty-two subjects, with a standing of ninety-eight per cent. (just before he died) which entitled him to a State certificate, authorized him to teach any school in the State during his life; but it did not come to him until after his death. He died September 29, 1889, in his 25th year; his son, Franklin S. Earl, is attending Bellevue Hospital Medical College. Mr. Earl's wife is a direct descendant from Benjamin Franklin by both her parents side, they marrying first cousins.

Ellwood, Alexander, Canton, foreman and salesman for the Hodskin estate, was born in Canton, September 29, 1844, and has held his present position about fourteen years. He married Olive B. Brown, and they have three children living: Permelia, Clarence A., and Maud Ella. Four children died in July, 1886 by diphtheria: Florence Isabella, died July 16, 1886; Blanche Mabel, died July 24, 1886; Ida Emma, died July 24, 1886; Erwin Royal, died July 28, 1886. Mr. Ellwood enlisted December 14, 1863, served as a private in Co. G, 11th N. Y. Cavalry, and was discharged October 20, 1865.

Ellwood, Gibson, Edwardsville, was born in the town of Minden, Montgomery county, June 24, 1825. He came to this town with his father fifty-eight years ago, in 1835. His father dying soon after, he was left to depend entirely upon his own resources. With his brothers he purchased the farm which he now occupies, and after many severe struggles with poverty, they succeeded in paying for it. In 1870 Mr. Ellwood became the sole proprietor, and since then has been one of the most prosperous farmers of the community. His land is kept under excellent cultivation, and his premises are well improved. In 1868 he married Maria Walrath, also of Montgomery county, and they have two sons, Charles A. and George P. The former is in his sophomore year at Cornell University, the latter assists his father in his farming operations. Mr. Ellwood's father, Gen. Isaac Ellwood, was a brigadier-general in the War of 1812; also for twelve years he was supervisor of his native town, and after coming to St. Lawrence county was for several years supervisor of the town of Morristown. His grandfather, Isaac Ellwood, served in the Revolution, and was wounded at the battle of Oriskany. The family is one of the oldest of English families, and the formation of the name Ellwood can be traced back to the Anglo-Saxon thus: Ellwood, Elwood, Aldwald, Athelwold, Aethelwald.

Easton, William H., Madrid, was born near Brockville, Ontario, September 23, 1836. John Mark Easton, his father, was a native of England, born in Lincolnshire in 1782, who crossed the Atlantic in 1820. He first located near Brockville, Ontario, where for

a few years he followed school teaching, and afterward became a farmer. He was a jeweler and watchmaker in his native country, but never followed it here. He married in 1821, Marilla Smith, a native of Canada, and daughter of Thomas Smith, a major in the British army, who was granted 2700 acres of land, including the site of Smith's Falls, Ont., for his service in the war of the Revolution. John M. Easton was the father of eight children, four still living: Dr. John Easton, of Brockville, Ont.; Mrs. Gillespie, a widow of Ausable Forks, N. Y.; Mrs. M. Louisa Currier, of Cleveland, O., and William H. The boyhood of the latter was spent at his birthplace. In 1848 his parents moved to Madrid, where he received his education. At fourteen he started to learn the harnessmaker's trade, which he followed four years, and from eighteen to twenty-two years of age he followed the sea in whaling expeditions. Returning to Madrid he resumed harnessmaking, and conducted business until 1861. For some time he had been studying music, and at the breaking out of the war enlisted as first cornet in the band of the Sixtieth Regt., N. Y. Vol. Inf., remaining in that service over a year, and then re-entered the service as leader of Military Governor's Post Band, stationed at Alexandria, Va., where he remained until the close of the war. Returning in 1865, he followed the profession of band teacher and general musician until 1891. Mr. Easton has been United States claim agent and pension attorney, and also notary public, since 1890, and in February, 1892, was elected justice of the peace for Madrid. He is a Mason, and was a member of Grass River Lodge, No. 312, during its lifetime. He married in 1859, Julia, daughter of E. L. Comstock, for many years a resident of this town, and they have one child, William H. Easton, jr.

Fenner, C. W., Fowler, was born in Fowler, St. Lawrence county, N. Y., August 10, 1847. He was a son of Daniel Fenner, who died in 1889. He took up cheesemaking in 1866, working with his father in the West Fowler factory, which was built in 1864. He has been engaged in the cheese business ever since in different cheese factories in this locality, and has been in the West Fowler factory the past two years. The concern turns out about 100,000 pounds of cheese each year. In 1873 Mr. Fenner married Marie Ackerman.

Flack, Garrett P., Lisbon, was born in Lisbon, May 27, 1824. He is one of the extensive farmers of the county, owning 800 acres of land, and all his property has been acquired by his own industry and ability. He married Betsey M. Jones, and they have five children, two sons and three daughters. Mr. Flack has been supervisor of the town, and held other important offices. His father was James Flack, who took part in the war of 1812, and was one of the early settlers of Lisbon.

Frank, Nathan, Ogdensburg. The subject of this sketch was born in Germany, August 4, 1824. He emigrated to America when he was nineteen years of age, and immediately embarked in mercantile pursuits, and his life from that date up to the present has been a steady and active business career—a career too that has been highly successful and has produced a large and prosperous business. Mr. Frank now owns and conducts the largest establishment in Ogdensburg. His premises comprise five floors and a basement of a large double store, and in the many apartments of the business everything in dry and fancy goods, notions, wall papers, clocks, robes, etc., is carried.

Mr. Frank is also largely interested in real estate of land owners in the city, besides which he has over 1,000 acres of land in the country portion of St. Lawrence county. All this is the fruit of a successful business life, and is a fine exemplification of the ultimate success of honorable business methods when coupled with business and executive ability. Mr. Frank is a man of the highest integrity and his business reputation is gilt edged. Mr. Frank married in the year 1860, and has a family of four sons and two daughters.

Craig, John, Lisbon, was born in Lisbon, June 24, 1829, and is a scion of one of the best known families in Lisbon. His father, John Craig, married Mary Ballagh in 1824 and settled in the town in 1806, and the Craig road is named after the family. Mr. Craig has been a successful farmer, and owns 200 acres of land. He is a gentleman of superior abilities and the highest integrity.

Fuller, William Dinsmore, Potsdam, was born in the village of Norwood, May 24, 1857, a son Wyman M. Fuller, who was a native of New Hampshire, born in Newport in 1815, and came to St. Lawrence county about 1840. He was first located at Massena where he became quite prominent in politics, holding the office of town clerk, postmaster, etc. He moved to Norwood in 1850 where for a few years he conducted a hotel, and the later years of his life was a merchant in this village. He held the office of postmaster during the war, and justice of the peace for a number of years. He died September 13, 1875. The mother of our subject, Olive Dinsmore, was a native of Lyndonville, Vt., and they had four children: George R., engaged in the manufacture of artificial limbs and president of a Job Printing Co., at Rochester, N. Y.; Frances E., of Norwood; Etta A., a teacher of Minneapolis; and William D. Mrs. Fuller, mother of our subject, is still a resident of Norwood, aged seventy-seven years. Our subject was educated in Norwood Graded School, and his first occupation was as a clerk in his father's store. He was two years with G. E. Holbrook, was eight years with L. R. & H. Ashley, and was two years with Heath, Landers & Co., at Potsdam. In the spring of 1886 Mr. Fuller established a clothing store in the Matthew's Block at Norwood, and two years later moved to the Pert Block where he has ever since been engaged in business. He has here a large store of twenty-five feet front and seventy-five feet deep and carries a large line of ready made clothing, hats, caps and gentlemen's furnishing goods, and conducts in connection a merchant tailoring establishment. Mr. Fuller is a member of What Cheer Lodge, No. 689, F. & A. M., and of Norwood Lodge I. O. O. F. He was four years treasurer of the village. He is a member of Congregational church, and is a staunch Democrat. He married, October 9, 1889, Abbie M., daughter of A. F. Zoller of Hammond, and they have one child, Wyman Z.

Flagg, Edward W., A. B. and A. M., Potsdam, was born in Wellesley, Mass., October 27, 1850. His father, William, was a business man of that town, who was prominent in politics, representing at one time his town in the Lower House of the State Legislature. Edward was the youngest of five children. He was educated in Williston Seminary at East Hampton, Mass., and entered Yale College in 1847, graduating with the degree of A. B., in 1878, and was granted in 1891 his degree of A. M. from

the same college. His first position after leaving Yale was as principal of Glencoe High School near Chicago, in Illinois. In 1883 Professor Flagg removed to Potsdam, where he had accepted the position of teacher in the State Normal School, having graduated from the State Normal School at Westfield, Mass., previous to his academic course. His department is that of English Literature, History and Rhetoric. Professor Flagg has been a contributor to *Lippincott's Magazine* the *Congregationist*, published in Boston, the *Standard* and the *Interior*, religious papers published in Chicago, also the *Chicago Tribune* and various educational journals. In 1892-93 Professor Flagg spent six months at Clark University in the educational department, and in addition did some research work in "The History of the Teaching of Reading in the United States." He married in June, 1888, Laura A. Cauble of Brooklyn, N. Y.

Freeman, William A., Gouverneur, was born in Athens, Canada, June 27, 1865, but has resided in this country eight years, and for ten years has been an expert cheese maker. He is proprietor of the East Gouverneur cheese factory, and makes annually about 150,000 pounds. In June, 1892 he married Augusta McArthur. His father was William Freeman, a successful farmer in Athens.

Farwell, Charles, Gouverneur, was born in Oswegatchie, February 18, 1856. His father was a farmer, and Charles followed that occupation until twenty years ago. He then took a position with Turner Brothers, of Ogdensburg, remaining about six years. Thence he went to the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad Company (extension), remaining eight months, at the end of that time returned to Ogdensburg. In 1881 Mr. Farwell married Ida Willard, and they have one daughter, Ercil May. In 1881 he came to Gouverneur, and subsequently became connected with the Globe Hotel, Watertown, for over four years. He returned to Gouverneur in 1885, remaining three years, when he went to Jacksonville, Florida, and engaged in the furniture business. He returned to Gouverneur in 1890 and for some time was engaged in paper hanging and painting. He began his present business (liquor dealer), January 28, 1892. Mrs. Farwell is a daughter of Abel Willard and is an attendant of the Baptist Church. Mr. Farwell is recognized as one of the live business men of the town.

Fife, James S., Waddington, was born in Waddington, September 8, 1836. His father, Thomas, was a native of Aberdeenshire, Scotland, born in 1795 and in 1817 came to Washington county, N. Y. In 1819 he came to Waddington and purchased the farm now owned by James S. Here he lived and died. He married Elsie Short, born in 1800, a native of Northumberlandshire, England, and daughter of James Short who came to Waddington in 1818 and settled on a farm. Mr. Fife and wife had a family of three sons and eight daughters. They were members of the Scotch Presbyterian Church. He was a commissioned officer in the militia. He died February 20, 1883, and his wife in 1880, aged eighty years. James S. was reared on the farm he owns and was educated in the common schools. He married Jane, daughter of Deacon Thomas Rutherford, a son of John Rutherford. To Mr. Fife and wife were born three children: Agnes H., Thomas R., and Ella. Mr. Fife owns 158 acres of land where he resides and eighteen and one half acres in front of Madrid Station House and a farm of 268 acres

in Fine, St. Lawrence county. His principal occupation is dairying and he keeps over seventeen cows. Mr. Fife is a Republican in politics, and he and wife are members of the Scotch Presbyterian Church.

Fife, Thomas W., Waddington, was born in Waddington, February 11, 1829. His father, William Fife, was born in Roxboroughshire, Scotland, in 1792. He came to Waddington in 1819, and he here married Margaret Walker, a native of Roxboroughshire, Scotland, who came to Waddington with her parents. Mr. Fife and wife had four sons and one daughter. In 1828 he purchased 107 acres of land, where our subject now resides. Here he lived until his death in 1832. His wife died in 1872. Mr. Fife and wife were members of the Scotch Presbyterian church and he an elder of that church. Thomas W. Fife was reared and educated in Waddington. He has followed farming as a life occupation, and at present owns 150 acres of land and follows general farming. November 9, 1865, he married Martha, daughter of William Veitch. In politics Mr. Fife is a Republican. He and wife were for many years members of the Presbyterian church of Waddington, of which Mr. Fife was an elder, but, as he himself writes: "I am not an elder now, because I could not act conscientiously with the minister, who was, by common fame, proclaimed a falsifier; then sworn statements also, were handed to elders to the same effect. When the matter was brought before the Presbytery, the stated clerk having a preponderating influence over the Presbytery, arose and dictated the terms, both to elders and Presbytery, and that was, that the elders must all resign, or be deposed, and that without any trial, or hearing, or any charge being brought against them. And the Presbytery acted through the whole case, on rules pretending to represent those governing banks, or worldly business, and without once referring to the scripture rule of truth; therefore I cannot remain in accord with the Presbytery, or the Presbyterian church while governed by such rules and principles."

Freeman, David, Waddington, was born in Waddington February 29, 1844, a son of John, a native of Wales, who went to England when two years of age, with his parents. He came to Canada, where he remained a short time, and then came to Waddington. He married twice, first Miss Page, by whom he had two children. She died and he married Mary Hesselgrave, a native of England and daughter of Thomas Hesselgrave, an early settler of Waddington, who emigrated to Illinois. Mr. Freeman and wife had four sons and three daughters. He died in Illinois, where his wife resides at present. David Freeman was reared on the farm his father settled, and which he now owns. He has 180 acres of land and keeps a dairy of sixteen cows. He married in 1866, Isabelle Robson, a native of Madrid, by whom he has two sons and six daughters: Judith J., Eunice A., John W., Mary M., Frank A., Florence L., Bertha E. and Fannie B. Mr. Freeman is a Republican and he and family attend and support the Presbyterian church of Waddington.

Fitch, A. N., Brier Hill, was born in Jefferson county, January 30, 1830. He first followed the trade of carpenter and joiner, and subsequently engaged in mercantile trade for nearly twenty years, afterwards went to farming. In 1858 he married Emeline Atwood, and had three children: Willie L., Frank H. and Eva N. He married for

his second wife Mary J. Dake, by whom he had three children: Amos B., Leslie W. and Percy. Mr. Fitch's father was Augustus Fitch, of Connecticut, and his mother Emily (Mines) Fitch, of Massachusetts.

Fulton, John J., Waddington, was born in Waddington, August 2, 1855. His father, James R., was the son of John Fulton, a native of Ireland, where he was educated and resided until forty years of age, when he came to the United States, and after a time came to Waddington, and was engaged to assist in looking after the business of Judge Ogden. He was a surveyor, and assisted in survey in the town of Waddington. He married Polly, daughter of Peter Aldridge, of Waddington, and had three sons and three daughters, of whom there are now living: Mrs. Fackrell, of Ogdensburg; Mrs. Cummings, of Waddington, and William W. Fulton, of Ogdensburg. He died in 1863, and his wife in 1879. James R. Fulton was born October 14, 1814, in Waddington. He learned the millwright trade, and followed it as a life occupation. He and a Mr. Wood for sometime owned a mill in Waddington. He purchased a farm in Waddington village, and now owned by John J. He was a member of the Waddington Lodge, No. 393, F. & A. M. He and wife were members of the Episcopal church. He died January 17, 1864, and Mrs. Fulton now resides in Waddington. He married March 11, 1839, Rhoda, daughter of Reuben Smith, of Brimfield, Mass., who was born February 22, 1779. His wife was Persis Hutcheus, of Witherfield, Vt., and they had four sons and five daughters. They came to Waddington, and here lived and died, he in 1838 and she in 1865. J. R. Fulton and wife had two sons and three daughters, of whom one son, John J., is now living. The latter was reared and educated in Waddington. His father dying when John was in his ninth year, he was soon compelled to take charge of the farm, which he has always managed very successfully. He has been a temperance man, and a member of various temperance organizations. He has made many improvements about the farm, on which dairying is the principal feature. December 20, 1876, he married Isabel A., daughter of Walter and Janet (Porteous) Young, and they have had three children: Edith M., Lottie I. and William J. In politics Mr. Fulton is independent, and he and wife are member of the Presbyterian church of Waddington.

Farmer, Calvin E., Potsdam, was born on a farm in the town of Norfolk, August 31, 1845, a son of Emerson B., a native of East Rutland, Vt., who came to this county in 1803, settling on a farm in the town of Norfolk, where he spent the balance of his life. He died in August, 1880, at seventy-five years of age. The mother of our subject was Mary Jane Lewis, of Crown Point, N. Y., and they had seven children, six of whom are living: Benjamin E., of Mississippi; Mary S. Angel, of Los Angeles, Cal.; Eliza Babeock, of Potsdam; Linden, a farmer of Potsdam; Clifford, a farmer of Potsdam; and Calvin. Calvin was educated in Norwood public schools, and was only sixteen years of age when the war broke out. He enlisted January 2, 1863, as a private in Company B., Second Regt., Minn. Inf., and saw service with them in the battles of Lookout Mountain, Kenesaw Mountain, Atlanta, Savannah, Ringgold, Buzzard's Roost, and a great many other engagements. Mr. Farmer was wounded at the battle of Atlanta, but not serious enough to cause his withdrawal from the service. He was discharged at the close of the war, and returned to Norfolk. In 1878 he bought a farm of

fifty acres, where he made his home until 1885. That year he sold and bought a farm of 150 acres, which he conducts as a dairy, with fifteen head of cattle, four horses, sheep and other stock. He has been for the most of the time since in school district No. 18, where he resides. He is a member of Luther Priest Post, G. A. R., No. 167. He married in 1874, Angelina, daughter of John Lamora, of Canada, and they have four children: William Ezra, born September 1, 1875; Harley John, born August 7, 1878; George Madison, born January 28, 1881; and Edson James, born February 12, 1882.

Fisher, John C., Madrid, was born in the town of Madrid, October 8, 1844, a son of William and Euphemia (McDonald) Fisher. His whole life has been spent on the farm his father first settled and cleared. He was educated in the common schools and at the old St. Lawrence County Academy in Potsdam. At the death of his father in 1875 the farm (which now contains 187½ acres) fell to him, and is conducted as a dairy, with thirty head of cattle. The old stone residence superseded the first log house, and was built by William Fisher over forty-five years ago. Since Mr. Fisher became owner of this old historic place he has made many valuable improvements to it in the way of new barns, out-buildings, etc. Mr. Fisher has always taken an active interest in politics and is a Republican, but has never been an aspirant for public office. His whole life has been devoted to his home and family. He is a member of the Scotch Presbyterian church. Mr. Fisher married December 5, 1868, Minnie B., daughter of Charles Roswell, a merchant of Potsdam, and they have had four children: Charles, who died at nine years of age; Mabel Louise, who died at two years. The living ones are: Alexander Fisher, now nineteen years of age, who assists his father on the farm; and Ernest, aged seven years.

Fackerell, L. J., Ogdensburg, was born in Montreal, April 7, 1829. His parents died of cholera in 1832, and Luther was brought up by his uncle, John Fackerell, then living in Ogdensburg, until the age of thirteen, when he went into the lumber business on St. Lawrence River to work, and from that time was actively working in different capacities until 1852, when he went to the gold field in California. He returned in 1862 and bought a farm in St. Lawrence county, and about five years ago established his livery business. His wife was Helen Page, and they have four children living. Mr. Fackerell has always led an active and busy life, and is now enjoying the fruits of a frugal and honest career.

Ford, James, Potsdam, was born in Potsdam, December 25, 1841. His father, John, was a native of Scotland, as was also his mother, Elizabeth Tennant. They married in this country and had five children, but two of whom survive: John, a farmer of Potsdam, and James. The boyhood of the latter was spent in this town. He was educated in the common schools, and assisted on his father's farm until the breaking out of the war. August 29, 1864, he enlisted at Potsdam in the 50th N. Y. Engineers, Co. C. He was mustered into service at Malone, and went to the front at Petersburg, where he was engaged with his company in the management of light pontoons, remaining in that vicinity until the close of the war. Was mustered out at Fort Berry, Virginia. Remaining home in 1865, he remained on the old homestead until the fall of 1866, when he bought a farm of 100 acres in Potsdam, which he conducts as a dairy

with fourteen cows and other stock. Mr. Ford is a staunch Republican, and is a member of Luther Priest Post, No. 167, G. A. R. He married December 19, 1866, Emily E., daughter of Norman and Lucinda M. Austin, a farmer of Potsdam, and they have two children: Orris R., who lives on the farm with his parents; and Adillie Lucinda, who also lives at home.

Ford, John, Potsdam, was born in Potsdam, October 29, 1839. His father, John, was born in Morbittle, Scotland, in 1812, and came to this country when seventeen years of age, locating in Potsdam, and for a few years was employed by Ralph Pringle. He then bought a farm of forty acres in Potsdam, but sold that place and bought 100 acres more, where our subject now lives, to which he has added twenty-six acres. He afterward bought the old Erwin farm of ninety-two acres and then bought of Mrs. Rutherford thirty-six acres more. He married in 1838, Elizabeth Tennant, also a native of Scotland. John was educated in the common schools and at the breaking out of the war he enlisted August 28, 1862, in Co. I, 142d N. Y. Vol. Infy., and served two years and nine months, being with them at Cold Harbor, Drury's Bluff, Fort Fisher, before Petersburg and many other minor engagements, escaping without a wound. He was mustered out of service at Camp Wheeler, June 7, 1865. Returning home he took the Erwin farm (ninety-eight) acres where he has since made his home. In 1889 he came into possession of the 136 acre farm adjoining, also a wood lot of twenty-five acres. He conducts it as a dairy with twenty-two cows and other stock. Mr. Ford is a staunch Republican, but never cared for public office. He is a member of Luther Priest Post No. 167, G. A. R., and a member of the Reformed Presbyterian church. He married in 1865, Nancy V., daughter of William Hesselgrave and Elizabeth Hesselgrave, and they have had three children: William J., who lives at home; Edwin O., of Devil's Lake, Dakota, and Nettie E. Ford. Mrs. Ford died November 7, 1877, at forty-two years of age.

Gary, Shepard S., Stockholm, was born in Potsdam, May 5, 1827, one of five children of Elnathan and Rhoda (Goodrich) Gary, the latter a native of Potsdam, and the former many years a resident there. Shepard S. Gary has made his own way in the world. When a boy he earned his own livelihood. He spent six years with Augustine Clarkston, of Potsdam, and then came to Stockholm, where he learned the carpenter trade. This and also the trade of a wheelwright he followed for many years. He first settled in Stockholm on the farm now owned by W. Sampson, which he traded for the one he now owns of 100 acres. He also owns the factory known as the Gary creamery, which manufactures 3,000 pounds of butter per month. In 1853 Mr. Gary married Mirinda Seaver, of Stockholm, a daughter of Raymond Seaver. Their children are: Homer E., Effie, Kate (deceased), Addie, Luna (deceased), Fred and Minnie. Homer E. is a resident of Tupper Lake. His wife is Bertha, daughter of J. S. Chellis, and their children are: Mabel, Mildred (deceased) and Isabella. Homer Gary is a member of Amber Lodge 395, F. and A. M., of the Royal Arch Masons, of Potsdam Lodge, and of the I. O. O. F. Winthrop Lodge. Effie is the wife of George G. Gillett, of Stockholm. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. Winthrop Lodge. Mr. Gary is a Republican in politics, and liberal in religion. He is a member of Amber Lodge No. 395, F. and A. M.

Gregor, David, Hammond, was born in Scotland, March 5, 1814, and came to America in 1818. His father, John, who came out the same year, lived in Hammond until his death which occurred at the advanced age of eighty-seven. Mr. Gregor married Mary Ann Henderson, by whom he has eight children, all living: John J., Andrew H., Alexander A., Helen J., Margaret Allen, Daniel W., Mary E. and Jessie Belle. Mr. Gregor's mother was Margaret (Allan) Gregor. Mr. Gregor has been prominently connected with public affairs in Hammond and the county for many years, and is one of the wealthy and highly respected citizens of this town.

Gibbons, Williams, Ogdensburg, was born in Ogdensburg, October 22, 1853. He received an excellent education in the schools of this town, after which for a number of years he was engaged in clerking here. In 1876, he established his present stove, furnace and hardware business, which has proved very successful. Mr. Gibbons married in 1887, Catherine Shannahan. Mr. Gibbons has held the position of excise commissioner for the past six years for the town of Oswegatchie. He enjoys the esteem and respect of this community.

Gwin, Hilend, Ogdensburg, conducts a grocery establishment on west side opposite the offices of Rhodée & Bill. He participated in the late war, was a member of Co. L, Frontier Cavalry, and after the close, became identified with the grain elevator here where he was a trusted employee for many years. Mr. Gwin has been twice married. His first wife was Amelia Marshall, and his second, Amelia Perkins. He has four children living. Mr. Gwin is a prominent member of the G. A. R., Knights of Labor, etc.

Grant, Andrew, Norfolk, was born in Matilda, Canada, in 1812, and was a son of Julius Grant. He was raised on a farm and educated in the common schools. He came to Norfolk in 1840 and settled on a farm, where he resided a number of years, then went to West Canada, but afterwards returned to Norfolk where he died August 1, 1882. He was a Republican and was at one time a member of the M. E. church, but died an Adventist. He married Mary Worthing, by whom he had three sons: Benson, Philemon and Andrew. His wife died in 1848 and Mr. Grant married for his second wife, Angelina Tolb, by whom he had one son and three daughters. His second wife died in 1855 and he married her sister, Mrs. John Perry, who still survives him. Benson was born in Madrid in 1840, was educated in the common schools and has always been engaged in farming. He and Philemon, his brother, own a farm of 215 acres and keep a dairy of thirty cows. Andrew Grant, the youngest child, enlisted in the late war in Company A, 14th Heavy Artillery, and was killed at the battle of Cold Harbor. Philemon was born in Norfolk July 22, 1842, was educated in the common schools and has always been engaged in farming. In 1880 he married Annie E. Bush of Norfolk, daughter of Charles Bush. She was born in Massena December 24, 1852. They have had three children: Benson, Maude A. and Lester M. Mr. Grant is a Republican in politics. Charles Bush was a native of Massena, born October 3, 1812. He was a son of Charles Bush, and early settler of Long Sault Island. He was a farmer and spent most of his life in Massena. He moved from there to Raymondville and afterward to Grantville, where he died in 1871. His wife was Jane Miller, by whom he had four

sons and two daughters. Mrs Bush was a daughter of Stephen Miller of Massena, who married Ann Coates, a native of England, who came from there when sixteen years of age. Mr. Miller died in Massena in 1877 and his wife in 1883.

Grant, George, Norfolk, was born in Norfolk June 28, 1841, being the first child born in the Grant Settlement. His father, James, was a son of Julius, a native of Massachusetts, who went to Canada when a young man and married Sarah Sikes of Canada, by whom he had six sons and three daughters. They came in 1840 to Norfolk, where they lived and died. He was a British soldier in the war of 1812 and had it not been for a comrade would have lost his life while crossing the St. Lawrence river. He died May 18, 1864, aged seventy-nine years, and his wife, February 22, 1863, aged seventy-seven years. James Grant was born in Matilda, Canada, January 26, 1811, and was reared on a farm. He received but a limited education, but being a great reader, became a well-informed man. He married Loana Rosinbarrager, a native of Williamsburg, Canada, born May 24, 1816, and they had ten sons and three daughters, the older two born in Canada. James Grant, with three brothers, Andrew, Jacob and Julius, made settlements in Norfolk about 1840, in the part known as the Grant Settlement. James died June 14, 1873 and his wife survives him in the town of Norfolk, being now seventy-seven years of age. George Grant was reared on a farm and educated in the common schools. September 11, 1861, he enlisted in Company G, 60th N.Y. Vol., serving two years and three months. He was in the battles of Chancellorsville and Gettysburg and at the latter place lost his left arm. He has just visited the battlefield of Gettysburg it being the thirtieth anniversary of the battle. He has received a medal of honor for the part he took in that desperate fight. He married in December, 1869, Nettie M. Couch, a native of Martinsburg, Lewis county, and a daughter of Lorin and Eliza I. Couch, who settled in Norfolk in 1867. Mr. and Mrs. Grant have had three children: Grace L., died March 25, 1890, aged nineteen years; Leslie L. is now at the age of thirteen years; Dora E. died March 10, 1885, aged two months and twenty-one days. Mr. Grant owns a farm of 118 acres and keeps a dairy of eighteen cows. He is a Republican and has been inspector of elections for a number of years. He is a member of White Star Association, Patrons of Industry, of which he is president. He is also vice-president of the St. Lawrence Association.

Grant, Nelson J., Norfolk, was born in Norfolk January 11, 1872. His father was Jacob, a son of Julius Grant. Jacob was born in 1815 in Matilda, Canada, was reared on a farm and educated in the common schools. He came to Norfolk in 1840 and settled on a farm now owned by his five sons. Mr. Grant owned 450 acres of land. In 1852 he married Malvina Carpenter, a native of Vermont and daughter of Jesse Carpenter. Mr. and Mrs. Grant had five sons and five daughters: William, H. D., Albert R., Edward A., Calvin D. and Edith E. now living. Mrs. Grant was a member of the M. E. church, which her family also attended and supported. Mr. Grant died in 1882 and his wife in 1873. Nelson J. was reared on the farm he now occupies and received his education in the common schools. He engaged in farming and has since followed that occupation. He and his brother, Albert R., own about 125 acres of the homestead. Mr. Grant is a Prohibitionist.

Griswold, Robert B., Stockholm, was born in Stockholm March 19, 1835, a son of Jonah B. Griswold. Robert was reared on a farm and educated in the common schools. He married Roseltha Thatcher, a native of Stockholm, by whom he has eight children: Ora I., DeForest J., Lillian M., Ethel G., Lulu E., Leroy A., Robert F. and Edith G. DeForest married Leona Richey and they have one child, Gerald A. Mr. Griswold has always been engaged in farming and stock dealing and owns 250 acres. In politics he is a Republican. He is a member of P. of H. No. 538, Stockholm Depot Lodge. In religion he is independent, but the family attend and support the Congregational church. April 22, 1861, Mr. Griswold enlisted in the 15th N. Y. Infantry, Co. F, under Captain Gilmore, and served two years, participating in sixteen battles.

Goodale, Lucius L., Potsdam, was born on a farm in Potsdam November 26, 1831. The earliest ancestor we find trace of in this family is the grandfather of our subject, Timothy Goodale, who was a native of Vermont and was one of the earliest settlers of the county. He took up land in Potsdam, where he spent the balance of his days. He married Lydia Smith, and they had four sons: Solomon, Chauncy, Cyrus and Timothy, and three daughters: Chloe, Matilda and Caroline. Chauncy, the second son and father of our subject, was born in New Hampshire January 11, 1799, and was a lad of only ten years when the family moved to Potsdam. He was educated in the common schools and taught successfully for about four years. Early in life he took up land and followed farming a few years and then learned the mason's trade. In politics he was first a Whig and then an Abolitionist and Free-soil party man. He married when about twenty-five years of age, Hepsibah, daughter of Manasses and Bulah Sawyer. Manasses Sawyer was a native of Vermont, born March 28, 1759, and served as a soldier in the war of the Revolution eight years. Chauncy Goodale was the father of three children: Azubah, married Johnson W. Dayton of Potsdam, now deceased; Harriet W., who married William Lee of Potsdam, died January 10, 1862, and Lucius L. The latter was educated in the common schools and the old St. Lawrence Academy at Potsdam, and began teaching school when eighteen years of age in the town of Canton. He taught about five years in Potsdam and in 1858 went to Illinois, where he taught two years, and returning, was principal of No. 8 school in Potsdam village nine years. On account of the death of his father, November 12, 1870, he was called to his home for a year, and the next two years he was principal of Norwood Union School. In the fall of 1875 he was elected school commissioner of the Third Assembly district of St. Lawrence county, and re-elected in 1878. At the expiration of his term as school commissioner he retired. He was president of the St. Lawrence County Teachers' association for a number of years and is the present president of the St. Lawrence County Fire Relief association. He is a member of Potsdam Grange No. 39. Mr. Goodale married September 9, 1858, Myra A., daughter of Deacon Ephriam Boynton and Alice Thurston. They are the parents of one daughter, Harriet Grace, a graduate of Potsdam State Normal School, class of '93, now taking a post-graduate course.

Gedbaw, Francis, Ogdensburg, was born in Cornwall, Ont., January 6, 1837. He came to Ogdensburg in 1857, and for two years was finishing up and learning the finer branch of carriage and wagon making, which he had been learning for a considerable period in Canada. In 1868 he established himself in business here, which since that

time he has conducted. Mr. Gedbaw married in 1860 Sophia Derochie, and they have four children. Some time after her death he married Catherine O'Connor. Mr. Gedbaw is a member of the Royal Arcanum and St. Vincent de Paul society, and is much respected in this city.

Guerin, Amos, Ogdensburg, was born at La Prairie, Canada, December 7, 1840. He came to Ogdensburg when eleven years of age, and some time afterward began to learn the joiner's trade, eventually learning that of ship carpenter also. He was for fourteen years in the employ of the Marine Railway as ship carpenter, and after that started for himself on the west side. He was burned out there and lost everything. He then moved over to the main or business part of the town on the banks of the St. Lawrence river, where he has followed for some time the occupation of boat building. He has built many of the finest boats used here, and is a first class designer and workman. Mr. Guerin married many years ago Mary Ann McDonald, of Brockville, and has eleven children. Mrs. Guerin died the 18th of January, 1893. He is a staunch Catholic, and is much esteemed.

Griswold, Joseph N., Stockholm, was born in Stockholm, September 2, 1833. His father, Jonah B., was a native of Essex county, born March 8, 1802. He was thrice married, first in 1827 to Polly Fuller, by whom he had two children. She died July 25, 1832, and he married second Miranda, daughter of Parley Seaver, a native of Crown Point, born March 14, 1814. By his second wife Mr. Griswold had six sons and one daughter. His wife died June 23, 1843, and he married third Mrs. Lucinda (Chapman) Newton. About 1828 he came to Stockholm and settled on the farm now owned by Joseph N. His death occurred June 18, 1882. Mrs. Griswold resides on the old homestead farm. Joseph N. was reared on the farm he now owns, and is a general farmer and dairyman. His farm comprises 200 acres, and supports twenty-one cows. January 1, 1865, he married Elmina Fenner, a native of Herkimer, born August 27, 1833. She is a daughter of Nathan Fenner, of Providence, R. I., who was born May 28, 1802, and married Nancy Farmer, born February 23, 1810, by whom he had one son and two daughters. In 1849 Nathan settled in Stockholm, and there died April 3, 1892, and his wife March 30, 1882. Joseph N. and wife had three children: Lora M., wife of Byron Dearborn, who was a native of New Hampshire, and is now a farmer of Stockholm; Minnie A., wife of Dr. Alfred R. Allen, of Parishville, and Freddie M., who died February 17, 1876. Mr. Griswold is a Republican, and a member of Amber Lodge, No. 395, F. & A. M., of Parishville.

Gibson, Jason, Stockholm, was born January 15, 1825, in Vergennes, Vt., and was thirteen years old when he came to Stockholm with his parents, John and Hannah Gibson. He was reared on the farm he owns, and has always followed farming as an occupation. He owns 165 acres in Stockholm and twenty in Lawrence. He keeps a dairy of twenty cows. In 1854 our subject married Malissa Weller, a native of Hopkinton, N. Y., by whom he had six children: Bertha, wife of Herbert P. Smith, of St. Regis Falls, has one son, George; Elsie, resides in Stockholm; Lois, wife of Fred Adams, of Lawrence, has two children, Elmer and Libbie; Charles married Carrie Adams and has one child, Archie. They reside at Santa Clare, N. Y.; Fred resides in

Vermont; and Flora, wife of Samuel Nelson, a farmer of Stockholm. Mr. Gibson is a Republican, and a member of P. of H., Fort Jackson Lodge.

Gates, A. A., Gouverneur, was born in Fowler, November 25, 1850. He was a farmer's son, and remained on the farm until twenty-one years of age, when he went to Wisconsin and thence to Kansas, where he remained ten years. He came to Gouverneur in 1889, and embarked in the flour and feed business. In 1874 he married Frances C. Bacon. He is a Mason and a Democrat.

Gregory, A. W., Morristown, was born in Lackawack, Ulster county, March 2, 1856, and began his business career as clerk in a store at Grand Gorge, Delaware county. In 1874 he went to Binghamton, N. Y., in the capacity of book-keeper for a wholesale shoe manufacturing firm. Thinking that this occupation was injuring his health, he went to New York and obtained a position as salesman in the employ of Lord & Taylor, dry goods merchants. From there he went to Brier Hill, St. Lawrence county, where he embarked in business for himself in 1881. In 1888 he was president of Ogdensburg Dairymen's Board of Trade, and while holding that office went to Europe to study the English butter and cheese markets. Since that time he has been engaged in exporting cheese to Europe, and has developed a large business, which he still conducts. May 15, 1890, Mr. Gregory was appointed customs officer at Morristown. He is a high degree Mason, and an Odd Fellow. In 1886 and 1887 was D. D. G. M. of the latter order for the district of St. Lawrence. In 1876 he married Araminta Coonradt, stepdaughter of Charles Fitch, of Brier Hill, and they have three children: James Merton, Edna and Egbert Coonradt.

Goodnough, William H., Fowler, was born in Gouverneur, September 25, 1839, and has followed farming all his life, except while serving in the war. He enlisted in 1863 in Co. H, 20th N. Y. Cav., Captain Spencer commanding, from which he was honorably discharged in 1865. In 1861 Mr. Goodnough married Ellen Kitts, and they have three children: Sherman Grant, Ross Earle and Cornie E., now Mrs. R. K. Smith. Mr. Goodnough's father, Abel, was born in 1801 and is still living.

Gagnon, J. L., Ogdensburg, was born in Canada in January, 1838. He has conducted a meat business in Ogdensburg for the past twenty-seven years. In 1862 he married Miss D. Cardinal, and they have no children. Mr. Gagnon is a prominent member of St. John the Baptist Society, of which society he is a charter member. He is also a member of the church, and is a thorough reliable and honorable business man and a good citizen.

Graves, James M., Potsdam, was born in Waddington, St. Lawrence county, November 27, 1862. The father of our subject, William, is also a native of Waddington, born there in 1832. When a young man he learned the shoemaker's trade, which he followed but a few years, when he was obliged to give it up, as it was injurious to his health. He has been twice married. His first wife, and mother of our subject, was Mary A. Dowdell. She had four children, three of whom are living. Mrs. Graves died October 18, 1878. James M. received his education in the Union School in his native town, and taught for two terms in a district school. In February, 1882, he entered Potsdam State Normal School. He was out from time to time teaching in dis-

trict schools, and graduated in the classical course in 1888. The last year of his course was devoted principally to teaching in the preparatory department, and in June, 1888, he was elected as a regular teacher of preparatory reading, arithmetic and grammar, and had charge of the intermediate rhetorical work, and did office work. In 1889 he went with Dr. Cook to New Jersey, and taught in the Rutgers College grammar school, returning to Potsdam in the spring of 1890. After being re-elected he has had charge of preparatory subjects,—composition and rhetorical work, and penmanship. He is a member of the Presbyterian church.

Gibson, George N., Stockholm, was born in Stockholm, June 4, 1845. His father, Captain Warren Gibson, was a son of John Gibson, who was born in Massachusetts, and when a young man went to Vergennes, Vt. Here he married Hannah White, by whom he had four sons and two daughters. He was a miller by trade. In 1836 he came to Stockholm and settled the farm now owned by Jason Gibson. Here he lived until his death in 1865, and his wife in 1869. Captain Warren Gibson was born in Vergennes, Vt., October 29, 1818. He was reared a miller and educated in the common schools. He came to Stockholm with his parents and after one year on a farm came to West Stockholm and worked for Hosea Bicknell in the grist mill. After four years he purchased the mill and continued the business until 1860, when he sold and rebought in 1862, and again sold and rebought in 1863, and carried on business until his death in January, 1887. Mr. Gibson enlisted in the 16th N. Y. Inf'y, Co. H., and was made captain of his company. He was the first man to enlist in the town of Stockholm. He served until June 27, 1862, when he was wounded in the head at Gaines Mill, and lost both of his eyes. In 1842 Captain Gibson married Mary Westover, born January 6, 1819, in Vermont. Her parents were Samuel and Lydia (Holcomb) Westover, of Vermont, who came to Stockholm in 1825, where the mother died. Mr. Westover went to Ohio and afterwards returned to Stockholm, where he died in 1859. Mr. Gibson and wife had two sons and four daughters. In politics he was a Republican. He died January 18, 1887, and his wife now resides in West Stockholm, aged seventy-four years. George N. Gibson took charge of his father's business and carried it on until the death of his father, at which time our subject purchased the estate and has since carried on a very successful business in West Stockholm. In 1872 he engaged in the manufacture of lumber. At present he makes lumber, shingles, butter tubs, furniture, also owns a grist-mill and is engaged in the mercantile business, having a two-story building 25 x 60 feet, which he purchased in 1887 of his father's estate. At present Mr. Gibson employs in his various kinds of business, twenty-five men. In politics he is a Republican. December 17, 1867, he married Mary E. Burroughs, a native of Potsdam, and a daughter of Calvin and Adaline (Loverin) Burroughs, of Potsdam, where Mr. Burroughs was born in 1810, and lived until his death. Mr. Gibson and wife have had two sons, George H., who died in infancy, and Leon L., who graduated from Potsdam Normal School in 1893, and at present assists his father. Mrs. Gibson is a member of the M. E. church, which the family attend and support.

Graham, John, Waddington, was born in Lisbon, St. Lawrence county, August 8, 1849. His father James, was born in Ireland, in 1798, and was eighteen years of age

when he came to Lisbon with his parents, they being among the first settlers of that town. Mr. Graham was reared on a farm and followed farming as a life occupation, having in Lisbon 225 acres of land. He married Jane Graham, of Ireland, by whom he had a family of eight sons and two daughters. Mr. Graham was a Republican in politics. He and wife were members of the United Presbyterian church of Lisbon Centre. Mr. Graham died in 1881, and his wife resides in Lisbon. John Graham was reared on a farm and educated in the common schools of Lisbon. He built a butter factory and carried on a successful business for three years in connection with farming, having purchased a farm of fifty-four acres. This he sold and in 1890 came to Waddington and purchased a 100 acres, known as the McDowell farm, where he now resides. April 18, 1878, he married Phoebe, daughter of James Randles of Lisbon, and they have one daughter, Maud J. Mr. Graham is a Republican in politics, and he and family attend and support the Presbyterian church of Waddington.

Griffith, D. C., Ogdensburg, was born December 3, 1849, in Vermont. He came to Ogdensburg, when seventeen years of age and entered the employ of the American Express Company. This corporation recognizing his sterling worth gradually promoted him until the entire business was eventually placed under his control for this district and Prescott. He has now been in the employ of this company twenty-seven years. In 1874 Mr. Griffith married Miss L. M. Butts, who was a graduate of the Oswego Normal School, and afterwards a successful teacher. They have two sons and a daughter. Mr. Griffith is a Mason, a member of the R. A., treasurer of the Presbyterian church, treasurer of the Ogdensburg Savings and Loan Association, treasurer of the Burns Curling Club, treasurer of the Public Library Association, one of the members of the Ogdensburg Club, etc., and has an interest in a group of beautiful islands in the St. Lawrence river, upon which he spends the summer months with his family. Mrs. Griffith is an attractive and influential church woman.

Gage, John C., Madrid, was born in South East, Putnam county, December 12, 1832, the oldest son of Samuel D. Gage. His parents moved to Salisbury, Herkimer county, when he was an infant; it was there his boyhood was spent. In 1844 they moved to Madrid, St. Lawrence county. At twelve years of age our subject engaged as clerk in the store of his uncle, Alden S. Gage, in Salisbury. After coming to St. Lawrence county he entered the employ of Seth J. Dewey in his general store at Waddington, and remained with him about ten years. In 1854-55, he was a commercial traveler, and from 1856-59, was in Buffalo. The year of 1860 he spent in Waddington and September, 1861, he established a general store in Madrid, where he has since continued. He was alone in business for five years, and in 1866 was joined in partnership by his brother, Silvanus D. The firm of J. C. Gage & Bro. existed until 1883, since which time our subject has been alone. He now has a large double store at the corner of Main and Bridge streets, carrying a complete line of dry goods, boots and shoes, crockery, groceries and general merchandise. In March, 1877, Mr. Gage's store was burned by burglars, who succeeded in exploding and robbing the safe, and setting fire to the store. His loss was about \$18,000. An attempt to repeat this outrage was made May 29, 1893, which resulted only in the destruction of the safe and

loss of a small amount of silver. Mr. Gage has always been a Democrat. He has at different times been a candidate on the minority ticket for member of assembly for second district, and has served on county committees and has been delegate to numerous State conventions for thirty years. He is really the leader of his party in this town. Mr. Gage has married twice, first in September, 1861, Minerva, daughter of Jesse Cogswell, of Madrid, who died in 1863, leaving one son, Jesse, who died in infancy. He married second, in 1864, Minerva, daughter of Robert Pierce, of Potsdam, and they have two children: Vinnie B., a student of the New England Conservatory of Music at Boston; and William C., a clerk in his father's store.

Holmes, Adam J., Gouverneur, was born in Vermont, March, 9, 1844, and came to St. Lawrence county when an infant. He was a carpenter and joiner by trade, and at the age of twenty-two took up milling and contracting and has been superintendent of mills ever since. He is at present superintendent of Dean & Aldrich's mills at Natural Dam, does the sawing of the vast amount of lumber turned out by this firm. Mr. Holmes is a thorough and most successful business man and has occupied his present position since 1872. In 1878 he married Edith Fuller, and they have two children: Herbert and Marion. Mr. Holmes is a Mason, passed to the commandery.

Holmes, Charles R., Potsdam, was born in Westford, Vt., April 24, 1842, a son of Jonathan Holmes, a farmer of Westford and Milton. In 1846 his parents moved to St. Lawrence county, locating in Lawrence. Later he went to Stockholm, where he lives, aged eighty-three years, and his wife, seventy-six years old. The mother of our subject was also a native of Westford. Her maiden name was Sarah K. Bates. They were the parents of six sons and two daughters, of whom Charles R. was the third son. He was only a lad when he began to learn the carpenter's trade and followed this until the war broke out. He enlisted in the navy in 1864 and spent one year in service with the North Atlantic squadron. He returned in 1865 and engaged in milling at Norwood with Loveless & Fonda, who at that time were building the steammill. The first year he was second hand and the balance of the time, about seven years, he was foreman, and during the time re-built the water mill and put in the improved machinery. He was one year a partner with William Kemp in the American House at Norwood and then sold his interest to Kemp and bought the Elm street restaurant in Potsdam of H. L. & M. B. V. Ives. After one year there he spent a year with his brother, A. J. Holmes, in Gouverneur in the mills of Dean, Aldrich & Weston. In 1877 he went to Muskegan, Mich., where he engaged in the mill business about three years. Returning in August, 1880, in partnership with his brother, A. J. Holmes, he refitted the old Elm street restaurant and opened it as a hotel under the name of "The Albion," and while conducting the hotel built and operated the A. Sherman lumber mill at Sissonville. The restaurant was a new four story building, thirty-three feet front, with an annex of a two-story building. This annex was destroyed by fire in the fall of 1883 and the firm of C. R. & A. J. Holmes rebuilt from the office east, adding a four-story building for dining room, kitchen, sample rooms and out-kitchen, with about forty sleeping rooms. Later they bought the Tupper property to the east of the hotel, where the Potsdam reading room is located, and still later Mrs. C. R. Holmes bought the McChesney property used in connection with the hotel as a park. Mr. Holmes is a member of Rac-

quette River Lodge No. 213, F. & A. M.; St. Lawrence Lodge of Perfection; Central City Consistory, and is a member of the Mystic Shrine and Media Temple, Watertown. He married April 11, 1882, Adelaide A. Eastman of Potsdam, and they have one child, Mildred, a student in the Normal School.

Hall, Erastus F., Postdam, was born in Raymondville, St. Lawrence county, December 25, 1854, son of Abel A., who was the fifth son of Erastus and Elizabeth (Jackson) Hall. Abel was born in Norfolk October 19, 1821, was educated in the common schools and his first business ventures were in the mercantile business. The later years of his life he was a farmer. He was always a Democrat and he held the office of justice of the peace for some years. He died October 11, 1885. The mother of our subject, Eliza S. Winslow, was also a native of Norfolk, born September 4, 1822, and she had two children: Elizabeth J., married Edgar T. Phelps, died August 3, 1890, aged forty-three years; and our subject. His early life was spent in Norfolk. He was educated in the common schools, Clinton Grammar School and Canandaigua Academy, under Prof. Noah T. Clarke. After leaving school he was a commercial traveler five years and in 1884 bought, in partnership with C. C. Nightengale, a grocery and crockery store in Norwood. This firm existed until July, 1, 1889, when Mr. Hall bought out the interests of his partner and has since conducted the business. This is the leading grocery in this place and Mr. Hall has built up a trade here second to none in the town. He is a Democrat, is a member of What Cheer Lodge No. 689, F. & A. M., St. Lawrence Chapter No. 24, R. A. M., and St. Lawrence Commandery No. 28, K. T. He is a director and one of the founders of the Norwood Savings, Loan and Building Association. He married, October 15, 1884, Lilla A., daughter of Allan D. Calkins, a native of Clinton county, and they have one son, Allan Atwood Hall, now in his eighth year.

Honeycomb, John Symons. The town of Gouverneur is widely known because of its talc and marble. One of the best known and most enterprising men of the mineral regions is John S. Honeycomb, who has been identified with talc mining since its incipency and was one of the first to discover the great marble beds which abound in this locality. Besides this he has built a great part of the village and has identified himself with the best interests and development of the town. Mr. Honeycomb was born in St. Cleer, Cornwall, England, January 8, 1833, and learned the trade of mason in that country. In 1855 he left England and came to the United States; but not realizing his expectations in Gouverneur, he left St. Lawrence county and went to Canada, where he remained four years, serving in that time as captain of a company of militia. In 1860 he returned to Gouverneur, where he married Fidelia Washburn, and they have four children: Virgil F., Emma E., Ida L. and John W. John W. married Nellie Enos and they have one son, John Howard. During the war period our subject was identified with the lead mining interests of the county and built most of the mine buildings. He also built the blast furnaces and steel works at Clifton. He has also been prominently identified with railroad building, having superintended the widening of the New York Central railroad from Schenectady to Fort Plain, the first four track road in the world. He was also the contractor for building the Montreal, Portland and Boston railroad, and was associated with the construction of the Quebec and Gosford railway,

also the Levis and Kennebec railway. In building the fine bridge over the Oswegatchie in 1876, Mr. Honeycomb discovered the marble beds of Gouverneur, while seeking stone for abutments and piers. In 1878 Mr. Honeycomb was mainly instrumental in forming the Gouverneur Pulp Company, with Col. Henry Palmer and S. B. Van Duzee, Mr. Honeycomb being secretary of the company, and he is now joint owner with Col. Henry Palmer, of the talc property in the town of Edwards, whence they drew their supplies of talc, under lease. Mr. Honeycomb was also mainly instrumental in forming the first organized marble company in Gouverneur—the Whitney, now the Gouverneur Marble Company—and was its first secretary. Mr. Honeycomb's father and mother are both dead and lie in the cemetery at Hamilton, Ontario, Canada, while his father's parents both lie in Riverside cemetery, Gouverneur. Mr. Honeycomb's grandmother referred to and Sir Humphrey Davy were brothers' children (first cousins), and through marriage she was aunt to George Borrow, the eminent philologist, traveler and author. The history of the Honeycomb family runs back to Norman times and the family were always Royalists. Members of the family fought for Charles I., suffering under the Protectorate of Cromwell, and joined in the fetes in honor of the restoration. The old ancestral mansion of the family still stands near "Tamar's banks," amid "the stately homes of England."

Haven, J. M., Canton, was born in Dummerston, Vt., May 13, 1822, and began his business career as a clerk in Cleveland, O., in 1836. In 1839 he returned to Putney, Vt., and continued clerking for two years, then clerked for eight years at Brattleboro. In 1850 he embarked in business for himself in Brattleboro and Rutland, having a store in each place. In 1861 he left Rutland and bought a farm in Lincoln, Ill., and remained there until 1864, when he went into business in St. Louis. Almost immediately he was called to take the position of treasurer of the Rutland and Burlington Railway Company, which he filled for nineteen years. In 1879 he bought the Bates House in Rutland, which he made a temperance house. He was also interested in several other enterprises at the time. In 1883 he sold the Bates House, resigned his position as treasurer and moved to Albany to take charge of several refrigerators for Armour & Company. In 1886 he moved to Brooklyn and assisted in closing up the Knickerbocker Life Insurance Company. In 1888 he came to Canton and bought the Hodgkin House (now the Haven House), and has conducted it ever since. Mr. Haven married, first, Harriet M. Dickerman, daughter of Dr. J. L. Dickerman of Brattleboro, Vt., in 1848, and they had one son, Franklin A., now in the Highland National Bank of Newburg. Mrs. Haven died in 1878 and in 1881 he married, second, Mrs. Charlotte L. Cooke. When the National W. C. T. U. was organized in 1874, Mrs. Harriet M. Haven was made vice-president for Vermont. She also organized a State union in Vermont, and was elected president of it. She also was president of the Woman's Missionary Society of Vermont and of the Christian Temperance Union of Rutland, Vt., taking an active part in church work of all kinds.

Holmes, S. W., Stockholm, was born in St. Albans, Vt., October 1, 1815. His father was Sheveric Holmes, a native of Bennington, born April 24, 1784. He married in Georgia, Vt., Jerusha Baker, by whom he had seven children, six of whom grew to maturity. In 1826 he and his family came to Stockholm and settled on a farm

one and one-half miles west of Winthrop. Mr. Holmes was a farmer and lumberman. He was a Republican and held the office of high sheriff of Franklin county, Vermont, for several years. He was also supervisor of Stockholm. He died July 28, 1872, and his wife May 2, 1859. S. W. Holmes was eleven years of age when he came to Stockholm with his parents. He has spent his life in farming, but at present lives retired at Winthrop. He married in Fairfield, Vt., June 24, 1847, Harriet N. Burr, a native of that town and daughter of Col. Aaron Burr of Redding, Conn., a soldier in the war of 1812. The wife of the latter was Rebecca Cook, by whom he had ten children, five still living. Colonel Burr was the only child of Jabez (who died in 1825) and Mary (Bartrum) Burr. Mr. Holmes and wife have one child, Mary E., the wife of A. N. Trussell of Minneapolis, Minn., and they have one child, Helen H. Mr. Holmes has always been a Republican but has never desired public office. He and his wife are members of the Congregational church at Winthrop.

Hannan, John, Ogdensburg, was born in Ireland, June 24, 1844, and came to this country with his parents in the fall of 1849. After receiving a good education he engaged in the tobacco business, eventually building up a large wholesale and retail trade in tobaccos and cigars. He then branched out into general coal and lumber business and carrying trade, which increased to its present magnitude. The company of which he is the president and general manager now controls from twelve to fifteen vessels. He also conducts a machine shop, and wood and iron works here. He married Margaret Walsh, and they have two sons and two daughters. Mr. Hannan is a staunch Democrat. He has served as mayor, alderman, etc., and is one of Ogdensburg's substantial men.

Hall, Giles Jackson, Potsdam, was born in the town of Louisville, now Norfolk, March 7, 1811. The father of our subject, Erastus, was a native of Berkshire county, Mass., born April 7, 1786. The mother of our subject, Elizabeth Jackson, was the daughter of Giles Jackson, who while on General Gates' staff as chief drew up the articles of capitulation of General Burgoyne to General Gates at Saratoga, October 16, 1777. Erastus Hall was the father of seven children, four of whom are living: Hezekiah B., of Norwood; Anson S., a farmer of Norfolk; Thomas S., a ranchman of Los Angeles, Cal., and Giles J. Erastus emigrated to St. Lawrence county in 1808, and took up a tract of land in the town of Norfolk, where he reared his family and spent his whole life. At the time of his death, March 28, 1869, he was the owner of 600 or 700 acres of land. He held the agency for the wild lands of Louisville and Norfolk from 1824 up to within a short time of his death. Mrs. Hall died in March, 1859. The early life of our subject was spent on the farm of his birth. He was educated in the common schools and old St. Lawrence Academy, and assisted on the farm until 1829, when he went to Massena and was engaged in the store of Benjamin Phillips and Phillips & Andrews until the spring of 1833, when he returned to Norfolk and engaged in mercantile business and the manufacturing of lumber until 1872. During these years in his native town, Mr. Hall was interested in the erection of many of the principal buildings of the village of Raymondville. Among them is the grist mill, store and dwelling house and saw-mill, which are still standing. A portion of the other buildings have been carried away by flood. Mr. Hall was and is now a Democrat, and has held

the office of supervisor three years. In 1872 Mr. Hall moved to the village of Norwood, where he lives retired. He married in 1842 Wealthy P., daughter of H. G. Munson, of Potsdam, and they had one son, Charles E., a farmer of Potsdam. Mrs. Hall died July 9, 1886. October 10, 1861, Thomas S. Hall, brother of our subject, enrolled in Co. E., 92d Regt., New York State Inf., Vols. In January, 1862, he was commissioned captain of said company, subsequently promoted major of said regiment, serving as such through the Peninsular campaign under Gen. Geo. B. McClelland, participating in many engagements that occurred from Newport News in April to Harrison's Landing, where they arrived in August, 1862, at which time the regiment was transferred to Southern Virginia, and afterwards to North Carolina. Subsequently, and in August, 1863, Major Hall was commissioned colonel of said regiment, holding the office to the close of the war, receiving an honorable discharge therefrom. The losses of the Ninety-second regiment, then under the command of Major Hall, at the battle of Fair Oaks, was nearly one-half of the number engaged.

Havens, Samuel, Oswegatchie, grandfather of Alonzo, settled in Oswegatchie about 1798. He followed farming, and was killed in Oswegatchie during the war of 1812. His son, Horace (one of eight children), was the father of our subject. The latter was born October 4, 1832. He succeeded to eighty-one acres, and added by purchase until now he possesses a farm of 121 acres. He has been twice married, his first wife was Isabella Wetherhead, by whom he had three children. His second wife was Sarah Harvey, by whom he had eight children. Mr. Havens is a successful farmer.

Hamlin, Emory A., Potsdam, was born in Lawrence, N. Y., February 9, 1840. He is a son of Stephen S. Hamlin, of Vermont, who came to this county in 1828. He was a clergyman, but always owned a farm and conducted it himself. Beside preaching in his own town, he had a circuit extending through Franklin and Clinton counties. He died in 1870 aged sixty-two years. October 14, 1861, he enlisted in the 92d N. Y. Vols., and saw service with them at Fair Oaks, Malvern Hill, Newburn, N. C., Cold Harbor, Petersburg, and many others, participating in sixteen general engagements. He was discharged at the expiration of his term of service, January 7, 1865. He went out as a private, and rose to the rank of sergeant; in 1869 he moved to Potsdam, where he engaged in the manufacture of furniture for fifteen years; in 1887 he sold the factory and engaged in the retail furniture trade; his store is located in the Brooks & Bicknell Block. He is a past commander of Marsh Post, G. A. R., and a member of the Methodist church. He married in 1866 Augusta M., a daughter of N. R. Merchant, of Merchant, St. Lawrence county, N. Y. Mr. Hamlin has two daughters, Inez S., a graduate of Prof. Roberts' College of Stenography in Elmira, and Florence M., a teacher in the schools of Elmira.

Heaton, Charles, Potsdam, was born in Potsdam, May 23, 1841, a son of Lorenzo D., who died August 5, 1891. He was well remembered as a politician and one of the earliest settlers of the town. He came to this town in 1810, and always lived here until his death. He was the father of nine children, of whom our subject was next to the youngest. He was educated in the common schools and St. Lawrence Academy, and enlisted October 12, 1861, in the Sixteenth N. Y. Vol. Inf., Co. B, and saw service with

this regiment until May 31, 1862, when he was discharged for disability. He was home only a year when he returned, and acted as sutler's clerk in Scott's 900 cavalry until December, 1863. After a winter at home he tried to enlist both in the navy and cavalry, but was rejected, and found his war service closed. He was at work for R. F. Welch the year he spent at home, and after his war service was ended he returned to Mr. Welch and finished his trade. On March 1, 1867, he started for himself, and has now spent twenty-six years in this business. In 1892 he purchased the block where the store is located. He is a member of Marsh Post, No. 214, G. A. R. Mr. Heaton married in 1869 Lydia E. Herriman, of Potsdam, and they have three children: Charles F., an optician and a graduate of Spencer's Optical College, New York; Grace A. and Ruth E., who live at home.

Heath, Milton, Potsdam, commonly known as Colonel Heath, was of Puritan descent, his ancestors having come from England among the early Pilgrims and branched into New Hampshire and Vermont. He was the son of Benjamin Heath and Lucy Hidden, and was born in Wheelock, Vt., October 2, 1807. At the age of seventeen he came with his father to Dickinson, N.Y., where the family became prominent. The father established a stage house, the railway station of those days for the line of mail coaches that ran from Ogdensburg to Plattsburg. He became postmaster and agent for the sale of lands, and the house was headquarters for public business. This business fell ere long, by the father's death, into the hands of Milton, who prospered and became a sort of rural baron. He owned a farm of many hundred acres, he built a stately house, and employed many men, and with it all was generally honored and respected. When thirty he married Emily Bentley, then the widow of George Farrar. They had no children, but she had a son by the first husband, and to educate him they moved to Malone, and afterwards to various other places, and finally to Potsdam in St. Lawrence county. Meanwhile, about 1840, he raised a company of militia, and was made colonel of the regiment. He was of erect and noble bearing, fully six feet tall, and when mounted on his black charger, dressed in a blue and gold uniform with scarlet plume streaming from his half-moon hat, and attended by his black servant "Virginia," he made a figure that is still remembered by old men. His latter days were spent in Potsdam where he took great interest in public affairs, often serving as village trustee or school committee, but seeking no office of salary. He was specially interested in church matters, and for more than thirty years was an officer of the Episcopal church. When nearly seventy, his adopted son, his wife, and two adopted grandchildren, all died within a brief period, leaving him alone. Soon after his brother who lived in Maryland, and whom he had for some years supported, died also. No relative was left him except a sister who lived in New Jersey, and her son, his nephew. He visited them, and they agreed to join their fortunes with him. A firm was formed at Potsdam in 1880, under the firm name of Milton and Frederic Heath, for the purchase and sale of lands and the care of land agencies. Here his declining years were spent in peace. No word of discord ever marred the relations of uncle and nephew, and the nephew's children were an unfailling source of pleasure to him. No man ever loved children more dearly, and the genial sweet tempered old man was loved in return by them. Here, at the age of eighty-five, after a long life of usefulness and honor, he died of paralysis, November 1, 1892, and lies buried at Lawrenceville, N. Y.

Heath, Frederic M., Potsdam, appeared in Moira, N. Y. promptly with the year 1844, having been born there January 1. He was the son of F. H. Petit, a physician of local note, and of Mahala Heath. The father's ancestry were from Rochelle in France, but had settled at an early day in Saratoga county; while the mother's stock were English Puritans from New Hampshire. Both parents had literary tastes and the father was for several years the county school commissioner, so that Frederick was brought up among books. At ten he gave lectures on astronomy, illustrated by an orrery of his own making. The sun and larger planets were balls of clay, and the moons whitened from pine. He had a taste for art, and drew a series of Bible pictures with pencil and red chalk that were meant to be serious, but should have appeared in a comic paper. At thirteen he read Barnaby Rudge and formed a dark and dreadful club among the boys, in imitation of Simon Tappertit. They met in distant woods where their lodge was made hideous with skulls and cross bones, and he kept their records in a secret alphabet of his invention. In due time he went to Lawrenceville Academy and graduated when eighteen, having made some reputation as a debator and a comic poet. He entered Union College, and remained there till partly through the Junior year. In December, 1863, news came that his father, who was a surgeon in the war, had been dangerously wounded. He hastened to Virginia, only to find him dead. It was now needful for him to think of a profession, and his taste led towards minerals and mining. Just then the first American School of mines was being founded at Columbia College, and his friend Prof. Chandler was chosen dean. He entered, and graduated there in 1877, with the degree of E. M. He soon found a situation as second manager of a Pittsburg iron firm, but the locality was malarial, and failing health obliged him to resign. The company were very kind and sent him to the mountains in hope of a cure, but in vain. Rest restored him partly, and he essayed mining, first in Ohio, and then near Easton, Pa., but he grew worse and at last went home to die, so the doctors said, a feeble skeleton of ninety pounds. He did not die, but with what energy was left him began search into hygiene and healthful living that has since been his chief study, and on which he has written two pamphlets. The first called "The Human Machine," was published in Potsdam in 1884, and the second in New York in 1892 by the Fowler & Wells Co. It may be added that Mr. Heath has attained such strength that he has not had the slightest illness for many years. In 1869 he removed to Pompton, N. J., and built a pleasant home in that beautiful region. He engaged first in mining engineering, and then in railroad work, finally becoming general agent of the Greenwood Lake railway. At the age of thirty-one he married Julia Fullerton, the daughter of a prominent lawyer, and from this union, a most happy one, have come two children: Julien a boy of sixteen, and Flora aged six. Twelve years later his mother's brother, Milton Heath, of Potsdam, proposed to him a partnership in his real estate business, which began to burden his advancing years. Being childless, and the last of the Heaths, he was anxious that Frederic should take his name and heir his property. This was arranged, and in 1880 he moved to Potsdam. In 1882 he traveled with Mrs. Heath through Europe, and wrote letters to the local paper that were widely read. He is now engaged in building a summer hotel at Lake Ozonia, to be known as Fernwood Hall. Mr. Heath is an amateur artist, and sometimes gives lectures with crayon illustrations. He owns a considerable library, and has been for several years

president of a literature club. He has never held political office, but has been school trustee and a vestryman of Trinity church.

Herriman, C. B., Ogdensburg, was born in Fort Covington, Franklin county, November 10, 1833. He received an excellent education and immediately after leaving school, entered the establishment of William Hogie of that village. Afterwards he was identified with E. B. Allen & Son, and J. B. Averill, of Ogdensburg for a number of years, in positions of trust. In the spring of 1861 he purchased the grocery business of John N. Oswell, and has since that period been actively identified with this special branch of mercantile industry, including butter and cheese for eastern markets. Mr. Herriman has served as town clerk (in 1860), as alderman for two years, 1868 and 1869, member of the water commission for the past twenty years and chairman for several years, supervisor of the town for the year 1876, fair ground commissioner (for the past twenty-two years of which he has been secretary), president of the Dairyman's Board of Trade for several years, president of the Grocer's Association of Ogdensburg, organized in 1892, etc. Mr. Herriman has been twice married. His first wife was Louisa S. Stark by whom he had three children, all of whom are married. His son, Dr. Wallace J. Herriman, is located in Rochester, and is one of that city's most talented and successful physicians. He is an expert upon insanity cases, and receives besides his extensive local practice many important cases from the government. His other children are: Edith, wife of G. W. McKinley, and Ella, wife of John T. Groves.

Hill, W. S., Ogdensburg, was born in Ogdensburg, March 24, 1840. He received an excellent education in the common schools, after which he worked at the bakery and confectionery business for the late John Barber, for about eighteen years. In 1869 he started in business with L. E. Barber, at 44 State street, where he remained about five years, when he removed to 89 Ford street. In 1886 he built the fine business block in which he is now located and moved into it. Mr. Hill is one of the most accomplished confectioners in the State, or, in fact, in the country. His goods go to France and other transatlantic countries, and he has many customers in New York city. He supplies such people as the Wetmores, the Benedicts and Lorillards, and his goods are in great and constant demand. Mr. Hill married in 1865, Miss Jennie H. Thrall, of Gouverneur. They have no family. He is a member of Ogdensburg Chapter of Royal Arch Masons, and is identified with several other social institutions.

Hilts, Wm. J., Gouverneur, was born in Boonville, Oneida county, N. Y., December 28, 1829, and came to Gouverneur, N. Y., in 1852. In 1855 he married Susan A. Hildreth, of Fowler, N. Y. They have these children: Sumner G., of Clear Lake, Iowa; Alice A., wife of O. J. Gardner, of Montrose, S. Dak.; Harriet E., wife of Wm. Thomson, of Montrose, S. D.; Nettie E., wife of John Fitzgerald, of Walkerville, Mont.; Helen M., teacher in the Lowell Business College, Binghamton, N. Y.; and Grace, public school teacher. Mr. Hilts' father was Geo. G. Hilts.

Hamell, Henry W., Ogdensburg, was born in Osgood, Ontario, August 7, 1853, a son of Louis Hamell, who came to Ogdensburg when Henry was fourteen years of age. The latter after receiving a good common school education learned the paint-

er's trade, in which he has been extensively engaged. He was also identified with the furniture and undertaking business from 1874 to 1877, and now conducts a grocery store in his block near the Rome, W. & O. R. R. depot. To this building he has lately been making extensive additions, and he also owns other valuable real estate here. Mr. Hamell has been greatly interested in the patenting of carriage gear, and from 1884 to 1889 pushed the sale of his improvements with good success. In March, 1893, he obtained a patent on another improvement in this direction. November 22, 1875, he married Miss Matilda Gilbert, of the same place, by whom he has had seven children, of whom five are living.

Harrigan, Jay D., Gouverneur, was born in Cayuga county, February 11, 1859, and began the harness trade when sixteen. In 1887 he came to Gouverneur and established his present business. Mr. Harrigan is a prominent Mason, having passed to the thirty-second degree Scottish rite, is also an Odd Fellow, and a member of the A. O. U. W.

Hall, Walter W., Gouverneur, one of three children of Edward and Catherine (McChesney) Hall, was born in Gouverneur, August 19, 1849. Edward, the father, was a native of Franklin county, Mass. He came to this State when twenty-one years of age, married and settled on the farm where they now live with their children, Lot and Ella M. The grandfather, Lot Hall, lived in Massachusetts and died in Niagara county, N. Y. Walter W. left home when twenty-one years of age, engaging in the manufacture of butter and cheese. In the fall of 1873 he purchased a large cheese factory near Gouverneur, with the patronage of 1,000 cows. He owned and operated this factory for seventeen years, when it was sold, he having been appointed June 1, 1888, by Dairy Commissioner Brown as cheese instructor for the State. As a skilled operator he at once commenced to instruct by actual process during the summer, and in winter addressing institutes and farmers' gatherings. The magnitude and importance of the dairy interests in the State (as well as in St. Lawrence county) may in a measure be appreciated when it is stated that there are 2,000 factories and 1,500,000 cows in the State. An important part of the work of the dairy commission through Mr. Hall and his associates, is the education of cheese makers to the production of a better article, in larger quantity. The results of the work of the commission will inevitably be of the greatest benefit to the dairy interest of St. Lawrence county.

Harris, H. J., Ogdensburg, was born in Renfrew county, Ontario, February 14, 1856. He received his education in the schools of that province, and in 1870 came to Ogdensburg and engaged in the meat business, in which he has been prominently identified. May 1, 1892, he received the appointment of manager for the Ogdensburg branch of Armour's meats under the Oswego commission house of Mollison & Dowdle, which position he has since filled. Mr. Harris married in 1878 Hattie Worsley (since deceased), they had no children. Mr. Harris's father, William, was a well known newspaper proprietor and editor of Ottawa, who was for some years prior to his death a crown land agent for Canada. Mr. Harris is a Royal Arch Mason, an Odd Fellow, a member of St. Andrew's Brotherhood, and of the Episcopal church.

Harris, Allen E., Norfolk, was born in Louisville, N. Y., December 4, 1856. His father, Ezra G. Harris, is a son of Joseph Harris, whose grandfather with two brothers came from England in a very early day. The great-grandfather of Ezra G. settled in Rhode Island, one brother settled in Nova Scotia, and the other in Pennsylvania. Joseph Harris was born in Colerain, Mass. He was a blacksmith by trade, and came to Louisville in 1824. He went to Minnesota and engaged in farming. His wife was Polly Gleason, and they had four sons and four daughters. He died in Minnesota and his wife in Pennsylvania. Ezra G. Harris was born in Colerain, Mass., in July, 1821. When three years of age he came to Louisville, N. Y., with his parents. He learned the blacksmith trade, which has been his principal occupation. He married Diana White, of Heuvelton, N. Y., by whom he had three sons and one daughter. In 1867 Mr. Harris came to Norfolk and engaged in farming and blacksmithing on Plumb Brook, and in 1872 came to Raymondsville, where he has since resided. In politics he is a Republican. His wife died in 1876, and he married Kate Bennett, by whom he has one daughter. Allen E. was reared in Louisville until ten years ago, when he came to Norfolk with his parents and engaged in farming. At eighteen years of age he entered his father's blacksmith shop and served three years, and then worked at his trade two years. He then engaged in farming, and has since followed that occupation. In politics he is a Democrat. Mr. Harris is a member of What Cheer Lodge, No. 689, F. & A. M., of Norfolk. He is a member of the Norfolk Grange, No. 541, and he and wife are members of the Congregational church of Raymondsville. September 22, 1875, Mr. Harris married Julana A. Farnsworth, of Norfolk. Her father was Leland J., son of Joel Farnsworth, whose father, Moses, was born in 1767, and lived and died in New Hampshire. Joel Farnsworth was born in New Hampshire, April 26, 1807. His father died when he was a small boy, leaving his mother and eight children, who, when Joel was sixteen years of age, came to Norfolk. His mother soon settled on a farm, and Joel and Fisher Ames, a half brother of his, cut the first trees and erected a log house, and afterwards the house now occupied by our subject. Joel Farnsworth was a successful man, and in time owned 1,000 acres of land, none of which was acquired by speculation, but all by frugality, patient industry and laborious efforts. His wife was Lydia Johnson, born in 1809 in Middlebury, Vt., and they had three sons: Leland J., Silas J. and Alonzo L. Leland was reared and educated in Norfolk, and here married Lucy Glasby, of Brockville, Canada, by whom he had three children, wife of our subject, and Frank E., a resident of Michigan. Leland Farnsworth went to California when quite young, and has not been heard from by any one of his family for over twenty-five years. His wife at present resides in Utica, N. Y. Silas J. was born in 1828, reared on a farm and educated in Potsdam Academy. He afterwards followed teaching and surveying. He was a noted civil engineer, and well known in St. Lawrence county and the State of New York, being employed by the latter at different times. He was chief engineer, and one of the leading promoters of the Massena Springs and Fort Covington railroad. He never married, only to his profession, and of that he had mastered all its details. Corners in land surveys were never established, or lines run incorrectly, and his evidence before the courts was never criticised. In politics he was a Democrat, was supervisor of Norfolk a number of years, and assessor many

years. He fell heir to his father's real estate, consisting of 1,000 acres of land, which he left to his niece, Mrs. Juliana Harris, and nephew, Frank E. Farnsworth. He died June 30, 1892. Alonzo L. Farnsworth, youngest son of Joel, was born in Norfolk, and here lived until his death, which occurred at the age of twenty-one years. Mr. Harris and wife have two children: Silas A. and Jessie A., both at home.

Hazelton, M. V., Fowler, a farmer of Fowler, was born March 2, 1838, in the same house where he now resides. He married in April, 1863, Clarinda Rhodes, and their children are Lida I., now Mrs. Kelley, and Arnett E., now Mrs. Bancroft. Their children are Hazel Bancroft and Howard H. Kelley. Our subject's father was James H., who was born in 1809, and now lives with M. V. His grandfather was Simeon Hazleton, one of the first settlers of the town of Fowler. The name was formerly Hazelden, from hazel, a tree, and den, a valley; but in this country it took the form of Hazelton. Robert and John Hazelton came from England with Ezekiel Rogers in 1637 and settled at Rowley, Mass., and their descendants are well scattered over the United States. The family have published a book of genealogy.

Hawkins, Harry, Morristown, was born in Dublin, Ireland, June 6, 1847, and came to America when five years old. He landed at Quebec and lived seven years in Ottawa. Then he moved to Lanark, Canada, and in 1887 came to Morristown, where he has been in a flourishing business for four years. Mr. Hawkins married Mary Munro, and they have two children: Clara Elizabeth and William Alexander. Mr. Hawkins is a Democrat, a member of the Foresters and an adherent of the Presbyterian church, of which his wife is a member.

Hatley, Walter, Waddington, was born in Waddington October 11, 1842. His father, James Hatley, was born in Jedborough, Scotland, and came to Waddington in 1832 and settled on a farm where he lived and died. He married Nancy Oliver, a native of Scotland, by whom he had five children, of whom four are now living. Mr. Hatley was a Republican in politics, and he and his wife were members of the Scotch Presbyterian church. He died in 1849 and his wife in 1887. Walter Hatley was reared and educated in Waddington, and when seventeen years old went to San Francisco, Cal., where he learned the printer's trade. He worked on the *Daily Alta* seven years, then went to Sacramento and was with H. S. Crocker as job printer for three years. In 1869 he returned to Waddington, where he has since been engaged in farming. June 15, 1865, he married Zillah M., daughter of Florian A. Carnal, a native of Switzerland, born in 1807, who came to Waddington in 1830, and was once engaged with the Ogdens. He was a blacksmith by trade. His wife was Matilda Fitzgerald, by whom he had five children. His wife died and he married, second, Mary Abby, a native of England, by whom he had one daughter, the wife of our subject. Mr. Carnal died in 1888 and his wife in 1883. Mr. Hatley and wife have seven children: George L., Mary Agnes, Frederick F., Clinton W., Howard H., Ruby M., and Erastus C. Mr. Hatley is a Democrat, and he and his wife are members of the M. E. church of Waddington. Mr. Hatley is a member of Waddington Lodge No. 393, F. & A. M., and a member of Prescott Chapter No. 22.

Hall, Anson, S., Norfolk, was born in Norfolk October 24, 1819. His father was Erastus Hall, a native of Tyringham, Berkshire county, Mass., born in 1786. He was

reared on a farm and educated in the common schools. He married in his native town, Betsey Jackson, by whom he had six sons who grew to maturity, four now living: Giles, Hezekiah B., who resides in Norwood; Anson S. and Thomas S., a resident of La Canada, Cal. In June, 1809, Mr. Hall came to Norfolk and contracted for a farm of eighty acres on the banks of the river, being the first land-taker for a farm in this town. In the month of March following he brought his family and cut the road from the union in Potsdam to his land. Here he lived and died. Fearing he could not pay for his eighty acres, he sold one-half, but afterwards purchased it with an addition of 107 acres. He became a very extensive land owner, having at one time 2,700 acres of land in Norfolk. He was justice of the peace for many years, assessor a number of years, and also held other town offices. He was an ardent churchman and assisted largely in building the Congregational church at Raymondsville, of which he was a member in his last days. He died March 28, 1869, and his wife February 1, 1860. Anson S. Hall was reared on a farm and educated in the common schools, Ogdensburg Academy and select school at Raymondsville, which was established by Erastus Hall. Mr. Hall engaged in farming with his father until twenty-six years of age. April 22, 1846, he moved on the farm he now owns of 225 acres, owning now 450 acres, keeping an average of twenty-five cows. Mr. Hall in 1852 went to California and engaged in mining and farming. He returned in 1861 to the farm, where he has since resided. He married, December 23, 1845, Eleanor Webber, a native of Stockbridge, Vt., who came to Norfolk when three years of age. Her parents were Justice and Julia (Richardson) Webber, who came to Norfolk in 1827 and afterwards went to Illinois, where they died. Mr. Hall and wife have had five children: George E., Catherine J., born in California, where she died; Ella M., born in California, who died in Raymondville, aged twenty-five years; a son who died in infancy; Nettie L., born in Norfolk, who resides in Massena, the wife of H. B. Russell. George E. was educated in Maringo (Ill.) High School and Potsdam and Gouverneur Academies. He was in the mercantile business at Norfolk and Chase Mills, but for the last ten years has been a farmer. He married Alice Haggett, a native of Madrid, by whom he has two daughters: Nellie E. and Jessie E. He is a member of What Cheer Lodge No. 689, and of Norfolk Grange No. 541, of which he is at present secretary. Mr. Hall was a Whig until war time, when he joined the Stephen A. Douglas branch of the Democratic party and remained with this party until 1886, since which time he has been an independent in politics. He has been overseer of the poor six years and assessor three years.

Hackett, Patrick, Ogdensburg, was born in Ireland in 1832 and received his early education there. He came to this country in 1850 and completed his education in the schools of Ogdensburg. He afterwards entered the hardware business with Chaney & Co., which afterwards became Chaney & Allen, and eventually W. B. Allen & Co., Mr. Hackett being the junior partner. For eighteen years and a half W. B. Allen & Co. carried on active business operations, until the death of the senior member. Mr. Hackett purchased the entire business in 1884 and has since successfully conducted it. He now carries on here, besides his hardware business, a foundry. Mr. Hackett married Julia Grant, and they have had ten children, seven of whom are living. He is a mem-

ber of the Catholic church, and was treasurer for the late bishop fifteen years. He has served in the Common Council a number of years and is now a member of the board of education. He is a Democrat and a member of the Jeffersonian and Ogdensburg clubs.

Hobkirk, Adam J., Waddington, was born in Scotland July 4, 1832, a son of John Hobkirk, a native of Scotland, born October 19, 1798, and educated there. He married Christian Riddle, a native of Scotland, born December 12, 1793, by whom he had one son and three daughters. In 1835 Mr. Hobkirk came to Waddington and settled in the wilderness on the farm our subject now owns. Here he lived and died January 4, 1852, and his wife died April 12, 1875. Adam J. Hobkirk was three years old when he came to Waddington, where he was reared and educated. He married June 5, 1861, in Toronto, Canada, Margaret Scott, a native of Glasgow, Scotland, and came to Waddington with her parents, who afterwards went Canada, where the father died, the mother being still living. Mr. Hobkirk and wife have had seven children: Agnes W., John, Christian, Adam N., Margaret B., Edith J. and Mary. Mr. Hobkirk owns a farm of 180 acres and has cleared most of it himself. He follows general farming but his principal business is dairying, keeping twenty-two cows. He has always been a Republican in politics, has been assessor seven years and was elected justice of the peace in 1890. He and his wife are members of the Scotch Presbyterian church, and he has been an elder in that church for about twenty-five years.

Hobkirk, Adam A., Waddington, was born in Waddington, April 7, 1839, a son of Adam Hobkirk. He was reared on a farm and educated in the common schools of Waddington. He engaged in farming and has always followed that occupation. He now owns 136 acres of land and his principal business is dairying. He married, October 12, 1876, Margaret Rutherford, of Waddington, born September 24, 1838, a daughter of William Rutherford, a native of Scotland, born in 1784, and came to Waddington in 1832. His wife was Christy Forsythe, of Scotland, and they had five sons and five daughters. He was a shepherd while in Scotland, and a farmer in Waddington. He died in April, 1873, and his wife September 13, 1881, aged eighty-six years. Mr. Hobkirk and wife have had four children: Bessie F., Ella C., William A., and Alexander F. He is a Republican in politics, and he and family are members of the Scotch Presbyterian church.

Hobkirk, Thomas F., Waddington, was born in Waddington, November 26, 1841. His parents were Adam Hobkirk, born in Scotland, November 10, 1796, and Elizabeth Furgeson, born March 9, 1801. They came to Waddington in 1830 and settled the farm now owned by Adam A. Hobkirk. They had ten children, of whom seven are now living: Jane, the oldest daughter who resides with Adam A. Hobkirk; Margaret, wife of Andrew W. Rutherford, of Potsdam; Mary, wife of Robert Tait; Isabel, wife of John M. Rutherford; and Christian, wife of Walter E. Elliott. Mr. Hobkirk was an elder in the Scotch Presbyterian church for many years. He died December 7, 1864, and his wife, April 18, 1871. Thomas F. was reared on a farm and educated in the common schools of Waddington. He has always been engaged in farming and owns 136 acres, his principal business being dairying, keeping fifteen cows. Mr. Hobkirk married in 1869, Agnes G. Hargrave, a native of Madrid and

a daughter of Joseph Hargrave, and they have had four sons and five daughters: Willis A., Joseph H., Libbie B., Mabel E., Ethel M., Ross T., Arthur E., and two deceased. Mr. Hobkirk is a Republican and is now serving as assessor. He and wife are members of the Scotch Presbyterian church, of which Mr. Hobkirk has been a member since eighteen years of age.

Hale, Oscar H., Norfolk, was born in Norfolk on the farm he owns, February 6, 1835. His father was Ira, son of Moses Hale, a native of Vermont, where he was reared and educated. He married Freeloze Barber, September 30, 1798, by whom he had six sons and three daughters. He came to Norfolk and settled on a farm, and here spent the remainder of his days. Ira Hale was born in Vermont, February 15, 1800, and in 1823 came to Norfolk and purchased twenty-five acres of land, where our subject now resides. The next year he settled where he resided until 1859, when he built a residence at North Stockholm, and there spent the remainder of his days. He married Amelia Judson, February 18, 1823. Her father was one of the early settlers of Norfolk, where he lived and died. Mr. Hale and wife have had these children: O. J. Hale, who in 1857 went to Milwaukee, where he lived until his death November 8, 1886. He was a prominent and wealthy man, and for a number of years was connected with the transportation business; our subject and one daughter, Louisa D., wife of M. R. Knapp, of Stockholm. Mr. Hale owned about 600 acres of land. He was agent at Knapp's Station about thirty years, and was then engaged in the mercantile business a number of years. He was land agent for Mr. Constable forty years, was prominent in politics, was a Whig in an early day, and a Republican after its organization. He was supervisor of Norfolk several years, and also of Stockholm. He was justice of the peace a number of years. He died October 30, 1878, and his wife March 2, 1848. Oscar H. was reared on a farm and educated in the common and select schools of the town and St. Lawrence Academy. At eighteen years of age he engaged with his father in store and station at Knapp's Station. Mr. Hale took up farming and except in 1864 when with his brother in Milwaukee in transportation business, has since followed that occupation. Where he resides he owns 470 acres of land, follows general farming, and keeps a dairy of thirty-six cows and 150 sheep. April 8, 1858, Mr. Hale married Margaret Gage, of Fairfield, Herkimer county, and daughter of Elijah B. Gage of the same place, but who settled in Norfolk in 1844, and spent his last days. Mr. Hale and wife have had four daughters: Ettie A., H. Louise, Margaret G., and Gertrude M. Mr. Hale has always been a Republican, has been an assessor nine years, and at present is supervisor of Norfolk, a position he has held for seven years in succession. Mr. Hale and wife are members of the Congregational church of Norwood, of which Mr. Hale has been clerk twelve years, and at present is one of the elders. Mr. Hale has been connected with County and State Grange, and was county deputy five years.

Hazelton, Thomas Jefferson, Gouverneur, was born in Fowler, December 8, 1816, and spent his early life in farming. He was eight years in the hotel business and some time in the mercantile line. Lately he has been engaged in the real estate business, and owns a farm still. He married first, Fannie Wight, in Fowler, N.Y., and their children are: Andrew Jackson and George Dallas Hazelton. His second wife, Fidelia

(Sawyer) Hazelton, is still living. Mr. Hazelton was supervisor of Fowler several years and was J. P. sixteen years. His father, Simeon was born in Upton, Mass., in 1783, and died in Fowler, August 15, 1877. His mother's name before marriage was Anna Haily, and she was born in Putney, Vermont.

Hutton, G. E., Gouverneur, was born in Macomb, August 2, 1865. His father was William Hutton, and his grandfather came from England. In 1890, Mr. G. E. Hutton married Anna D. Fox, daughter of G. W. Fox. In 1892 the partnership of McFerran & Hutton, grocers, etc., was formed and still exists. Mr. Hutton was one of the charter members of the Marble City Lodge of Foresters. His father and grandfather came from England.

Hall, Hezekiah Brewer, Potsdam, third son of Erastus and B. J. Hall, was born in the town of Louisville February 15, 1815. The early life of our subject was spent on the homestead farm. He was educated in the common schools, old St. Lawrence Academy at Potsdam and Ogdensburg Academy at Ogdensburg. At sixteen years of age he was chief of a party of surveyors on the McVicker lands, of which his father was agent, and was engaged with his father and brother in lumber manufacture, farming and various enterprises until he was twenty-eight years of age. He married in January, 1846, Jane, daughter of Bernard Armstrong, a native of Scotland, who at the time was a manufacturer of Raymondville. Mrs. Hall was born near Edinburgh, Scotland. After his marriage he started for himself at farming. In 1850 he went to California, where he engaged in mining for some months and then returned to his home. In 1863 he succeeded his father as agent for the McVicker lands in Norfolk and Louisville, a position which he held until 1891. In 1869 he sold his farm in Raymondville and moved to Norwood, where he has ever since made his home. He has now retired from active business. Mr. Hall is a member of the Congregational church at Raymondville. He has no living children. The present Mrs. Hall is a daughter of Lloyd C. Yale, formerly a farmer and merchant of Norfolk. They have one adopted daughter, Katie W.

Heath, Almon D., Potsdam, was born in Adams March 5, 1854, a son of Luman, a farmer and mechanic of that town. Almon was seventeen years of age when he went to Watertown, where he was employed in the store of Johnson, Wiggins & Co. (now the firm of H. T. Snook & Co.). He was with them until 1882 when he came to Potsdam and became a member of the firm of Davies, Heath & Barbour, which existed until 1884, when it was changed to Heath & Scott, who ran it until 1892. Mr. Heath is a member of Excelsior Lodge No. 548, I. O. F. He is a director of the People's Bank of Potsdam and also a director of the board of directors of the Potsdam Building and Loan Association. Mr. Heath married in November, 1880, Mary C. Hubbard of Watertown.

Scott, Brayton T., Potsdam, was born in Gouverneur, St. Lawrence county, October 21, 1859, a son of G. B. Scott, long connected with the tanning business in that town. Brayton was only four years old when his parents moved to Jefferson county, where they have ever since lived. He was educated at Ives Seminary at Antwerp and his first occupation after leaving school was as a clerk for Wiggins & Goodale in Watertown, where he remained three years, then represented their interests in Potsdam for

four years. He became a partner in their store April 1, 1888. Mr. Scott is a member of Racquette River Lodge No. 231, F. & A. M. He married in 1890, Maggie, daughter of Robert Wood, a miller of this town.

Holbrook, Giles Eliphlet, Potsdam, was born on a farm in Potsdam, March 19, 1839. The earliest ancestor we find trace of in this family is Eliphlet, grandfather of our subject. He was a native of Vermont and emigrated to this county from Georgia, Vt., in 1809. He was a farmer by occupation and settled on a tract of land in Potsdam, where he reared a family of eleven children and spent the balance of his days. He died in 1823, at forty-nine years of age. Reuben Holbrook, father of our subject and the oldest son, was born in Georgia, Vt., June 3, 1804. He was educated in the common schools and at the death of his father the whole management of the family depended on him. He was always an ardent Republican, and a Universalist in belief. He married Mary Tousley, also a native of Vermont, and they had three children, two now living, Charles H., a railroad station agent of Brandon, Vt., and Giles E. The early life of our subject was spent on the farm. He was educated in the common schools and old St. Lawrence Academy. After leaving school he taught for three winters and in the spring of 1863, engaged in mercantile business at Norfolk in partnership with E. H. Atwater. The partnership lasted until the fall of 1865, when Mr. Holbrook removed to Norwood and established a general store and since that time has continued in business there. With one exception it is the oldest business house in Norwood. In 1889 Mr. Holbrook purchased a portion of the B. G. Baldwin homestead, some thirty-two acres, within the corporate limits of the village of Norwood and has since devoted his time to the laying out of streets and improvements of the property, by setting it into village lots, which he is now selling to prospective builders. Mr. Holbrook married in 1862, Janette E., daughter of Moses B. Hale of North Stockholm, and they have one son, Frederick S., for twelve years in the employ of the Central Vermont railroad, now manager of a hotel near the World's Fair grounds in Chicago.

Haig, J. A., Madrid, was born in Potsdam October 20, 1848, was educated in the common schools and St. Lawrence Academy, and entered college in 1869. He resided at Daily Ridge until the age of twenty. He came to Madrid in the fall of 1873 and became principal of the Madrid Union Free School. After teaching two years he went to Massena and became principal of that school, where he taught five years. Returning to Madrid in 1880, he entered the law office of C. R. McClelland. The school principalship being vacant, he entered the school and taught one year. In 1881 he was elected school commissioner of the second district of the county and served nine years, being twice re-elected. In the spring of 1891 he was elected supervisor, which office he has continued to fill since. He has also been justice of the peace for a period of ten years and was candidate for delegate to the national convention in 1892 and was sent as alternate from this Congressional district. He is a member of the Reformed Presbyterian church. July 12, 1876, Mr. Haig married Mary A. Hawley of Springfield, Vt., and they are the parents of four children: Ernest Hawley, born February 12, 1879; Alan Virgil, born July 22, 1881; Myron J., born September 25, 1885; and Helen Elizabeth, born May 12, 1888.

Capell, Harvey A., Parishville, was born in Parishville June 15, 1820, on the farm he now owns. His father, William, was a native of Massachusetts, born January 25, 1787, who married Elizabeth Hayden and had eleven children. About 1810 Mr. Capell went to Canada and then came to this village, where he superintended a saw and grist mill for Mr. Parish, and later moved on the farm where our subject was reared. His wife died in Parishville April 3, 1834, and he moved to Ohio, where he died August 26, 1837. Harvey A. received a common school education and with the exception of nine years as traveling salesman has always been a farmer. He now owns 165 acres, having added seventy-seven acres to the original purchase of his father. He married Betsey Field, March 23, 1848. She is a native of Malone, N. Y., born November 17, 1824. Her father, Ebenezer, was a native of Rhode Island, born January 14, 1775, who married Lucinda Russell, a native of Connecticut, born November 10, 1783. They had thirteen children, twelve of whom grew to maturity. Mr. Field died January 20, 1853, and his wife August 11, 1848. Mr. and Mrs. Capell have had six children: Elma L., Orlando H., C. Elizabeth, William H., Mary E., and Vernon F., who died aged four years. Mr. Capell is a Republican and has been assessor three years. He and his wife are members of the Congregational church of Parishville.

Dominy, Levi S., Massena. The great-grandfather of our subject, Nathaniel, was born on Long Island in the early part of the 18th century (on the paternal side) and was in the war of the Revolution, being located in New York. His grandfather, William, was born in the same place and was in the battle of Plattsburg in the war of 1812. His grandfather on the maternal side was on the staff of General Warren, and caught him when he fell at the battle of Bunker Hill. Levi, our subject, son of William and Betsey (Huntley) Dominy, was born October 23, 1831, in Beekmantown, Clinton county, N. Y.; was educated at the common schools and graduated at the Albany Normal School in 1853. He then taught school nearly all the time until 1862 at a private academy at West Chazy, N. Y. He was mustered into the U. S. service as captain of Co. B, 118th N. Y. Inf., August 29, 1862, at Plattsburg and went to Relay House, Md. On October 24, he went to Fort Ethan Allen, Va. and from there was detached on engineer duty, which he performed till December, 1862, when he accompanied his regiment to Washington, D. C. He was then detached and placed in charge of the Baltimore and Washington depot and Soldier's Retreat, where he remained until April 20, 1863, when he and his regiment were ordered to Suffolk, Va., where they participated in the engagement against General Longstreet. His regiment was ordered to Yorktown, Va., and subsequently participated in the expedition of Gen. J. A. Dix against Richmond. At the close of the expedition the regiment returned to Yorktown and the captain was detached on court-martial duty until October 7, 1862, when the regiment was ordered to Norfolk and the captain was detached on military commission. In early December the regiment removed to Newport News and he was detached on court martial and continued in that duty till February, 1864, when he and his regiment were in the movement under General Wister, who co operated with General Kilpatrick in an effort to release the Union prisoners in Richmond. That movement proving a failure, his regiment was removed to Bower's Hill and the captain was again detached and placed in command of an infantry force which was to hold the outposts at Suffolk,

Va. While there they had a severe engagement with the enemy, but held their position. On April 20 the regiment was ordered to Yorktown and became part of the forces known as the army of North Carolina and Virginia, commanded by Major General Butler. He participated in the battle of Walthall Junction, Va. He took command of his regiment during the battle of Drury's Bluff, which was a severe one, the 118th lost 199 men out of a total of 320. May 27 the regiment took transport for White House, Va., from which point they joined the army of the Potomac and participated in the battle of Cold Harbor, the captain in command of the regiment. On June 12 the regiment took transport from White House to Bermuda Hundred and participated in the first attack on Petersburg, June 15, 1864. In August, 1864, the regiment was returned to the command of General Butler at Bermuda Hundred, where they remained until September 29, when they crossed the James river and carried Fort Harrison. This is the only engagement of the 118th regiment in which the subject of this sketch did not participate, he being at the time absent with leave. He was promoted to major, September 16, 1864, to take rank from June 15, 1864; and to lieutenant-colonel, February 28, 1864, to take rank from September 16, 1864; and was brevetted colonel after the close of the war by Gov. Reuben E. Fenton, for gallant and meritorious services. On October 27, 1864, he commanded his regiment at the second battle of Fair Oaks, Va., after which he returned to Fort Harrison, where he was detached as president of court martial at headquarters of Gen. Charles Devens. On April 3, 1865, he was with his regiment at the capture of Richmond, where he remained till his regiment was mustered out, June 13, 1865. After the close of the war he entered the University of Albany in the department of law, from which he received the degree of L. B., May 26, 1866, and was admitted to the practice of his profession. For several years he was superintendent of the "Queen of the Harvest" Manufacturing Company at West Chazy, N. Y. In 1882 he located at Massena and began the practice of law, and he still remains there. In politics he has always been a staunch Republican, and has been justice of the peace for seven years, on the board of education for nine years, etc. He married, first, Betsey, daughter of Simeon Hedding of Chazy, N. Y., November 6, 1852. She died August 7, 1873. For his second wife he married Fannie E., daughter of Cornelius De Witt of Fredonia, N. Y. They had one daughter, Belle, born July 4, 1880, and died July 21, 1881.

Ewings, H. H., Parishville, was born in Malone, Franklin county, October 17, 1840. His father was J. H. Ewings, a native of Vermont and a son of Ira Ewings, who came from Vermont to Franklin county in 1819. Here he spent about half of his life, then settled in Parishville where he died. J. H. Ewings was born in Townsend, Vt., in 1812 and married Esther Paine of Malone, daughter of Daniel Paine, a prominent man of that town. Mr. and Mrs. Ewing had one son and three daughters. He died in 1882, and his wife in 1857. Our subject has always followed general farming and dairying and now owns 280 acres of land, keeping thirty cows. He married, first, Josephine Willis, a native of Parishville and daughter of Samuel Willis, a native of New Hampshire and an early settler of this town, who died March 9, 1877. By his first wife Mr. Ewing had four children: Etta, Edith, Alice and Ida. She died April 28, 1882, and he married, second, January 28, 1883, Ora Willis, sister of his first wife. She was born

November 1, 1849, and died March 10, 1888. Mr. Ewing married, third, October 28, 1890, Emma E. Wallace of Canton, daughter of Orson Wallace, a prominent farmer of that town. Our subject is a Republican and has served as excise commissioner and inspector of elections. He is a member of West Parishville Grange No. 542. He is a Free Will Baptist and has been for many years clerk of the church. Mr. Ewing is registered as a veterinary surgeon.

Flaherty, Michael H., Massena, son of Thomas and Maria (Kinsella) Flaherty, was born August 6, 1842. He was educated at the common schools, and when a young man he took a position as clerk in a country store, where he remained about five years, then took a position as commercial salesman for several years. In 1872 he entered the general merchandise business under the firm name of H. T. Clark & Co., which firm is still doing business. Mr. Flaherty is president of the Massena Banking Co., of Massena. In politics he has always been identified with the Republican party, has been supervisor of the town for ten years, and holds that position at the present time. He was elected as member of the General Assembly of the State of New York for 1888-89. He married Verona E., daughter of Dr. J. H. Grinnell, of this town, June 28, 1876, and they have two children, Thomas Grinnell and Agnes Elvira.

Finnegan, W. B., M. D., Edwardsville, was born in Louisville and received his early education in the Academy at Massena. He studied his profession at Ann Arbor, Mich., graduating honorably in 1882. He began practicing in Michigan but in 1884 returned to his native county, locating in Edwardsville. There, by his professional skill and his personal characteristics, he has built up a large practice. His parents were Irish by birth, and settled in Canada, where they lived about two years; they removed from there to Louisville sixty years ago where they lived and died.

The great industry of Weston, Dean & Aldrich, Gouverneur, makes Natural Dam a place of importance. The large office business and general management is in charge of Mr. G. B. Johnston, one of the best known men of the town of Gouverneur. He was born in Ottawa, Canada, April 1, 1845, and has been in the United States twelve years. He was in the shipping department of Sherman, Lord & Herdman, and filled a similar office for J. R. Booth. He was subsequently a member of the firm of Sherman & Johnston at Potsdam, N. Y. Mr. Johnston married M. A. Fairburn, and they have two daughters, Helena May and Lila Lord. Mrs. Johnston died in September, 1891.

Ide, Russell B., Stockholm, was born at Crown Point, Essex county, April 13, 1809, a son of Jesse, who was a son of Ichabod, who came from England to America during the French and Indian wars. Jesse was born in Rehoboth, Mass., in 1859, and at the age of sixteen was drafted in the Revolutionary war. He was twice married, first to a Miss Sheldon, by whom he had three daughters, and second to Lucy Hicks, by whom he had six sons and a daughter. With the exception of Russell B., the children all died early. In 1845 Mr. Ide settled at Stockholm, where he died July 2, 1848. Mrs. Ide resided with her son until her death in 1869. Russell B. was educated in Vermont, where his parents lived for some time. He married first, Maria Flint. His first wife died and he married second, Roancy Dutton, March 7, 1838. She was born in Brandon, Vt., April 17, 1820, one of nine children of Samuel and

Sallie (Kingsley) Dutton, of Jeffrey, Vt. Of the children born to Mr. and Mrs. Ide, four died. The others are as follows: Susan, wife of Lorenzo Page, residing at Lawrenceville, has six children: Emma, who resides at Sanfordville, is the widow of Charles Robinson, a native of Westford, Vt., who came to Stockholm with his grandparents when a child. Mr. and Mrs. Robinson had three children: Minnie, wife of Edward Kerr, has two children, Clara and Hazel; Eva, wife of Elmer Green, of Stockholm, by whom she has two children Floyd and Cecil; and Charles who resides with his mother. Walter, third surviving child of Mr. and Mrs. Ide, married Effie Clark and lives in Stockholm; Ella, married Orson Murray, and has five children; Charles R. Ide resides in Iowa. Mr. Ide has lived in Stockholm since 1843. He owns a farm of 116 acres, but now lives retired, residing with his daughter in Sanfordville. His oldest daughter, Maria, married John B. Foster, a soldier in the late war, who was wounded and died there. His wife died two years later. Their three children are all now living. Mr. Robinson was a painter by trade and a soldier in the late war, where he contracted a disease which resulted in his death April 19, 1881.

The Andrews Family.—Martin Andrews, Massena, was born in 1761 in Weathersfield, Conn., and married Phoebe Bellefield, of Newbury, N. Y., born December 28, 1784. John B., their son, born July 23, 1788, at Claremont, N. H., came to Massena in 1810 and married Susan Boynton, January 1, 1815. They had six children: Guy B., Alexander H., Morris B., Hannibal, Susan and John. Alexander H. was born April 10, 1819, in this town, was educated in the public schools, with a year each at Fort Covington and Potsdam Academies. He then accepted a clerkship in his father's store for a few years, and then he and a brother went into the mercantile business under the firm name of G. B. and A. H. Andrews, continuing till 1849, since which time our subject has been a successful farmer. In politics he was a Whig, was postmaster under the administration of William Henry Harrison; was a delegate to the first Republican Convention held in the county in 1855, and has since been a Republican, except that he supported Greeley and acted with the Liberals while they had an existence. Mr. Andrews was elected member of assembly from the third assembly district of this county in 1867 and 1868, has been assessor of the town of Massena for several years, and president of the board of trustees of Pine Grove Cemetery for the past twenty years. His first wife was Mary P., daughter of Joseph Miles, of Potsdam, and they had three children: Helen M., Kate G., who married H. H. Harrington, and Miles H., who married Miss L. M. Williams. Mrs. Andrews died May 2, 1851, and he married second, Mrs. Esther Sawin, daughter of Anthony Thompson, and they had one son, J. Charles, who married Georgiana, daughter of Joseph Hartwell. Mrs. Andrews died August 8, 1887.

Johnson, J. B., Gouverneur, was born in Gouverneur, October 14, 1850, and after a few years spent in mercantile business, he worked for the Gouverneur Iron Ore Company. Next he entered the employ of the St. Lawrence Manufacturing Company. In 1885 he purchased an interest in the Gouverneur Machine Company. In 1886 it was organized as a stock company and Mr. Johnson has been its manager and secretary ever since. In 1876 he married Libby, daughter of Hugh Bowtelle. His father, one

of the early settlers of Gouverneur, was John Johnson, born in Johnstown, Fulton county, N. Y., the son of Caleb Johnson, wounded at battle of Saratoga, in the Revolutionary war.

Jenkins, Jotham, Stockholm, was born in Canada, February 4, 1825, a son of Elias, a native of Bradford, Vt., born in 1790. The latter came to Canada with his parents when a child. His father dying when he was ten years old he was obliged to assume much of the responsibility of caring for the family at a very early age. At the age of twenty he married Sarah, daughter of Rev. Richard Gage, by whom he had eleven children. In 1837 Mr. Jenkins came to Stockholm, where he spent his last years. He and wife were members of the Wesleyan Methodist church, in which Mr. Jenkins was class leader for thirty years. Mrs. Jenkins died in June, 1853, and in 1854 he married second, Mrs. Taylor, of Malone, N. Y. Mr. Jenkins died October 19, 1870. Jotham, our subject, came to Stockholm at the age of twelve, where he was educated and has always followed farming, being the owner of 360 acres. He is a Prohibitionist and attends the Wesleyan Methodist church. In 1848 he married Sophronia French, of Stockholm, by whom he has had seven children: Warren, who died young; Orpha E., who married a Mr. Maynard, of Dakota, where she died, leaving four children; Silas D., who married Electa Gray, and has had two children, Ivers and Theron; Janson, who married Martha Winters and has four children, resides in Dakota; Henry I., of Winthrop, married first, Martha Smith, by whom he had one child, Gladys, and second, Mary O'Brien; Elias L., died in infancy; and Gertrude L., who resides at home. Mrs. Jenkins was a daughter of Levi S. French, who was a son of John, of Vermont, one of the first to settle in Stockholm (1810) where he died in 1832. He married Sybil Dewey, who died in 1841, and they had six children. Levi French was born in Vermont in 1799, and married Elmira Fisk, of Bangor, N. Y., by whom he had five children. He died in 1887, and his wife October 6, 1890, aged eighty-five.

Jones, Harvey L., Ogdensburg, was born in New Hampshire, May 23, 1840. Removed with his parents to Ogdensburg, 1852. He is a descendant from one branch of the family (on his father's side) that gave "Paul Jones" of Revolutionary fame to the country; can trace his ancestry on his mother's side to the "*Mayflower*," his grandfather on his mother's side, (William Baldwin) was a soldier of the Revolution, and was one of twelve drawn by lot to shoot Major Andre to death, but whose sentence was changed to hanging, which took place October 2, 1780. Mr. Jones has been closely identified with public affairs; was a member of the board of supervisors many years and chairman 1880; has been a member of the board of trustees of the village (now city) of Ogdensburg, at present is treasurer of the commissioners of Cranberry Lake Reservoir, and clerk of the city and board of education. He was married in 1870, to Miss Ella Denison, of Minnesota, and has three children; one son and two daughters. In politics is a staunch Republican.

Idler, John G., Ogdensburg, was born in Oswego, March 15, 1848. His parents moved from there to Ogdensburg when the subject was one year old. They were of German parentage. John G. Idler entered the employ of the Proctor lumber business

as tally boy in 1864 and is now a foreman of the business. Mr. Idler married in 1875, Miss Josephine E. Manley and has three children. He is a member of the Ogdensburg club, Royal Arcanum, etc.

Jewett, Proctor, Gouverneur, was born in Jefferson county, April 21, 1842. He left his father's farm at seventeen and took up milling and followed it for many years, being for some time a member of the firm of La Salle & Jewitt of Canton. Mr. Jewett is now overseer of the poor for Gouverneur and also conducts a livery stable. In 1863 he married Lucy a Rutherford, and in December of the same year enlisted in the 14th N. Y. Heavy Artillery and passed through the Wilderness, participating in the battles of Cold Harbor, Spottsylvania and Petersburg. Mr. Jewett's grandfather, Ezekiel Jewett, was a captain at Sackett's Harbor in the war of 1812. He took up a large tract of land in 1802, where the city of Watertown now stands. There being at that time only three framed houses there, the rise on the same made him forehanded. The father of the subject was a lad at that time and well remembers seeing wolves and hearing them around the house at night. Mr. and Mrs. Proctor Jewett now enjoy all the blessings of a happy life in the flourishing village of Gouverneur.

Ives, Martin V. B., Potsdam, was born in Dickerson, Franklin county, November 20, 1840, a son of Warren Ives, who came from Connecticut about 1830. He was a lawyer and for thirteen years he was supervisor of Dickerson and a man whose advice was sought on many questions of public affairs. He was a soldier in the war of 1812. He married Louisa B. Ladd, who came from Newbury, Vt., and was a distant relative of Daniel Webster. Martin received an education in the common and select schools, and when he was twenty-one years of age started to learn the trade of carpenter and joiner, and the same year was elected constable of Dickerson. July 1, 1862, he enlisted in the 47th N. Y. Vol. Infantry and served two years and ten months. He was at the battles of Olustee, Fla., Drury's Bluff, Cold Harbor, Petersburg and both attacks on Fort Fisher. When his term expired, his mother having moved to Potsdam, Martin located there, where he engaged in the mercantile business, conducting a book store and doing quite an extensive business in western passenger tickets for the R., W. and O. Railroad Company, retiring in 1886. In 1882 he and his brother erected one of the finest business blocks on Market street, Potsdam, known as the Ives block, and in 1890, in partnership with his brother, H. L. Ives, he erected the new Ives block, marble, which is conceded to be one of the finest business blocks in St. Lawrence county. He was several years assessor of the village and in 1893 was elected supervisor by a large majority. Mr. Ives married in 1866, Sarah, daughter of Seth Benson of Potsdam, and they have one son, Hillie S. Mr. Ives was appointed by Governor Flower in 1893 trustee of the New York State Agricultural Station of Geneva. He is also the president of the Racquette Valley and St. Regis Valley Horticultural and Agricultural Society.

Jarvais, Frank, Ogdensburg, was born in Aylmer, Canada. His parents moved to this city when he was a child, and after he had received a common school education he entered the meat business and for fourteen and a half years was employed in a leading market here. About eight years ago he established business for him-

self and has since been very successful in its management, having the leading trade on the west side. Mr. Jarvais has been twice married. His first wife was a Miss La March, by whom he had three children. His second wife was a Miss Nellie M. Latham, by whom he has one son. She is cashier and bookkeeper and a very valuable assistant in the business. Mr. Jarvais is a staunch Democrat and in May, 1893, was appointed deputy collector of customs at the Ferry dock. He was the first in the district to receive an appointment under Cleveland's administration. The market is now conducted under the supervision of Mrs. Jarvais.

Kinney, Hart S., Massena, was born October 22, 1800, in Bethel, Vt., and came to this town in 1821, where he was a farmer all his life. He married, first, Nancy Lamerton of Vermont, and they had four children, the first two dying in infancy. Wealthy, born August 15, 1835, married Edward Tracey. She died in April, 1889. Elizabeth, born January 20, 1839, married Albert Rosebrook of Vermont. Mrs. Kinney died January 10, 1837, and Mr. Kinney married, second, Mary Flint, daughter of Ralph Flint. She was born September 13, 1813, at Shoreham, Vt. By this union there were four children: Arvilla R., born September 12, 1842, married George Washburn February 19, 1874, died April 30, 1883; Edwin W., born April 22, 1844, married Alice, daughter of Daniel E. and Clarissa (Carpenter) Stearns of this town, September 4, 1866; Albert T., born October 18, 1847, married Frances Barnett; George F., born March 14, 1850, married Ella Miller, died June 20, 1888. Edwin W., who furnishes this sketch, lives on the old homestead, was educated at the common schools, and enlisted as a private October 1, 1861, in Co. A, 92d Reg't, and served with his regiment till he was mustered out May 17, 1863. He then re-enlisted in the U. S. navy at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, September 1, 1864, and was in several naval engagements, being at Savannah when General Sherman arrived after his famous march to the sea. He received his final discharge June 27, 1865. Mr. Kinney has been a successful farmer since that time. He is a Republican and has been assessor of the town of Massena for seven successive years. He is a member of the Baptist church.

Keene, Col. H. B., Gouverneur, was born June 17, 1810. His parents, Job and Nancy Keene, settled in Jefferson county in 1822, and there a great part of Colonel Keene's life was spent. For many years he was largely interested in farming, and still owns 1,500 acres of dairy farm lands, with 200 cows. He was one of the projectors of the old Watertown and Potsdam railway, being one of its first directors. He was also colonel of the Eighty-fourth Regiment of State militia. October 30, 1882, Colonel Keene married Mrs. Frances Jacobs, and they have one daughter, Florence May Keene. Colonel Keene has lived a very useful life, a prominent feature of which has been the aid and encouragement he has always given young men. He lives a semi-retired life in Gouverneur, interesting himself only in the management of his various farms.

Kirk, Vernon H., Parisville, was born in Stockholm, February 13, 1849. His father was Olivet Kirk, son of Joseph, who was a son of Charles, the latter a native of Glasgow, Scotland, who fought in the Revolutionary War, and died in Charleston, Mass., aged fifty years. His wife, Abigail, died in New Hampshire in 1836 at the age of seventy-six. Joseph was born in Weston, Vt., March 2, 1781. September 13, 1803, he mar-

ried Susannah Tenney, born June 9, 1783, who died in Danby, Vt., in 1831. Joseph Kirk had six sons and four daughters. He was a major in the State militia, and served in the State Legislature. He died April 13, 1847, and his wife September 7 of the same year. Olivet Kirk was born July 3, 1815, in Weston, Vt., and married Sallie C. Harrington, by whom he had two sons, our subject and O. R. Kirk, deceased. About 1854 Olivet moved to Pennsylvania, where his wife died February 6, 1857. In October, 1860, he married a second wife, Lucy A. Eastman, a native of Parishville, by whom he had one daughter, Lucinda S. Mr. Kirk was active in politics, and was one of the organizers of the Republican party. He died May 14, 1868. Vernon H. Kirk was a child when his parents moved to Pennsylvania. In 1859 he returned to Parishville, where he has since followed farming, owning 111 acres of dairy land. January 1, 1873, he married Jennie L. Crouch, daughter of O. F. Crouch, and they have one adopted child, Jay Sanford. Mr. Kirk is independent in politics. He is a member of the First Congregational church of Parishville, and of P. of H. of Potsdam.

Kelsey, Elias, Hammond, was born in Lewis county, February 19, 1826. He was engaged in cheesemaking for twenty years, and followed farming the greater part of his life. In 1854 he married Clarissa A. Hildreth. They have had six children. The two eldest being Evaline E. and Etha M. Both have passed away; the former in her twenty-third year, and the latter in the eighteenth year of her age, having been married to James H. Wilson, of Morristown, six months previous to her death. They also have three sons: Harmon E., Earl J. and Carlton Ray, and one daughter, Bertha Ruth. Mr. Kelsey's father was Oliver Kelsey. He came from New Hampshire in 1803, moving his family to Lewis county, N. Y., with an ox team. Mrs. Kelsey's father, Walter Hildreth, came from Vermont. Mr. Kelsey is a large and influential farmer, and is also interested in stock raising.

Kinney, A., Gouverneur, was born in Gouverneur, November 20, 1817, and except seven years in Jefferson county, has lived here all his life. He began business here in 1864, and is one of the leading grocers and clothiers of the place. In 1868 he married Mary, daughter of Samuel Spence, of Watertown, and they have a son, R. L. Kinney, who married Jennie, daughter of Benjamin Miller, and a daughter, Floy E. Mr. Kinney's father was Orren Kinney, a descendant of the Mohawk Valley Kinneys.

Killmer, John, Gouverneur, was born in Washington county, August 5, 1824, and came to Gouverneur in 1834. His active life has been spent in chair-making, painting and mercantile business, but is now living retired. January 7, 1852, Mr. Killmer married Sarah McKean, and they have two children: John P., and Ellen W., wife of A. F. Coates. Mr. Killmer was trustee of the village seven years, and excise commissioner five years.

Kelsey, Henry G., Stockholm, was born October 29, 1833, on the farm he now owns. His father was Sidney Kelsey, son of Isaac, a native of Orville, Vt. In 1801 Isaac and his eldest son, Reuben, came to Stockholm and built the first house in the place, and they, with a Mr. Wright, spent the winter there, being the first settlers of the town. The following spring Mr. Kelsey's family, in company with six others, came to Stockholm, and here Mr. Kelsey died in 1831. Sidney Kelsey was born March 2, 1787, and

took up the farm now owned by the subject of our sketch. He married first Amanda Deveraux, by whom he had two children. She died in 1824, and he married second Julia Holcomb, of Shoreham, Vt., born February 5, 1797. They had two sons, one who died young, and Henry G. He was a Republican, and was supervisor of the town. He died February 10, 1871, and his wife April 3, of the same year. Henry G. Kelsey was reared on the farm and educated in the common schools. He is a general farmer and dairyman, and owns 170 acres of land. August 23, 1860, he married Harriet Steenberge, of Stockholm, who was born in 1840, a daughter of Orrin Steenberge, of Vermont. Mr. Kelsey and wife have had two children: Sidney E., born August 17, 1863, who graduated from Claverack Military school in 1883 and from Cornell University in 1887. He is now a civil engineer, and resides in Kansas City. He was a member of Governor Francis' staff during the opening of the World's Fair, and is at present major of the Third Regiment National Guards. Alberta, the second child of Henry G., was born July 17, 1870. She is the wife of E. A. Wilkinson, manager of the creameries for Morse & Smith of Boston. They have one son, Henry J. Mrs. Wilkinson is one of the leading members of the choir of the Presbyterian church at Brasher Falls, having been connected with the choir since fourteen years of age. Mr. Kelsey is a Republican in politics, and a member of Brasher Falls Lodge, No. 541, F. & A. M., in which he has been S. D., S. W., W. M., being now treasurer. He attends and his wife and daughter are members of the Presbyterian church.

Kelley, James J., Ogdensburg, was born in Leanak county, Canada, January 25, 1861. He was educated in the schools there, and when twenty-one years of age came to Ogdensburg. After working on a farm and at the lumber business for some time he purchased in 1888 from the Ogdensburg Broom Company their business and removed it to No. 22 North Water street, and has since successfully carried on this branch of manufacturing, giving employment to several hands and personally supervising all operations. He manufactures a high grade of brooms for the jobbing trade. Mr. Kelley is energetic and pushing and will no doubt build up a large industry here.

Kinsman, John M., Potsdam, (deceased), was born at Shrewsbury, Vt., June 9, 1816, son of John, who was a native of Massachusetts. He married in his native State, Eunice Merritt of Massachusetts, distant relative of General E. A. Merritt. Soon after marriage they moved into the State of Vermont, where Mrs. Kinsman died in 1832, leaving five children, of whom John M. was the youngest son. He married second in 1833, Anna, sister to General Merritt's father. John M. was reared in his native State, and educated in the common schools and Brandon Seminary. He taught school a few years and married August 23, 1841, Nancy B. Kinsman, a cousin, and resident of the same town. Immediately after marriage he came to St. Lawrence county and after one year spent in Canton, bought a farm of 100 acres in Potsdam, which is still owned by his family. Mr. Kinsman always made his home on this farm. He was three years in mercantile business in company with Norman Ashley and was also engaged in dealing in live stock and produce, in connection with his farming, and interested with Hubbard Bradley of Norfolk in the mercantile business, and was a short time engaged in the manufacture of sash, doors and blinds. He was always a Republican. In 1884 he moved to the village of Norwood and two years later built a beautiful residence on

Prospect street, where he died April 9, 1893. His first wife died November 27, 1848, leaving one child, Mrs. Henry Morgan of Norwood, who died in 1865. The widow that survives was Delania A., daughter of L. Foote of Potsdam, and they had one son, Henry M., born on the homestead farm, August 31, 1858. He was educated in the common schools and at Oberlin Seminary. He engaged in dealing in live stock and country produce and conducted the farm since he was of age. In 1883, in partnership with H. G. Pert, of Potsdam, he opened a hardware store in Norwood, which they conducted four years, then sold and engaged in the wholesale and retail dealing in carriages, agricultural implements, harnesses, etc. His repository is a large, two story warehouse, 70x30 feet, and besides has a storehouse near the station. Mr. Kinsman married, June 13, 1883, Sylvia Balch, of Stockholm, and they have two children: Genevieve D., and Florence May

Laberdee, W. J., Gouverneur, was born in Gouverneur, July 18, 1847. He followed farming eighteen years, and has been nine years in the mercantile business, having worked for some time for Dean & Aldrich. Mr. Laberdee married Mary Laquier, and they have four children. He has resided nine years at Natural Dam, where he conducts a general store, is a thorough business man, and very popular. His father, Martin Laberdee, is a native of Canada, as is also his mother. Martin Laberdee and wife are the parents of ten living children, all married, and the family children and grandchildren, number ninety-six, and the old folks' age, father 84 and mother 82, both living.

Laberdee, M. L., Gouverneur, was born in Gouverneur, March 7, 1851. He is a blacksmith by trade and has a genius for inventing. He has been a successful business man and is much respected by all who know him. He came to Natural Dam, in 1878. He married Alphopina La Flare, and they have four children, two sons and two daughters. Mr. Laberdee is a brother of W. J. Laberdee and their parents are spoken of in the sketch of the former.

Lenney, William, Stockholm, was born in Massena, January 9, 1839, a son of Henry Lenney, a native of Ireland, born in June, 1802, who was there educated and received a liberal education. Coming to Massena he remained a short time, and in 1839 settled on the farm in Stockholm, now owned by William Lenney, where he spent the remainder of his life. He owned nearly 300 acres of land and was one of the leading farmers of the town. He married in Montreal, Canada, Sarah Gorman, a native of Ireland, and they had three children: Dr. James Gorman, and William, who is the only survivor. Mr. Lenney was one of the first to assist in establishing a Catholic church at Potsdam. He died October 30, 1892, and his wife May 6, 1874. William Lenney was educated in the Potsdam Academy. He spent nearly two years as clerk for D. Turner of Potsdam, since which time he has been engaged in general farming and dairying. He owns something over 200 acres of land and has over forty cows. His wife was Mary Hayes, a native of Potsdam, born September 10, 1845. To Mr. Lenney and wife were born eight children: Gorman H. and James C., graduates of Potsdam Normal School, are in partnership under the firm name of Empire Book Co.; Tessie M., a graduate of Potsdam Normal School, class of '92, is a teacher; Agnes S. died July 22, 1883; Lottie A. and

Anna M., students at the Normal School; Julia J., at home; Stella E., died September 28, 1893.

Lane, George E., Potsdam, was born on his present farm in Potsdam, July 31, 1866. The grandfather of our subject, Benjamin, was a native of Connecticut, born October 5, 1796, and was sixteen years of age when he came to this country. He was located with his brother in Canada at the breaking out of the war of 1812 and was drafted into the British army. In 1814 they came to this side and he bought a farm of 160 acres, where he made his home. He married in 1820, Mary Parmalee of Potsdam, and they had six children. Daniel, the father of our subject, was the oldest son and was born October 9, 1827, educated in the common schools and took up farming. In 1832 he bought the old homestead of his father and always made his home here. Daniel Lane was a Republican and held the office of excise commissioner. He increased the size of the farm to 172 acres, devoted to dairying. He died December 15, 1889. He married in 1852, Sarah, daughter of Henry Dayton of Potsdam, and they were the parents of five children, three now living: Henry, a telegraph operator of West Potsdam; Elizabeth, a teacher of West Potsdam, graduate of Potsdam State Normal School; and George E. Mrs. Lane died November 7, 1892. George was educated in the common schools and Potsdam State Normal School and at the death of his father assumed control of the farm, which he now conducts. He married in 1887, Estella, daughter of Isaiah Shields of Potsdam.

Louis, Christopher, Ogdensburg, was born in Loraine, France, December 26, 1826. He came to this country in 1851, located in Utica, and engaged in locksmithing. After two years and a half he removed to Louisville, Kentucky, and engaged in the fruit industry, but not being satisfied, he returned to Utica and engaged in his old business. In 1856 he went to California and engaged in working a gold mine for some three years, when he visited British Columbia, where he remained a short time, and returned to California and worked the mine a short time unsuccessfully. Becoming disgusted with the business he gave up the claim to a friend, and again returned to Utica and entered the locksmith industry. In 1860, with a partner, he commenced the manufacture of saws, but sold out to his partner at the close of the year. In the meantime he married Miss Mary Delestre of Utica, in the spring of 1861. They made a tour to Illinois and finally came to Ogdensburg in April, 1862, and he has since remained here, doing a prosperous locksmith business in addition to working a small farm which he purchased just outside of the city limits. Mr. and Mrs. Louis have reared a family of seven children, five boys and two girls. Mr. Louis is one of Ogdensburg's esteemed and respected citizens.

Bartlett, Nathan Willard, Parishville, was born in Melbourne, Quebec, Canada, March 1, 1847. He was a son of Alden Bartlett, whose father was Rev. Willard Bartlett, and the latter a son of Capt. Joseph Bartlett, son of Mathew Bartlett, who was a son of Thomas Bartlett. Thomas and Mathew Bartlett were each natives of Brookfield, Mass. Capt. Joseph Bartlett was born in Brookfield, Mass., in 1758, and served in the American army during the Revolution, and was afterwards pensioned for injuries received in the service. He married Lucretia Hamilton, a native of Massachusetts, and they had eleven

children. In 1796 he moved from Danville, Vt., to Barnston, Quebec, but when he moved from Massachusetts to Vermont is unknown. In 1805 he was appointed captain of a company of militia organized in Barnston, but resigned rather than transfer his allegiance from the United States to Great Britain. He died in Melbourne, P. Q., March 9, 1840. Rev. Willard Bartlett was born September 8, 1783, in Brookfield, Mass., and moved to Barnston with his parents, where he grew to manhood, and was educated at the Stanstead Wesleyan College. He married Louis Mosier, by whom he had nine children. He died in Melbourne, Quebec. Alden Bartlett was born June 23, 1815, in Wheelock, Vermont, and was a carpenter by trade. He married Jane W. Dutton, a native of Vermont, born July 25, 1810, and they had three sons and five daughters. In 1854 Alden Bartlett moved to Parishville, where he has since resided. His wife died April 18, 1868; he afterwards married Mrs. Susan Sherwood, whose maiden name was Britton. She died January 30, 1887. Mr. Bartlett has always been a Republican. Nathan W. Bartlett's school advantages were very limited. His parents were very poor, and school taxes were raised on the "grand list," and as soon as the public money was expended he had to leave school, as his father could not pay the tax on so many. In February, 1865, he enlisted in Co. F, 193d Regt., N. Y. Inf., and was discharged June 29, 1865, from McKim's Mansion Hospital, Baltimore, Md., for disability; his regiment was mustered out in January, 1866. Mr. Bartlett's twin brother, William Wallace, served in Co. A of the same regiment, and was accidentally shot March 20, 1869. Mr. Bartlett has been disabled from the performance of manual labor ever since his discharge from the service. For over three years after his return from the service he was unable to lie down, and sitting up caused a curvature of the spine and a bad physical deformity. The greater portion of those years, Mr. Bartlett's physical suffering was intense. In the fall of 1869 he attended a select school one-half day each day, and the following winter attended district school most of the time. In February, 1870, he entered the State Normal School at Potsdam, where he remained nearly three years, doing only about two-thirds of the regular school work on account of his health; he also taught two terms district school. While teaching he had a severe relapse, brought on by over work, and was obliged not only to leave his school but to abandon his chosen profession, teaching. Mr. Bartlett often referred to this as the greatest disappointment of his life, for he greatly loved his work. In September, 1873, he entered the law office of Theo. H. Swift, of Potsdam, "to kill time" until he decided what next to attempt. He remained in Mr. Swift's office one year, during which time his health improved and he became very much interested in the study of law. He then entered the office of J. A. Vance, of Potsdam, and remained with him three years, being admitted to the bar in September, 1877. While reading law Mr. Bartlett taught school one winter at Pierrepont Center, and in the summer and fall of 1875 was principal of the Union Free School of Hermon, N. Y. In November, 1877, Mr. Bartlett located in the village of Parishville, where he has since practiced his profession. June 27, 1881, he married Jennie R., daughter of Robert H. and Sarah A. Cooke, of Canton. They have had four children: Sarah J., born March 22, 1883, died March 27, 1883; Willard William, born March 9, 1884; Agnes M., born November 27, 1885, died January 23, 1887; Katy V., born March 19, 1888. Mr. Bartlett was a Republican until 1890, when he joined the Prohibitionists. He is now serving his first term as justice of the peace. He belongs

to Rockwell Post, No. 328, G. A. R., and he and his wife are members of the Baptist church, of which Mr. Bartlett was a trustee for nine years. During that time the church prospered financially, having purchased a large brick parsonage, moved the church on to the parsonage lot and built a basement for prayer-meeting and Sunday-school purposes, also adding a tower to the church and other improvements at a total expense of about \$4,000. In this work, as in all other of a public or charitable nature, Mr. Bartlett was a prime mover. Mr. Bartlett has always been an ardent, zealous temperance man, and in 1892 was his party's nominee for surrogate, and in 1893 was their choice for district attorney. On account of declining health Mr. Bartlett has given up all his law practice, except a little office work. He has drawn since his discharge a liberal pension, without which he could not have gone to school or read law. Mr. Bartlett saw but little army service, yet few have suffered as much on account thereof, or been placed at so great a disadvantage in the "battle of life."

Laquier, A. J., Gouverneur, was born at The Cedars in Canada and was reared in Ogdensburg. He has been in Gouverneur twenty-four years and has conducted a successful general store at Natural Dam nine years. In 1873 he married and has four children, the oldest son, Urban A., assisting his father in the business.

Lytle, Andrew, Lisbon, was born in Lisbon in 1818. His father, James J. Lytle, and his grandfather, William Lytle, came from Salem, Washington county, N. Y., settled near Lisbon Centre in 1801, and followed agricultural pursuits. His brother, David, purchased a part of the old homestead which has been kept intact, as neither he nor his brother, David, have married. They have most materially added to the property and are now counted as among the most influential and substantial property owners in Lisbon.

Lewis, William H., Potsdam, was born on a farm in Stockholm, September 30, 1845, a son of William H., a native of Vermont, born in Addison, September 6, 1799. He came to St. Lawrence county when about forty years of age and located in Stockholm, where he conducted a farm. He was a carpenter and followed the trade both in St. Lawrence and Franklin counties. He was twice married. His first wife was Orisa Seeley, a native of St. Lawrence county, and his second wife, mother of our subject, he married in 1843. Her maiden name was Hannah Turner, and they had nine children, two of whom died in infancy, one was killed in the war and six are still living. William A. was the second son. His early life was spent in the town of Russell, where his parents moved when he was only a year old. He was educated in the common schools and is a graduate of Eastman's Business College of Poughkeepsie. He was only sixteen years old when the war broke out, and with the enthusiasm of youth he enlisted December 8, 1863, in the 11th N. Y. Cavalry and was in service with them until the end of the war. He was with Sherman and was in a part of the Red River expedition. After the war closed he returned to Canton, where he attended school for a short time and then went to Poughkeepsie. In 1866 he engaged in the mercantile business in Russell. In 1870 he went west, filling a position in the county clerk's office of Buchanan county, Iowa, four years. Returning to Russell in 1874 he, in company with Hiry Derby, established a general store, which he conducted for nearly three years. In 1877 he was elected on the Republican ticket

supervisor for one year. In 1878 he moved to West Potsdam, where he took up the manufacture of cheese and has been engaged in dairy business ever since, manufacturing, buying and selling. In 1893, in company with his brother, A. P. Lewis, he turned the cheese factory into a creamery, which now produces 125,000 pounds per year. Since Mr. Lewis came to Potsdam he has held the office of justice of the peace six years. He has been a member of the Masonic fraternity twenty-seven years, and is a member of Potsdam Grange No. 39. He married in 1874, Elizabeth P., daughter of Cyrenus Z. and Aurilla (King) Bostford of Canton, and they have one son, Percy Llewellyn, now in his ninth year. They have an adopted daughter, Lora Bacon Lewis.

Larock, Joseph, Ogdensburg, was born in Ogdensburg, September 19, 1866. He received an excellent academic education in the schools of this city, and after serving two years as clerk, went into the grocery business, which two years later he sold out to go west, where he resided for three years, and in 1890 he purchased a grocery business on Lake street in this city and last year's sales exceeded \$25,000. Mr. Larock keeps six or seven assistants and two delivery wagons. He is a member of the Ogdensburg Grocery Association and of the Sons of Veterans, and is one of Ogdensburg's most enterprising and progressive business men and citizens.

La Rock, F. H., Ogdensburg, was born in Ogdensburg, August 12, 1850. He received his education in School No. 1 of this town, then commenced, in 1886, to learn the butcher's trade with Mr. M. C. Bennett, after completing which he opened a meat market at Ogdensburg, about seven years ago, where he has been successful, the firm name being La Rock & Carter. Mr. La Rock married in 1871, Hattie Goult, and they had one child, born December 28, 1872, who died July 21, 1881. Mr. La Rock has occupied his new store, 187 State street, since April 15, 1892.

Lockie, George, Gouverneur, was born in Scotland, October 9, 1810, and came to America in 1818. His parents settled in Rossie. In 1835 Mr. Lockie took up land where he now resides. April 24, 1840, he married Catherine McLaren, also a native of Scotland, and they have five children living: George F., Colin J., John A., Mrs. Churchill and Mrs. Herring. Mr. Lockie is one of the oldest and most highly respected citizens of St. Lawrence county, and his long life has always been governed by the most sterling principles.

Loveland, M. E., Gouverneur, was born in De Peyster, July 31, 1864. He has been engaged in hardware business in Potsdam eight years. In the spring of 1893, he removed to Gouverneur and bought out Charles Bowne. Mr. Loveland is a Mason of the thirty-second degree Scottish rite, and a most enterprising business man. In 1887 he married Mary, daughter of Thomas Chisholm, of Gouverneur, and they have one son, Lyle C., now in his fifth year. Mr. Loveland's father was Dwight, and his grandfather, Remembrance Loveland. The family came to America in 1675.

Laramée, Rev. E. C., Gouverneur, was born in Plattsburg on February 3, 1857, and was educated for the priesthood at St. Mary's College and Le Grand Seminary, Montreal. He was ordained in 1882 by the late Bishop E. P. Wadhams at St. Mary's

Cathedral, Ogdensburg, N. Y., and sent as assistant priest to St. Ann's church, Mooer's Forks. He came to Gouverneur in 1883, and the Church of St. James has experienced a marked advance in every way since his incumbency. The church has been completely remodeled and renewed, and provided with a bell. A parochial residence and a cemetery have been purchased, and the congregation has increased so much that a school has been established. A beautiful school building is now in way of erection and will be inaugurated in November. Father Laramée also attends the missions at Keene, Fine, and Taleville, where he is presently providing these people with churches.

Lockwood, Aldis L., jr., Potsdam, was born in Parishville in 1860, a son of A. L. Lockwood, a native of Vermont, who came to this country when only four years old. He has been engaged in farming and manufacturing business. He conducted starch factories in Parishville and Crary's Mills, and for fifteen years was engaged with the Montgomery Insurance Company. The last five years as adjuster. He is now retired from active business. His mother was a native of Vermont, but lived in Ohio until her marriage. Her maiden name was Gratia Durant, and they had one son, our subject. The boyhood of Aldis L. was spent in Parishville. In 1870 his parents moved to Potsdam and Aldis was educated in the Normal there, Syracuse University, and at the New England Conservatory of Music in Boston. Being obliged to leave the latter school on account of ill health, he went to Wisconsin where he taught music a short time, and after that spent two winters in Florida. In 1887, he established a bazaar for the sale of general merchandise, carrying a line of almost everything useful in the library or kitchen. Mr. Lockwood is a partner in the Potsdam Woolen Mill of Potsdam, for the manufacture of cloths, flannels, sheeting and hosiery. Mr. Lockwood married February 14, 1893, Kathryn Fuller, of Stevens Point, Wis.

La Rose, Rev. P. O., Ogdensburg, was born in Canada, September 9, 1846. He was liberally educated in La Assumption College, and in Montreal Seminary, and was ordained priest in that city in 1872. In 1873, Father La Rose was appointed to the church in Ogdensburg, and since his inauguration to the pastorate has been eminently successful in building up the church, in both spiritual and material matters. He has charge of 820 families, containing 4,013 members, among whom there are 2,339 communicants, and 1,674 non-communicants, also two schools containing 776 pupils, over which are ten teachers under Father La Rose's direction. The latter is very energetic and zealous and enjoys the respect, esteem, and confidence of this entire community.

The Lockwood Family—J. Almeron Lockwood, Madrid, was born in Madrid, June 9, 1817. The earliest ancestor of this family we can trace was William Lockwood, a native of England, who came to this country when a young man. He settled in Vermont where he married, and afterward moved into Canada. There he was awarded a contract of land for his loyalty to the British cause during the war of the Revolution. William Lockwood was the father of eight children of whom Joseph, father of our subject, was the oldest son. He was born June 20, 1792, and was only a lad when his parents moved to St Lawrence county. His father took up a tract of eighty acres in Madrid, and in 1806, when Joseph was fourteen years of age, he bought a farm of

eighty acres adjoining the homestead, where he always made his home. Joseph married, May 25, 1815, Azubah Newton of this town, and they had three children: Lucy A., who married Thomas Howe, of Potsdam, and died April 14, 1873; Cynthia Alvira, who died in 1841, at twenty-one years of age; and Joseph Almeron. The early life of the latter was spent on this farm. He was educated in the common schools and at Canton Academy. At twenty-four years of age he married and after one year moved to Canada, where he conducted a photographic gallery, being engaged in this business for about eleven years. In 1853 he moved to Ottawa, where he made his home until 1859. He died on the old homestead July 1, 1859. He married, November 10, 1841, Melinda, daughter of John Pierce, of Williamsburg, Canada, and they had eight children, seven of whom are still living: Alvira, an artist of note and teacher of painting, who has now a studio at Ottawa, Canada; Jasper, a train dispatcher at Los Angeles, Cal.; Eugene, of Los Angeles; Maria, who is now at Chicago; Eliza, who conducts the homestead farm; Almira, who died in 1879 at twenty-six years of age; Florence, who lives at home, and Joseph of Los Angeles.

Lockwood, the late Homer R., Madrid, was born on a farm in Madrid, October 20, 1851. Charles S. Lockwood, his father, was also a native of this county and was a farmer. Homer R. was his only son. He was educated in the common schools and withheld from a collegiate course on account of delicate health. He assisted on his father's farm until thirty years of age, then engaged in the hardware business in partnership with his uncle, Edward Lockwood. This partnership existed until 1890, when Mr. Lockwood bought his partner's interest, and continued the business alone until April, 1891. He then left the store in hopes of recruiting his health. But these hopes were false, as he gradually declined and while in Burlington, Vt., where he had gone to be under the care of a specialist, he died, May 7, 1892. Mr. Lockwood was a man of considerable influence in this town and always took an active interest in school and church work. He was a member of the board of education for three years, an officer of the Methodist church, and its Sunday school superintendent a number of years. By his death the church lost one of its most active workers, the town an admirable citizen, and his family a loving husband and father. He married in 1878, Minnie, daughter of John Sullivan, of Louisville, who, with five children, survives him. The children are: Jessie Anna, Howard Charles, Frank Homer, Ruth Elizabeth and Harold Rollin.

McCarrier, James, Ogdensburg, was born in Ireland in 1823, and is therefore in his seventieth year. He came to this country when only twelve years of age with his parents, and as soon as he was large enough commenced to earn his own livelihood and has passed his whole life in worthy industry, and through thrift has accumulated considerable property. He now owns one store on Ford street, a residence on Park street, together with several lots in the city and some property outside, and is just completing a new store in which he proposes establishing a grocery business. Mr. McCarrier married in 1843 Ella Cavanaugh and they have four children living. Mr. McCarrier is of stalwart and robust frame, and has lived a life of great industry, honesty and sobriety, much respected and esteemed by all.

Merriman, C. A., Ogdensburg, was born in St. Lawrence county, February 26, 1851. He received his education in the schools of this county, including Gouverneur Seminary, and for some time afterward was engaged in bookkeeping, and eventually taking up insurance, which he has most successfully prosecuted, representing the New York Life Insurance Company, as general agent, for ten years, and a number of first-class fire insurance companies, which he continues to represent. Mr. Merriman became one of the founders of the Edgar A. Newell Company, and received the appointment of treasurer, which position he still holds. In 1881 Mr. Merriman married Cora A., daughter of Gates Curtis, and they have a son and a daughter. Mr. Merriman has served as supervisor of the First Ward, is a member of the Ogdensburg Club, and of all Masonic bodies. He comes from New England stock, and his ancestors were among the early settlers of Rossie.

Manley, Gilbert B., Canton, was born in Johnstown, Fulton county, December 1, 1829. His parents moved to Brick Chapel, then to De Kalb, where both died when Gilbert was seven years old. His father, Rev. George Manley, and his mother, Esther (Smith) Manley, were both natives of Berkshire county, Mass. Our subject was adopted by Moses Huntley, of Potsdam, where he spent his boyhood, and there was fitted for college at the old St. Lawrence Academy. He entered Williams College in 1853, from which he graduated in 1857, and then taught school for sixteen years. In 1873 he bought the *St. Lawrence Plaindealer*, of Canton, from Colonel Remington, and has continued it as editor and proprietor ever since. Mr. Manley married in 1856 Martha L. Hyde, of Massena, daughter of Ephraim Hyde, and they have three children: Ada L., now Mrs. R. E. Sumner, of Potsdam, Williston and Mark, the latter a student in medicine at Brooklyn. Williston Manley is associate editor of the *Plaindealer*. He married in 1891, Mary, daughter of Dr. I. M. Atwood, president of the Canton Theological School. They have two children, a son and a daughter. Mr. G. B. Manley is a member of the Presbyterian church of this town, president of its board of trustees, and an elder.

McVean, John C., Ogdensburg, the subject of our sketch, is the grandson of Duncan McVean, who was a native of Scotland and a graduate of Edinburgh College. He emigrated to America and settled in Johnstown, N. Y., soon after the Revolutionary war, where he married Grace Fraser and raised seven sons and three daughters. His son Charles was a graduate of Princeton College, also Chancellor Kent's Law School. He was a member of Congress, surrogate of city and county of New York and district attorney of southern district of New York; James, was a graduate of Princeton College and received titles D. D., LL.D. For fifteen years prior to his death he was teacher and president of the Theological Seminary, of Georgetown, D. C.; John, was liberally educated and edited the *Northern Light*, a paper published in New York city; Peter, Daniel F., Duncan and Edward were all farmers. Daniel F., father to John C., at the age of twenty-two married, Catharine Carmichael, of Johnstown, N. Y., emigrated to St. Lawrence county, and settled in Oswegatchie, near Black Lake in the woods. He took up 100 acres of land at \$4.00 per acre to which he made several additions. He became a wealthy farmer and an influential citizen. In the days of "general training" he took great interest in the State Militia and was commissioned

colonel of the regiment. He died in 1862. His family consisted of five sons and two daughters: Helen, Charles, Grace A., James, Frasier, John C., and William H. Charles resides in St. Mary's, Pa., where he is well and favorably known. William H. resides in Los Angeles, Cal., and is a prosperous real estate broker. Helen, James and Frasier are dead. John C. was born November 12, 1838, was brought up on his father's farm, attended the district school and completed his education in Ogdensburg and Gouverneur Academies. He married Sarah E. Wheeler, of Scotch and English parentage. He followed farming a few years, when he moved to Ogdensburg in the spring of 1866, where he now resides. He engaged in the grocery business which he followed some eighteen years. He then turned his attention to house painting and paper hanging. They have raised two children: Kittie A. and Fred J. Mrs. McVean died in 1888. Mr. McVean has held several offices of trust and has served on the board of health several terms, also alderman of the city. He was instrumental in the organization of the Congregational church, of which he is a member, and has continuously served as its secretary, and is director of its musical department.

Manning, John, Potsdam, was born on a farm in Potsdam, July, 4, 1843. The grandfather of our subject was a native of Dublin, Ireland, and when he came to this country located first in Canada, where he had lived but a few years when the war of 1812 broke out. He moved to this side and served as a soldier in the war on the side of the United States. After the war, he settled on a farm on the Hopkinton road where he spent the balance of his days. He married in the old country and was the father of four sons and three daughters. Patrick Manning, father of our subject, was the oldest son. He was born in Canada in 1808. His boyhood was spent in this town and when about twenty years of age he went with Levinus Clarkson to New York, where he spent two years, and there married Elizabeth Young, who died October 11, 1886, aged sixty-four. After his marriage he returned to this town and settled on the homestead farm. After the death of his father the farm was sold and Patrick moved into the village, where he lived until the breaking out of the war. In 1861, he enlisted in Co. H, 92d Regiment N. Y. Vols., and served with them three years and re-enlisted in the 142d serving until the close of the war. After his return he lived retired until his death, May 9, 1883. He was the father of two sons: Thomas, who died when about seventeen years of age; and John; also three daughters: Katherine, born August 15, 1844, who married P. J. Barnett, of Potsdam; Mary, born in 1858, who married John O'Neil; and Margaret, born in 1861, who married Thomas Mullin, of Potsdam. The whole life of our subject has been spent in this town. His boyhood was spent at home and when he was fifteen he went with J. L. Simons to learn the painter's trade, with whom he remained five and one-half years, and was for fourteen years with George B. Swan. In the fall of 1878 he bought a farm of 100 acres, where he has ever since made his home, conducting a dairy farm. The beautiful residence was erected here by Mr. Manning and he has since his first purchase bought sixty-three acres, which he uses for pasture. Mr. Manning is a staunch Democrat. He married in 1862, Nancy, daughter of Dennis Ryan, a native of Ireland, and they have three sons: Edward P., born January 5, 1863; John, born April 29, 1869; and Michael William, born March 16, 1872. Mr. Manning devotes his whole time to farming.

Mann, Warren, A. M., Potsdam, was born in Varick, Seneca county, December 10, 1846, a son of Matthias T., a native of New Jersey, who came to Seneca county when a lad, and died in 1889, at ninety-one years of age. Warren was the youngest of nine children and was educated at Genesee Wesleyan Seminary at Lima, and at Ovid Seminary. In 1868 he entered Genesee College (now Syracuse University) graduating at Syracuse in June, 1872. He taught all of his spare time while taking his course, and after his graduation accepted the position of teacher of Mathematics in the State Normal School at Potsdam. He occupied this position for two years and in 1874, was elected to the chair of Natural Sciences, a position he has ever since held. Professor Mann has served as a member of the village board of health, and is a member of the board of excise. He married, July 7, 1874, Helen E., daughter of Rev. G. H. Blakeslee, of the Wyoming Methodist Conference (who died in 1876, at fifty-six years of age), and they have had three children, two of whom are living: Paul B., a student in the Normal School; and Claire L., who is in the training department. Professor Mann is the president of the St. Lawrence County Teachers Association.

Munro, Donald D., Gouverneur, was born in Thurso, Scotland, June 1, 1864. He studied at Harley College, London, England, New College, Edinburgh, and the Baptist Theological College, Edinburgh. He was ordained in Athens, Canada, in May, 1888, and was pastor of the Baptist church there for three years. He was called to Gouverneur in January, 1891, and his vigorous, honest religion has infused new life into the congregation, all the societies of the church being in a flourishing condition. Mr. Munro is a talented writer, as well as an earnest and convincing speaker.

McDonald, Edwin F., Potsdam, was born in the town of Parishville, October 22, 1862. The father of our subject, Charles W., is also a native of Parishville, born in 1831. He is a farmer by occupation, and a man who has acquired prominence in politics, holding some offices in his town. He married Julia M. Martin of Pierrepont, December 29, 1852, and they have one child, Edwin F. Mrs. McDonald died August 24, 1887. Edwin F. was educated in the common schools and Potsdam Normal School, graduating in the classical course with the class of 1884. He spent two years as principal of the graded school at Spencerport, Columbia county, N. Y., and in 1886 accepted the position as principal of Norwood Union School and Academy, where he has ever since been engaged. Mr. McDonald is an ardent Republican. He married July 2, 1885, Emma A., daughter of the late Isaiah Shields of Potsdam, and they have one child, Lloyd R., now in his second year. Mr. McDonald is also a student of the law and a member of several secret societies.

McTavish A., Ogdensburg, was born in Cornwall, Canada. His parents settled there early in the present century. They were originally from Scotland. Mr. McTavish was educated in the schools of that locality and came to Ogdensburg in 1853 and learned the trade of shoemaking and in 1869 established himself in the boot and shoe business, in which line of trade he has since been successfully engaged. Mr. McTavish is one of Ogdensburg's most respected citizens. He has never married and makes his home principally at the Seymour House. His establishment enjoys, probably the largest patronage in this city.

Miller, S. Harrison, Ogdensburg, was born in Orange county, Vt., December 9, 1842. His ancestors were New Hampshire people, and his parents settled in Vermont about 1838. In 1852 his father moved to Ogdensburg, and after young Miller obtained a good education in the schools here, he entered the *Journal* office and learned the printer's trade, remaining with the establishment for fourteen years. In 1871 he left and since then has been engaged in the lumber business, holding at present the position of accountant and manager of John Hannan's mills. Mr. Miller married in 1865, Miss Theresa M. Sessions of St. Albans, Vt., and they have five children. During his long residence Mr. Miller has become identified in a marked degree with the growth of Ogdensburg. He has held the office of alderman, is a high degree Mason and is master of Acacia Lodge.

Marceau, C. C., Ogdensburg, was born in Ogdensburg, of French extraction, May 31, 1840. He received an excellent education in the schools of this city and became an apprentice in his father's blacksmithing and foundry business, succeeding, in 1880, upon his father's death, to the entire business. His father, the late Charles Marceau, settled in Ogdensburg about 1838. C. C. Marceau married Julia Favreau, and they have six children. Mr. Marceau has served as supervisor two terms, alderman one term, president of St. John the Baptist Society, and in many other positions of trust, honor and responsibility. In politics he is a staunch Republican.

Mainville, John, Ogdensburg, was born in Canada, February 15, 1847. His father moved to Ogdensburg shortly after John was born. When quite a youth the latter learned the baker's trade, and after becoming expert at his trade was for about sixteen years connected with some of the leading bakery and confectionery establishments of this city. A few years ago he established himself in this business here and has been very successful, his goods reaching all parts of the city. Mr. Mainville married, in 1864, Caroline Scott, and they have seven children living: John M., Julia, Emma, George, Henry, Gertie and Ida. His son, John M., married in 1888, and has one daughter and one son. He attends to the outside business of the establishment, and is a very clever young business man.

Musgrave, Benjamin, Ogdensburg, was born in Leeds, England, April 20, 1836. In his native country he learned thoroughly the art of dyeing and in 1867 came to this country, and engaged in this business. In 1872 he started his dyeing and scouring house, and added later a carpet cleaning department. He now has machinery capable of dyeing, scouring and carpet cleaning, second to none in Northern New York. Branch offices have been located at Malone, Canton, Brockville, Prescott, Ont., Potsdam and many other points on railway lines. He keeps a number of assistants and his dye houses extend from No. 9 Water street back to the water, a distance of about 100 yards. Mr. Musgrave married in England, and has one son.

More, J. S., Hammond, was born in Scotland, March 1, 1823, and came to America with his parents in 1830. They remained one and a half years in Quebec, and then came to Hammond. Mr. More has been a farmer all his life and very successful. He was one of the leading men of the town in his day, and was supervisor eight consecutive years. He was also assessor nine years. He married Elizabeth Rodgers, who

came from Scotland the same year as he did. Their children are: Christian S., David L., Helen V. and William B., all of whom are married. William B. is an elder in the Presbyterian church.

Mitchell, William H., Edwardsville, was born in Morristown, October 25, 1836. Farming has been the principal occupation of his life. In 1862 he enlisted in Company B, 106th New York Volunteers, and served two years and ten months; first in the Third and later in the Sixth corps. In 1868 he married Helen S. Lamphear, and they have two children, one son and one daughter: Willie L. Mitchell, aged 23, and Allie L. Mitchell, age 13.

Millard, W. L., Heuvelton, was born in Ogdensburg, April 25, 1865. He received an education in the schools of that city, after which he entered the mercantile establishment of J. C. Chaffee, of Heuvelton, with whom he remained as assistant eight years, until in 1893, he, in conjunction with A. D. Giffin, purchased the interests of J. E. Chaffee, who now is carrying on the business under the firm name of Millard & Giffin, hardware dealers. Mr. Millard married, in 1887, Florence A. Chaffee, and they have one son. Mr. Millard is a Master Mason, and one of the most enterprising and energetic of Heuvelton's business men and citizens.

Mason, M. C., De Peyster, was born in De Peyster July 5, 1850. He received a good education in the schools of this town and afterwards clerked for a number of years in general stores. January 29, 1883, he purchased a corner business stand in De Peyster and has conducted a general mercantile business from that date, carrying about \$6,000 in stock. Mr. Mason has served as supervisor, town clerk, member of the board of health, etc., many years. He is also secretary of the Methodist church and secretary of De Peyster Masonic Lodge No. 573. His wife was Miss C. E. Beach, and they have one son, Burton.

McGregor, R. B., Hammond, was born in Scotland, June 16, 1834, and came to America in 1854. He is a practical blacksmith and a prosperous farmer. He gives special attention to breeding, and has a very fine herd of Holstein cattle and also of Shropshire sheep. In 1857 he married Christina Moore, and they have four sons: David Elmer, James Allister, Frank Smith and Alric Capell.

Martin, Thomas, Waddington, was born in Chrinside, Berwickshire, Scotland, July 10, 1820, a son of William Martin, a woolen manufacturer of Scotland. William Martin was twice married, and the father of sixteen children, of whom our subject was the oldest son. The latter was educated in Scotland, where he learned the tailor's trade. In 1844 he came to Waddington, where he has since been engaged in the merchant tailoring business. Starting with but little capital, Mr. Martin has enlarged his business until he now occupies a two-story building, fifty-seven feet deep, and carries a very heavy stock of dry-goods, cloths, hats, caps and men's furnishing goods. In 1878 he took his youngest son, George A., into partnership with him. He is a young man of thorough business capabilities, and an ardent member of the Presbyterian church, of which he has been an elder for two years. He married Ella Shepherd of Heuvelton, and they have one son, Carl. Mr. Martin and son are assisted in their business by two other members of the family. Henry, who has charge of the tailoring department,

married Effie Harkness of Inkerman, Ont., and has four children: Fred, Nora, Carrie and Ernest. He is a member of Waddington Lodge No. 393, F. & A. M. John clerks in the general store. William Martin is a mason by trade and resides in Watertown. He married Mary Quigley, by whom he has two children: Thomas and John H. Jennie, only surviving daughter of Thomas Martin, lives at home. The wife of Thomas Martin was a Miss Henry, whom he married in Edinburgh, Scotland, in April, 1844, and by whom he had ten children, five of whom are now deceased. Mr. Martin was for many years a Republican, but is now a Prohibitionist. He has served on the board of excise, and he and his family are members of the Presbyterian church of Waddington.

More, James, Brier Hill, was born in Scotland, October 15, 1828, and came to America in 1841. He has resided on his present farm for twenty-three years. In 1858 he married Catherine, daughter of William Smith, and they have a family of four sons: James A., William S., David J. and Warren R.; and two daughters, Agnes M., and Catherine Jeanette. Mrs. More's father was James, and his mother Margaret (Anderson) More.

McCarty, Charles, Gouverneur, agent for the American Express Company at Gouverneur, is a native of Hartford, Washington county, born April 13, 1852. His father, Patrick, was a farmer, and Charles spent his early life in the country. He learned the trade of machinist, and spent three years as superintendent of the Gouverneur Machine Company, which he organized. Mr. McCarty has been agent for the American Express Company twelve years, and enjoys the reputation of being one of its most thorough and reliable representatives. Recently he formed a partnership with H. S. Predmore for the manufacture of brick in the village of Gouverneur. He has lived in Gouverneur since 1875, with the exception of three years, and his business record is of the highest order. He is also well and favorably known in social circles, and is a prominent Mason, having passed to the fourteenth degree, Scottish Rite, is a Knight Templar, and a member of Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine.

Marsh, Morgan, Stockholm, was born in Stockholm, September, 5, 1814. He is a son of Isaac, a native of Sharon, Vt., born in 1775, son of James Marsh of Revolutionary fame. Isaac Marsh was twice married, first to Lucy Percival, by whom he had six children, and second to Mercy Fellows, a native of New Hampshire. They had one child, subject of sketch. Mercy Fellows was a daughter of Samuel Fellows, a British sea captain. Captain Fellows received as a gift for his faithful services 900 acres of land in New Hampshire. Here he made his home in later life. He discovered Hanover Island near Cape Horn and named it after his New Hampshire home. In 1806 Isaac Marsh emigrated to Stockholm, and took up 160 acres of land. Here he lived and died in 1857, and his wife in 1840. Morgan Marsh was reared on the farm he now owns. May 30, 1837, he married Sarah, daughter of George Pelsue. They have had nine children: Mercy and James, who died in infancy; Hannah S., Joel N., who enlisted when eighteen years of age, and died February 3, 1861, at Alexandria; George, who died in infancy; Lucy I., died at the age of five years; Emma, died at

the age of sixteen; Lois, wife of Spencer Sterns, of Winthrop; and James M., M. D., of Potsdam. Hannah S. married S. T. Armstrong, of Lisbon, N. Y., and they have had three children: Bertha A., wife of Frank J. Baird, a graduate of Cornell class of '91. Mr. Baird is at present a teacher in Ogden, Utah. Lois E. died in Chicago, January 15, 1892; Morgan M., at home. Mr. Armstrong died December 6, 1882. Mr. Marsh owns ninety-six acres of land, and follows general farming and dairying. He and wife are members of the Universalist church of Winthrop.

Morrison, Rev. J. D., D. D., LL. D., Ogdensburg, rector of St. John's church, Ogdensburg, was born in the town of Waddington, on the banks of the St. Lawrence river in the year of 1844. His father was the Rev. John Morrison, of Glasgow, Scotland, who removed to this country in 1838. Dr. Morrison's early education was received in a grammar school in Canada. In 1861 he entered McGill University, Montreal, and four years later graduated with first-class honors, and the Logan gold medal for natural sciences. In 1868 he took the degree of M. A. He was ordained deacon in the diocese of Quebec in 1869, and priest in the diocese of Montreal in 1870. His first charge was at Lake Memphramagog, Canada, to which he was appointed February, 1869, and in the following summer he was transferred to the parish of Hemmingford, Canada. In 1871 he accepted the rectorship of Christ church, Herkimer, in the diocese of Albany. Here he remained until he entered his present work in 1875. In 1873 he was appointed examining chaplain to the Bishop of Albany. In 1879 he received the honorary degree of D. D. from Union College, and in 1880 he took the degree of LL. D. from McGill University. He was elected Archdeacon of Ogdensburg in 1881, and Deputy to the General Convention in 1883. To both of these offices he has been continuously re-elected.

Merry, Edward, Ogdensburg, was born in Keysville, Essex county, January 7, 1840. After receiving a common school education he learned the trade of a machinist. For three years he was with W. C. Alden, who formerly conducted business where Gates Curtis is now. He then went as engineer on a steamer, upon which he remained for one and a half years. Mr. Merry then returned to Ogdensburg and entered the employ of John Glass, with whom he has remained for the past thirty years as general manager of the practical departments of this machine shop, having under his direction a considerable force of skilled workmen. He has served the Second ward as alderman for four years, is a staunch Republican in politics and is among Ogdensburg's most respected citizens. Mr. Merry married in 1863, Eleanor Kelly, and has nine children. He is a member of Ogdensburg Lodge of Masons, and identified with other social and benevolent institutions.

Miller, Rev. L. Merrill, Ogdensburg, was born in Rochester, October 13, 1819. At the age of thirteen years he united with the First Presbyterian church of Rochester, and prepared for college in the old High School, over which the Rev. Dr. Chester Dewey for so many years presided, and graduated with honors at Hamilton College in the notable class of 1840. He passed the examinations of one year and attended many lectures of the second year at Princeton Theological Seminary. When compelled by want of health to leave the seminary, he took charge of a small school in the family of the Hon.

Dr. Fitzhugh of Livingston county, and putting himself under the direction of Steuben (O. S.) Presbytery was by them examined and licensed to preach, in November, 1843. In May, 1844, he was called to the Presbyterian church of Bath, Steuben county, and was ordained in October of the same year. In October of the year following he was installed as its pastor. In October, 1846, he married Lydia R., daughter of Hon. David Rumsey of Bath. After a service of seven years with that church, filling the offices of stated clerk of Steuben Presbytery and permanent clerk of the Synod of Buffalo, preaching and lecturing much outside of his own church, and acting as trustee to Genesee Academy, he accepted a call to the pastorate of the First Presbyterian church of Ogdensburg in February, 1851. While en route via stage he received a severe injury, through an accident, and was laid up with a broken limb. His installation took place June 25, 1851. Though repeatedly called to enter other desirable fields of service, he still remains and is now completing the forty-third year of his pastorate here. His incessant labors in the field, over his own church and for other churches, have been interrupted only by a brief illness in the winter of 1856, and travels through Europe, Egypt and Syria in 1869-70. Dr. Miller has been corresponding secretary of the St. Lawrence County Bible Society for more than a quarter of a century, and intimately connected with various ecclesiastical and benevolent associations of the county. He received the honorary degree of S. L. T. D., from his *alma mater* in 1865, and was elected a trustee of Hamilton College in 1869. After the union of the old and new school branches of the Presbyterian church, the Synod of Central New York was formed, of which he was elected moderator at Utica in 1873, and afterwards when the several synods of the State were combined, he was, in 1885, elected moderator of the Synod of New York.

Moulton, George A., Stockholm, was born in Stockholm, September 10, 1853, a son of Seth Moulton, who was a son of Jonathan, a native of Massachusetts, born in 1797. The latter after residing in various towns, finally went to Wisconsin and settled on a farm of eighty acres, where Milwaukee now stands, which he purchased for a small sum. He then went to Texas, and again returned to Wisconsin and settled at Portage Prairie, forty miles south of Madison, where he lived until a few years of his death, then went to Winnebago, where he died in 1888. He was twice married, first to Fanny Taylor, by whom he had eight children. By his second wife he had six children. Seth Moulton was born in Stockholm in 1825. His wife was Harriet E., daughter of Horace Doud. They had three sons and one daughter. Mr. Moulton is a carpenter by trade, but farming has been his principal occupation. He bought the farm now owned by his son in 1863, and there resided until 1880. He now lives in Sandfordville, N. Y. Mrs. Moulton died in 1883. Seth Moulton is a Republican, a member of Evergreen Lodge No. 174, P. of L., and a member of the M. E. church. Except about three years in Vermont and the west, he has resided in Stockholm. George A. was reared as a farmer and has always followed that calling. He owns 133 acres of land and directs his attention largely to dairying, keeping ten cows. He married Ellen Rockwood, widow of Luther Hunt (by whom she had one son, Levi L. Hunt). Mr. Moulton and wife have four children, of whom two are living: Asa G. and Ray A. Mr. Moulton is a Republican, a member of P. of H. Stockholm Depot Lodge No. 538. He is a member of the Congregational

church of New Haven, Vt., where he resided from 1875 till 1880, when he bought the farm where he now resides.

Merry, I. T., Ogdensburg, was born in Essex county, November 8, 1837, where his parents settled about 1836, and he attended the district schools in Essex county until twelve years of age, when his parents moved to Ogdensburg, after which he was able to attend school for but a little over a year, when he was taken into the foundry of Chaney & Allen, with whom he remained one year, then for a year he clerked in the crockery store of A. M. & D. S. Herriman, and in his eighteenth year he commenced to learn the trade of miller with O. S. Cummings. He remained at this trade until the spring of 1861, when, at the call for volunteers to put down the rebellion, he enlisted, April 17, 1861, and was the first volunteer in St. Lawrence county to enter the service. Mr. Merry had joined an independent company and went to Albany where the company was assigned to the 16th N. Y. Vols., Co. A. He served as first sergeant, first lieutenant and chaplain of the company, was in the Second and Sixth army corps, army of the Potomac, and participated in all the general battles and skirmishes of that time. After the war he went west and worked at his trade, and in agricultural shops in Wisconsin and Illinois until 1870, when he returned to Ogdensburg and entered the employ of the Skillings, Whitney & Barnes Lumber Company in the box factory, since which time Mr. Merry has been appointed foreman of this branch of the business, having charge of from seventy to seventy-five hands. He married in Bloomington, Ill., in 1869, Ella A. Stackhouse. Mr. Merry is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and commander of Ransom Post No. 354, G. A. R.

Martin, Joseph C., Lisbon, was born in Lisbon, April 27, 1820. His life has been spent as a farmer, and he has been remarkably successful. His father, Joseph Martin, came from Ireland and settled in Lisbon in 1805, being one of the first settlers of the town. His mother was Margaret (Armstrong) Martin. Mr. Martin married Alvira Sheldon, and they have one son, Miles R., who is in business in Lisbon Centre. He married Laura B., daughter of Garrett P. Flack, of Lisbon. Mr. J. C. Martin is one of the oldest and most highly esteemed citizens of the town.

McCrea, A. L., jr., Gouverneur, was born in Milwaukee, Wis., 1852, a son of A. L. McCrea, of New York, who came to this region in 1875. He it was who first developed the talc industry, the Wight mine at Little York, producing at his hands the first marketable material; the material being prepared in a little mill behind a sawmill in Gouverneur. One year later he built a steam mill at the mines in Fowler. About one year later he rented water power at Hailesboro, now known as the Agalite property. Mr. A. L. McCrea, jr., has been interested in the talc industry since 1876. The St. Lawrence, Gardner, Asbestos and Agalite mills were built under his supervision. He has for many years been an ardent admirer of the horse and has done very much to improve the quality and value of horses in northern New York. Among the horses owned and developed by him, is the noted trotting horse "Geneva," with a five-year-old record of 2:14, in 1892. Stamina, yearling record 2:44 1-4; Home Rule, two-year-old, 2:32; Marcus, 2:29 1-2; Malacca, 2:24 1-4; Cora B., 2:36 etc. The Patron Farm owned by him is located three and one-half miles from Gouverneur, containing 300 acres where he breeds both runners and trotters.

Merritt, S. C., Gouverneur, was born in Evans Mills, Jefferson county, January 1, 1830. He learned his trade of blacksmith there, where he also began the study of veterinary surgery with Leonard R. Hines and Oliver Nash, a veterinary from London, England. At twenty years of age he left Evans Mills, and about thirty years ago settled in Gouverneur, and during all this time has carried on a successful veterinary and blacksmith business, having retained a high reputation for honorable business methods and sterling integrity. Mr. Merritt has given no little attention to the study of mineralogy, and in 1873, he went out one day with some friends looking for ore beds, and discovered a material which the others called soapstone, but which Mr. Merritt was satisfied was not such. He submitted the specimen to J. M. Minden, an eminent mineralogist, who took it to New York, and, after some delay pronounced it to be talc. Soon a company was formed by Minden & McCraie, and a lease of the land where the talc was found was taken by Mr. Merritt from Abner White. This was the first talc lease taken in this country. He took the lease in his own name and allowed the company to use it. He continued his search and found talc outcropped in various places, and discovered at Freemansburg the first talc founds in Edwards. This is now the Palmer mine, the best bed now known in the world. It was at first pronounced inferior, but, when Col. Henry Palmer came to Gouverneur, Mr. Merritt showed him specimens, and he opened up the mine, making a fortune out of it. Mr. Merritt also found the talc on the Nelson Freeman farm, joining the Palmer bed. He also discovered it on the Anthony farm and by his industrious searching was instrumental in bringing to light several mines of valuable mineral, from which others have made fortunes, while, strange to say, Mr. Merritt is grudgingly accorded the credit due to him for his important discoveries. He married Caroline Lester, of Jefferson county, town of La Rae, and they have four children: William H. and Charles B. Merritt, both superior mechanics, who are known all over this part of the country for their mechanical skill; and Mrs. Lavar and Mrs. Thomas Quill. One daughter, Pamela, married Rufus Ball and died in 1891. William Merritt conducts a blacksmith business on Clinton street, and Charles B. is a machinist and blacksmith in the Webb quarry. Mr. Merritt's father, Gideon H., of Orange county, married Mary Drake, of Dutchess county, the former being of English descent, and the latter of Mohawk Dutch. Both grandfathers and both grandmothers were born in New York before the Revolutionary war, in which both grandfathers participated, with their fathers. Great-grandfather Merritt served as a clerk in the War Department at Washington.

Merriam, E. N., Ogdensburg, was born in Leyden, Lewis county, May 15, 1822, the eldest of seven sons of the late Gen. Ela Merriam. He received his business education at Mr. Charles Brown's Institute in Denmark, Jefferson county. At an early age he entered a financial institution, and from that time until his death, remained in the business, with few interruptions of rest or change. Mr. Merriam was one of the oldest bankers in the State. Always a close student of banking law and finance, he was thoroughly educated in the theory and science of banking. As a sound conservative cashier and manager, he had no superior, and in financial circles was recognized as an authority. He was a man of culture and refinement. Although filling a high position in the world of finance, he was devoted to every interest that tended to improve and

elevate the place and people among whom he passed the best years of his life. He was a strong man in his personality and convictions, an ardent Republican, loyal to his party and its traditions. In 1848 he married the second daughter of Hon. Richard Hulbert, of Oneida county, and they have one accomplished daughter. In 1880, with prominent, wealthy men, Mr. Merriam organized the National Bank of Ogdensburg, becoming one of the Board of Directors, as well as cashier and general manager, which position he held at the time of his death, May 22, 1893.

McCall, Harry W., Madrid, was born in the village of Waddington, June 17, 1859. In the fall of the same year he moved, with his parents, to the village of Madrid, where he has since resided. He was educated in the common schools, and at twenty years of age engaged in the livery business, which he followed until February, 1885, when he leased the Madrid hotel, conducting it under lease until January 29, 1891, when he purchased the property and has since been the proprietor. Since his purchase of the property, Mr. McCall has made many valuable improvements, including water system, drainage, hot water heating, and the erection of double verandas on the east and south sides of the hotel. Henry McCall, father of our subject, was a native of this country, born in Madrid November 23, 1828. He was always a resident of this town, with the exception of four years he spent in the village of Waddington, where he learned the shoemaker's trade. He established a shoe store and shop in Madrid, in 1853, and at one time did a very extensive custom trade, employing about twelve men. He was a staunch Democrat. In December, 1885, he was appointed postmaster of Madrid, an office he held until April, 1890. Mr. McCall died June 15, 1851, and at the time of his death was the oldest business man in the town. The mother of our subject, Mary Bethune, was also a native of this town. They were married, June 19, 1853, and were the parents of nine children. Mrs. McCall died January 23, 1882.

McGruer, A., Hammond, was born in Lancaster county, Canada, February 8, 1848. He came to this country with his parents in 1850. At the age of sixteen he entered mercantile life, and has since followed it with success. He has been thirteen years in Hammond and conducted a large general store, occupying a building 48x76 feet in dimensions. In 1880, Mr. McGruer married Harriet E., daughter of John Snyder, and Sarah Snyder, of Heuvelton, N. Y.

Nicolson, R., Morristown, was born in Glasgow, Scotland, May 27, 1834, and came to America 1837, landing at Brockville, Ont. His father was a baker and the son remained at home for sometime in assisting in the business. After leaving Brockville in 1866, he spent two years in Ogdensburg and then came to Morristown as foreman for Mr. Comstock in the pill factory where he is now general manager and has been for sixteen years. In 1863 Mr. Nicolson married Thomasin Rowe, and they have five children: Robert, William K., John H., Jennie and Annie C. Robert and Jennie are married. Mr. Nicolson was clerk of the village from 1881 to 1891, being the first clerk of the corporation.

Needham, Fred S., Stockholm, was born in Parishville, September 30, 1861, a son of H. K. Needham who was a son of Horace M., a native of Whiting Vt., born in 1804.

About 1824 the latter came to Stockholm and settled on a farm. He afterwards returned to Vermont and married Eliza Kelsey a native of that State, and had two sons, George and Henry K. Mr. Needham resided in Stockholm about forty years, and then went to Wyoming county, N. Y. where he died in 1874, and his wife in 1888. Henry K. was born in Stockholm in 1833. He was educated in Potsdam Academy and Oberlin College, and learned civil engineering, but preferred farming. He owns 600 acres of land, being one of the largest farmers of the town. He was a Republican, and a member of I. O. O. F. Lodge. He and his wife were active members of the Presbyterian church of Potsdam, of which Mr. Needham was many years a deacon. They had three children: Fred S., Mary, who died aged eleven years; and Lizzie, died aged twenty-three years. Mr. Needham died in 1882, and Mrs. Needham resides on the old homestead. Fred S. was reared on a farm and educated in Potsdam Normal School. At the death of his father he took charge of the farm, and has since carried on general farming and dairying. He and his mother own 300 acres of land in Stockholm, 300 acres in Parishville, and keep a dairy of thirty-five cows. September 20, 1892, he married Zulma Hubbard a native of Whiting, Vt., and a daughter of A. H. Hubbard, of that State. Mr. Needham is a Republican and is at present assessor of the town. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. No. 548, of Potsdam, and of P. of H. Lodge No. 39, of Potsdam.

Northrup, Hiram D., Ogdensburg, was the second child of six boys and four girls, a son of Lewis and Nancy (Simons) Northrup. He was born December 29, 1829, at the family home four miles east of Ogdensburg, or on the farm his grandfather Simons settled on in 1806. During his minority Hiram worked on his father's farm in the summer seasons, and at lumbering in the winter. In 1864, he with his brother Alvin S., started in Ogdensburg, making shingles and heading. After the death of Alvin, which occurred in 1867, he has carried on the business alone, adding to it the manufacture of barrels. His plant was burned on June 17, 1891, which was rebuilt on a more modern style, and also coupled with his business a coal and wood yard. He was married to Miss Eliza Norway on July 3, 1861. She was born at Lisborn, May 12, 1834. They have had born to them three children: Ella L., born April 15, 1862, she was married to J. H. Graham, October 22, 1889; Everet, was born August 1, 1869, and died June 15, 1870; May E., was born April 7, 1871. Mr. Northrup is not a politician, but has held several offices of trust, is now a member of the Board of Education, which place he has filled for a number of years, is a director of the First National Band, of which he is a stockholder. He is always ready to assist in contributing to promote the public welfare, in preaching the gospel, and in home or foreign missionary work.

Norman, J. H., second, Ogdensburg, was born in Ogdensburg, December 15, 1866, a son of James E., and Annie (McMarra) Norman. He received his education in the schools of this city after which he entered the *Journal* establishment, where he learned the trade of printing and where he remained five years. Subsequently Mr. Norman followed sailing for seven years, holding the position of steward on a line of steamers plying between Buffalo and Chicago. In 1892 he purchased the National Hotel in Ogdensburg, which he has since most successfully conducted. Mr. Norman is a mem-

ber of the Central church here. He is president of the Y. M. C. Society, and a staunch and influential Democrat.

Newton, Charles W., Stockholm, was born in Stockholm, September 26, 1836. He is a son of Rev. Orange Newton, whose father, Samuel S. Newton, was a native of Stafford, Mass., born in 1783. In 1807 the latter married in Jericho, Vt., Patience Root, by whom he had nine children. He spent a short time in Canada and then returned to Vermont. In 1815 he went to Hopkinton and in 1821 to Stockholm. In 1828 he went to Michigan, and there died at the age of seventy years. Orange Newton was born in Jericho, Vt., January 13, 1807, and came to Stockholm with his parents in 1821, and there spent the remainder of his life. He was licensed to preach in 1837, and in 1839 was ordained an elder. He was a thorough Bible scholar, and was one of the leaders in organizing the Wesleyan Methodist church of Stockholm in 1843, of which church he was pastor many years. He traveled on the Parishville circuit and also in Franklin county many years, officiating at 125 weddings and at about 200 funerals. In September, 1861, Rev. Newton enlisted in Co. F, 92d N. Y. Vols., and was unanimously elected captain, October 15, 1862. The wife of Rev. Newton was Almira Schellinger, born January 25, 1831, with whom he lived fifty-one years. They had eleven children, six of whom survive. The death of Rev. Newton occurred February 18, 1886, and that of his wife March 20, 1882. Charles W. resided with his parents until the age of twenty-one, working on the farm for his father, and then started out for himself in the world, working by the month for several years, after which he went to Hopkinton and purchased a farm of 175 acres. Here he remained eight years and then bought the farm of 108 acres which he now owns. He is a general farmer and dairyman. November 29, 1860, he married Emily A. Austin, a native of Stockholm and only child of Stillman and Sally (Pritchard) Austin, the former a native of Potsdam, born in 1815, and the latter a native of Stockholm. Mr. and Mrs. Newton have had one child, Lillie M. She was educated in the Lawrenceville Academy and at Winthrop Union School, and has followed teaching for several years. Mr. Newton is a Republican in politics. He was constable of Hopkinton one year, and has been inspector of elections in Stockholm several years. He and family are members of P. of H. Winthrop Lodge No. 538, and he also belongs to the P. of I. Buckton No. 226. The family attend and support the M. E. church of Buckton.

Nichols, Calvin, Stockholm, was born in Crown Point, March 10, 1813. He was reared on a farm and his education was limited. His parents died when he was but seven years of age and he was bound out for a number of years. In 1830 he came to Stockholm and settled on a farm of 100 acres, and there lived and died. He married in Crown Point, Fannie A. Lare, a native of that place, by whom he had five children: Marion, wife of William Smith of Dickenson Centre, has two children, Belle and Howard; Eunice M., wife of William McCumber of Parishville; Lois A., wife of R. E. Reeve of Stockholm, has two children, Rose and Mary; H. W., born February 6, 1851; and Howard M., born October 30, 1855. They live on a farm of 150 acres and follow general farming and dairying. H. W. Nichols is a Republican in politics. He is a member of P. of I. Buckton Lodge No. 226. Howard M. married Mary M. Weller, a native of Lawrence, N. Y., and daughter of John and Betsey (Carpenter) Weller, natives

of Vermont. They had twelve children. Mr. Weller died February 20, 1882, and his wife now resides in Stockholm. Howard M. has one son, Arthur. He is a Republican and a member of Winthrop Lodge, P. of H. Mrs. Calvin Nichols died July 5, 1879, and he married July 13, 1880, Mrs. Phœbe Knapp. Mr. Nichols died November 10, 1881, and his widow resides with the sons on the farm.

Olmstead, Joel (deceased), Potsdam, was born in LeRoy, Genesee county, October 19, 1826, the oldest of four sons of David Olmstead, who was a native of Vermont. The mother of our subject, Huldah King, was also a native of Vermont. Joel was ten years of age when his parents moved into St. Lawrence county. They located on a farm in Potsdam, where Joel was reared and educated, and after he was of age he conducted his father's farm. The old homestead is still held as the estate of Eli Olmstead, being now carried on by a son of the latter. In 1854 Joel bought a farm of ninety acres, which he worked until 1888, when on account of failing health he took up his residence in Potsdam Village, where he died February 10, 1891. His widow, Olive A., daughter of Harry Tanner of Hermon, and one daughter survive him. Mr. Olmstead was a very successful farmer, but never took any great interest in public affairs. His widow is a member of the Methodist church of Potsdam. The daughter, Rhoda C., married, February 8, 1888, Arthur E. Ames of Potsdam, and they have one child, Harry Olmstead Ames, born August 10, 1891.

Owen, Frank, Ogdensburg, was born in Oneida, Madison county, September 24, 1839. His parents had settled there in 1810, and were originally a New England family from Rutland, Vt. Frank Owen came to Ogdensburg in July, 1859, being then in his twentieth year, and served as barkeeper in the St. Lawrence Hotel, now called the Seymour House, and in the spring of 1860 went on board the steamer *Bay State* as porter and barkeeper. He remained in this position until the fall of 1866, when he was appointed purser of the steamer *Lord Elgin*, running in connection with the lake lines between Ogdensburg and Montreal, and April 1, 1868, commenced work for the O. and L. C. railroad as tally clerk, since which time he has been through the various positions of billing clerk, accountant, clerk in the general office, and in November, 1878, was appointed agent at Ogdensburg. On August 1, 1884, he was made general freight and passenger agent, and in the spring of 1886 was made general freight agent of the Central Vermont line of steamers, and is a member of the Freight Traffic Association of the Middle States and of the General Freight Agents' Association of New England and Canada. In this city Mr. Owen is interested in all social and benevolent institutions, among which we mention the Ogdensburg Club, Osseagatchie Club, etc. He is a Sir Knight in the Masonic order, a member of the Mystic Shrine, has served as supervisor of the Third ward and as alderman for four years. Mr. Owen married in 1860, Margaret Richards, and they have one son living, William H. Owen, now in the employ of the O. and L. C. railroad, who was born July 18, 1863. He is married and has one daughter.

Oswell, George B., Ogdensburg, was born in Ogdensburg, May 18, 1836. After receiving a good education in the schools of this city, he entered the office of the *St. Lawrence Republican* with which paper he remained from eight to ten years, as type

setter, and then went south and entered into the shoe business in Memphis, Tenn., and was there when the first gun was fired on Fort Sumter. After the breaking out of the war he returned to Ogdensburg and entered the employ of the Ogdensburg Steamboat Company, and about thirty-two years ago became an employee of the Grand Trunk Railroad, gradually being promoted for efficient service from a clerkship to the responsible position of District Passenger Agent, his jurisdiction extending over Vermont and the northern portion of the State of New York. Mr. Oswell's father was an Englishman, and settled in Ogdensburg about 1816. His mother was a native of this county. Mr. Oswell married in 1860, Mary H. Child, of Westborough, Mass. His only daughter was married to Charles G. Porter, son of Judge Wilber F. Porter, of Watertown, N. Y. He is prominently connected with all Masonic bodies in this city, and takes an active part in all things pertaining to Masonry and the good and welfare of his fellow man. His mother having died in March, 1893, leaves him the only living representative of a large family, and by her will, was appointed executor to her estate, which he will, no doubt, administer to the satisfaction of all concerned.

O'Brien, Michael, Waddington, was born in the town of Waddington, October 6, 1884. His father, Thomas, was born in Ireland in 1806, and came to Waddington when about twenty-one years of age, where he engaged as coachman for Colonel Ogden. He afterward purchased a farm in Waddington, on which he lived and died. His wife was Mary, daughter of James McArdle, of Ireland, and they had three sons and five daughters. Mr. O'Brien died in February, 1892, and his wife resides with her son, Philip. Our subject was born on a farm and educated in the common and select schools of Waddington. At seventeen years of age he hired to John S. Chipman, looking after his horses and extensive farming interests for five years. He then went to Milwaukee, Wis., where he remained a short time, then returned to Ogdensburg, where he worked for a Mr. Wagner for a short time. Next he went to Potsdam, and with Hutchins & Brown, learned the miller's trade, which occupation he has since successfully followed. For the last twenty years he has had charge of the Waddington mills, owned by L. J. Proctor, of that place. June 6, 1871, he married Elizabeth, daughter of Daniel Halligan, of Potsdam, and they have had four children: William H., Mary E., Sarah E. and Margaret T. Mr. O'Brien is a Democrat, and he and family are members of the Catholic Church. In 1892 Mr. O'Brien purchased one-half interest in the firm known as Will Harper's Sons, and the firm is now William Harper, Son & Co.

Oliver, Thomas, Madrid, was born in Northern Scotland, August 5, 1828, and was only five years of age when his parents came to this country. John, the father, took up a tract of land in Potsdam of 150 acres. On this farm he reared a family of six children and spent the balance of his days, dying June 15, 1858, at seventy-four years of age. His wife, Isabelle Murdie, was also a native of Scotland, born in 1788, and died May 4, 1872. Our subject was the youngest of this family. He was educated in the common schools, and assisted his father on the farm until twenty-two years of age. In 1850 he bought a farm of ninety-two acres in Madrid, to which he has added until he now has in this one farm 322 acres. He has always conducted a dairy and now has over fifty head of cattle, besides other stock. He has added many very valuable improvements. All of the outbuildings are of his erection. He has always been a sup-

porter of the Republican party. He married in 1853, Violet Rutherford, of Madrid, who bore him five children, two of whom are now living: John and Violet Jane. Mrs. Oliver died June 4, 1866, and he again married in December, 1868, Mary A., daughter of William Rutherford, of Madrid. They had one child, who died in infancy.

Ormiston, Walter, Hammond, was born in Scotland, October 6, 1830, and came to America in 1851. He has followed farming ever since. In 1852 he married Mary Cunningham, and they have three sons and one daughter: Walter D., William George, James C. and Mrs. Amos Rodger. Mr. Ormiston has always taken an active part in church affairs, and has been an elder of the Presbyterian Church for many years, has been secretary for twenty years and held other positions. He has also been railroad commissioner and excise commissioner. His father was John Ormiston, and his mother Mary (Davidson) Ormiston.

Overton, John A., Ogdensburg, was born in Jefferson county, N. Y., May 24, 1865, and when five years old removed with his parents to Ogdensburg. He was educated in the schools of Ogdensburg, and when thirteen years of age, entered the employ of Joseph Pincus, with whom he remained a short time, when he accepted a position with Charles Paris, being in his employ for six years. Mr. Overton has been identified with leading firms on Ford street since severing his connection with Charles Paris, and in 1893, purchased the hat and gents' furnishing goods business of George B. Ralph, which he is most successfully conducting. He is identified with local institutions, is a member of Acacian Lodge, No. 705, F. & A. M., Ogdensburg Chapter, No. 63, R. A. M., and is First Lieutenant of the Thirty-fifth Separate Company, National Guards of the State of New York. Mr. Overton is much esteemed in this city.

Overacker, William D., Gouverneur, was born in the town of Gouverneur, January 2, 1846, and lived on his farm until September 1, 1892. He owns 230 acres of superior dairy land, nearly all acquired by his own industry and ability. In 1869 Mr. Overacker married Elizabeth Mouthorp, and after her death he married, in 1875, Ellen L, daughter of Austin Davenport, a native of Massachusetts. Stella E., their daughter, was born November 13, 1878, and died February 2, 1885. Their son, Roy D., was born April 13, 1888. Mr. Overacker's father, John W., a native of Danube, Herkimer county, was married to Susannah Howes, a native of Massachusetts. Eight children were born to them, and all are living but one. His wife died in 1849, and he then married Deborah Ogsbury, and six children were the fruits of the second union. Our subject is a Democrat in politics and an adherent of the Baptist church.

Perkins, D. F., Parishville, was born in Lyme, N. H., May 13, 1821. His parents were Leonard and Matilda (Cook) Perkins of Lyme, who had eleven children. Leonard Perkins was reared on a farm and educated in the common schools. He settled on a farm in Parishville, where he became one of the prosperous farmers of that town. He died in September, 1843. D. F. Perkins was three years of age when he came to Parishville with his parents, and he started in life by working on a farm for \$11 a month. He has made his own property, and in 1878 owned 300 acres of land, at which time Mr. Perkins took his son, Edson M., into partnership with him, and they now own

newly 100 acres of land in one piece. They follow general farming and dairying, and for many years have been extensive dealers in stock. They usually winter about eighty or ninety cows and keep about forty milch cows. Mr. Perkins married in Parishville, Thirza A. Mott, a native of Keene, Essex county, born August 13, 1827, and they had four children, of whom one son is living. Their daughter, Fannie, died aged four years. Edson M. has been twice married. First, on January 24, 1868, he married Emogene S. Tichenor of this town, by whom he had one child, Fannie, who died aged three years and ten months. Mrs. Perkins died June 25, 1877, and he married second, June 20, 1880, Martha A. Long of this town, by whom he has one son, Francis L. Our subject is a Republican in politics.

Pinney, H. D., Stockholm, was born in Stockholm, February 23, 1850. His father was Horace Pinney, a native of Granville, Vt., born October 4, 1816. He was reared on a farm and educated in the common schools. He came to Stockholm when a young man and here spent the remainder of his days. He married in Stockholm July 7, 1842, Percis S. Covey, a native of Londonderry, Vt., born November 1, 1819, and daughter of Theodore Covey, a native of Vermont and one of the early settlers of Stockholm. Mr. Pinney and wife had four children: Meribeth, wife of L. R. Lewis of Stockholm; Hattie, wife of J. B. Palmer of West Stockholm; H. D. and Charles S., a farmer of West Stockholm. He died March 13, 1883, and his wife September 4, 1877. H. D. Pinney was reared on a farm. At the age of sixteen he engaged as clerk for Hosea Bicknell of West Stockholm, and continued as clerk for twelve years, when he formed a partnership with Mr. Bicknell and in two years afterward purchased Mr. Bicknell's interest. Mr. Pinney is a Republican in politics. He married, October 26, 1880, Emma L. Burditt of Pittsford, Vt., born August 1, 1851. Her father was Ransom Burditt of Pittsford, born August 1, 1825. His wife was Laurenza Davis of Pittsford, born March 2, 1821, whom he married March 12, 1843.

Paterson, J. A., Ogdensburg, was born in Ogdensburg, March 26, 1843. He received an education in the schools of this city, and some time afterward, with J. H. Osborn, purchased the grocery establishment which had been conducted for a number of years by C. M. Adams at 12 Lake street, which business he has very successfully conducted alone since 1886. Mr. Paterson has served two terms as alderman, from 1886 to 1890, and is identified with the social and benevolent institutions of the town. He is also an Odd Fellow. His father settled in this city about 1832 and was in the employ of Henry Van Rensselaer for many years. Mr. Paterson married in 1871 a Miss Plumsteel, and they have one daughter.

Perkins, Isaac E., Parishville, was a native of Lyme, N. H., born October 24, 1824, a son of Leonard, also a native of Lyme, who married a Miss Cook, by whom he had ten children. In 1828 they settled in Parishville, and there lived and died. Isaac E. was fourteen years old at the time of the removal to this town, and here he was educated, taking up farming for a living. At his death he owned 252 acres. He married first, Harriet Robinson of Parishville, who died in 1840, and second, Sarah A. Webb of Malone, a daughter of Oliver Webb, who was born in Vermont, April 30, 1782, and

married Sallie Nichols, born in Vermont in 1783. They came to Malone in 1809, where Mr. Webb died November 11, 1849, and his wife July 9, 1868. Of their eight children, five grew to maturity. Mr. Perkins was a Republican in politics, and died July 8, 1881. Mr. and Mrs. Perkins had no children, but they reared one boy, Frank P. Schellenger, a native of Parishville and a son of Alvin L. Schellenger, son of Reuben, an early settler of Stockholm. Frank P. was educated in the common schools and in Rochester Business University. In 1892 he married Ada B. Olmstead of Parishville, daughter of Moses S. Olmstead. Mr. Schellenger is a farmer, and a Republican in politics. He is a member of Amber Lodge No. 395, F. & A. M., and of P. of H., Potsdam No. 39.

Paquette, A. A., Ogdensburg, was born October 16, 1839, in Quebec. There our subject received his education and learned the builder's trade. In 1866 he came to Ogdensburg and has since been actively engaged in contracting and building. He has during this period erected many of Ogdensburg's finest edifices, among which are the City Hall and Opera House and the elegant residence of ex-Recorder Dorwin. Mr. Paquette married Miss M. Fogerty and has six sons and a daughter. He is highly regarded, both for his sterling ability and courteous manners.

Paige, A. A., Ogdensburg, was born in Ogdensburg, February 27, 1836. His father, Smith Paige, came from Thetford, Vt., to Canton, in 1818, and in 1830 moved to Ogdensburg and engaged in brickmaking, establishing the yards (which contain about eleven acres) and are now in the possession of his sons, A. A. & J. W. Paige, who have successfully continued the business. A. A. Paige married in 1879, Susan Hewett, and they have four children, one son and three daughters. Mr. Paige is a Mason, and is among Ogdensburg's most esteemed citizens and business men. This firm turns out from 18,000,000 to 20,000,000 brick per year, and furnish employment to a considerable number of hands, this being an important factor in the commercial life of Ogdensburg.

Pearson, Urias, Ogdensburg, son of John Pearson, a veteran of the war of 1812, was born in North Troy, Vt., December 7, 1814. He came to this State with his parents in 1824, and settled in Depeyster. In 1831 he began an apprenticeship to the carpenter's trade, under Byron Kingsbury, after the completion of which he entered actively into contracting and building, erecting the greater number of the blocks and residences in Ogdensburg, during those early days. Among others we mention the Hon. John Fine residence and the Judson Bank building, in 1851, the Mechanics block, in 1853, and the Gibbs block, in 1856. He also built the Ogdensburg Academy, which was converted from the old Town Hall. During his long and honorable life in this city, he filled many positions of trust and responsibility; as member of the Board of Health, in 1864, during the cholera epidemic, as member of the volunteer fire department for seven years, and in 1868, as member of the first Common Council, being elected Alderman from the Third Ward. Mr. Pearson was twice married. In 1837 to Miss Charlotte Perry, of Depeyster, who died in 1840; in 1841 to Deborah, daughter of Kenneth and Elizabeth Matheson, of this city, who died in 1872.

Phippen, Amasa B., Stockholm, son of Clark Phippen, was born at Crown Point, February 9, 1826. He married Sarepta Converse, daughter of Elijah Converse, of

Stockholm, September 17, 1854. She was born January 21, 1826. He followed the occupation of a farmer during his entire life. He died September 28, 1878. His wife is now living on the old homestead. They had three children: Herbert, Flora and Homer. Herbert was born May 23, 1859. He also lives upon the old homestead, is quite a successful farmer, and has some very fine stock. He married May Hall, daughter of Thomas Hall, November 26, 1890. They have two children: Edith May, born September 23, 1891, and Edith Augusta, born November 1, 1893. Flora was born March 18, 1861. For a number of years she taught in the district schools; married Frank W. Trask, son of John Trask, April 14, 1886. He was an engineer, was born May 3, 1859, died May 24, 1886, of consumption. Homer was born April 23, 1863. He is a farmer and owns 150 acres of land. His wife is Addie, daughter of S. S. Gary. They have one child: Earl Gary, born November 25, 1891. In politics they are all Republicans.

Phippen, Warren T., Stockholm, was born in Crown Point, Essex county, December 1, 1827. His father was Clark Phippen, a native of Walpole, Cheshire county, N. H., born January 24, 1789. He married Betsey Wright, a native of the same place, born July 17, 1791, by whom he had six sons and five daughters. In 1811, Clark Phippen and family removed to Crown Point, where he resided until 1830, when he came to Stockholm and settled on the farm now owned by Samuel Phippen, brother of our subject. In 1855 Mr. Phippen went to Michigan, where he died in 1859. Mr. Phippen was a Democrat, and a prominent man in Essex county. Mrs. Phippen died in Crown Point in August, 1870. Warren T., when a mere child, came with his parents to Stockholm, and as soon as old enough, he assisted his parents in clearing their new farm, and making a comfortable home. In 1854, Mr. Phippen married Mary E., daughter of John Floyd, a pioneer of Crown Point, and they had six children: Mary P., born April 10, 1855, wife of J. H. Hayes, a liveryman of Minneapolis, Minn. They have one child: Mildred B. Jennie, born January 16, 1859, who married W. S. Wright, of Mason City, Iowa. He went to Stockton, Kas., and afterward to El Reno, Ok. T., and engaged in the banking business. He was taken sick and returned to Stockholm, where he died May 28, 1892, leaving his wife and one daughter, Edith L. Minnie A., born August 5, 1862, and died December 16, 1865; Minnette S., born November 30 1864; Floyd W., born September 8, 1870, and died December 8, 1876. September 8, 1870, Mrs. Phippen died, having been for a quarter of a century a true helpmate to her husband, and a loving and affectionate mother to her children. Soon after his marriage Mr. Phippen moved to Norfolk, and in 1855 to the farm he now occupies, which now contains 210 acres. Mr. Phippen has a beautiful home and is one of the progressive farmers of the county. He is a Republican, and a regular attendant of the Universalist Church. Mr. Phippen enjoys the respect of all who know him.

Pickert, Hiram L., Potsdam, was born in the town of Denmark, Lewis county, October 24, 1839, a son of Ephraim, a native of Herkimer county, who was a farmer, and came to Lewis county in 1839, where he lived about nine years, and October, 1848, he moved into St. Lawrence county, settling in the town of Canton, where he died January 7, 1885. The mother of our subject was Catherine Davis, also of Herkimer

county, who died May 1, 1891, in Canton. They had seven children, four of whom are living: Alexander, farmer of Canton; George, a farmer, of Canton; Vina, wife of Dean B. Delance, a mason, of Malone, and Hiram L. Mr. Pickert married in 1866, Amelia M. Delance. They have one daughter, Minnie B. Mr. Pickert has always been engaged in farming with his father, until he was twenty-two, and in 1867 he bought a farm of 109 acres in Canton, which he owned seven years. He lived on said farm four years, and then moved on his father-in-law's farm, in Potsdam, which he lived on for four years. March 1, 1875, he bought and moved on his present farm of eighty acres, devoted to dairying. The South Potsdam cheese factory is located on this farm, which Mr. Pickert owned until 1888, and superintended it for fourteen years. The old factory burned October 12, 1888, and was rebuilt by B. F. Leonard, the son-in-law of our subject. Mr. and Mrs. Pickert are members of the Potsdam Grange. Chandler Delance, father-in-law of our subject, was a farmer of Potsdam who was born and reared on the farm, where he died January 16, 1881. He married Lucinda Atwood and they had three children. Mrs. Pickert is the only one living of the family. John Delance, father of Chandler, was one of the first settlers of the town. He came here in 1803, and married Nancy Healy in 1804. It is said to be the first marriage in the town. He died in 1840.

Proctor, H. I., Ogdensburg, was born in East Washington, N. H., April 6, 1847. He received his education in the schools of that vicinity, after which for ten years he was in the employ of his brother, W. L. Proctor, esq., of this city. Then in 1874, he established himself in his present business, the manufacture and sale of doors, sash, blinds, builders' hardware, etc., on River street, west side, Ogdensburg, making a specialty of artistic wood working, in the prosecution of which he gives employment to about sixty hands. Mr. Proctor married in 1870, Fannie E. Persons, and they had four children: Mary F., Grace E., Charles E. and Harry B. Mr. Proctor is a member of the Baptist Church, Ogdensburg Club, and is identified with the leading social and financial interests of the city.

Peck, Comer M., Potsdam, was born in Parishville, N. Y., March 18, 1822, a son of Hiram, a native of Vermont, who was colonel of a Vermont Regiment at the battle of Plattsburg, in the war of 1812. He came to this county about 1820, and died in 1851, aged sixty-seven years. He married Wealthy Kilburn, who died in 1836. At the age of fourteen our subject left his native town and went to Prescott, Canada, where he was employed as clerk in a drug store for three years and resided there at the time of the "Patriot war." In 1839 he went to Medina, Orleans county, N. Y., and was in a drug store there until 1844. That year he went to Montreal, acting as clerk in a steamboat office. He was there three years and then spent a year in the same business at Kingston, Canada. In 1848 he came to Potsdam and on March 7, established a drug store here in company with J. C. Gates. This partnership lasted two years and the firm became Peck & Brother, lasting until 1852. Mr. Peck that year sold out to his brother, Hiram H. He then became a partner in the boot and shoe business with Dr. J. B. Nichols. April 13, 1855, he opened his present drug store. Mr. Peck is vice-president and director of the People's Bank, of Potsdam. For the last fifteen years he has been treasurer of the

village and for many years chairman of the Democratic Town and Assembly District Committees, and also a member of the Democratic County Committee for many years. Mr. Peck married in 1848, Minerva S. Hoit, by whom he had four children, two of whom died some years since: Fred H. is now engaged in business in Potsdam, and Mary E., his daughter, wife of Duncan R. Cameron, of Hanford, Cal. Mrs. Peck died in 1860 and he married his present wife, Mary J. Grieve, of Perry, N. Y., in 1864, and they have one son, William W. G., who recently succeeded to the business of his father, and will henceforth conduct it.

Peck, Frank M., Potsdam, was born in Sodus, Wayne county, March 31, 1847. His boyhood was spent in the town of Madrid, and he was educated in St. Lawrence Academy, Fairfax Seminary and Middlebury College, Vt. After leaving school Mr. Peck was for a few months night editor of the Burlington, Vt., *Free Press*, and then engaged in the life insurance business in St. Lawrence county. In 1876 he was appointed Assembly Librarian at Albany, an office he held one term, and in 1877 engaged in the fire insurance business in company with H. S. Perrigo. At the organization of the People's Bank at Potsdam in 1889, Mr. Peck was made bookkeeper and assistant cashier, an office he still holds. He has been village trustee two years, and is a member of Racquette River Lodge, No. 213, F. & A. M. Mr. Peck married in 1875, Addie B. Henderson, of Prescott, Ont. They have one adopted daughter, Ettie M. Peck, now in her fourteenth year. Mr. Peck was for fourteen years connected with the Racquette Valley and St. Regis Valley Fair Association, and for the last four years of the time he was the secretary. He has been treasurer of the Potsdam Building and Loan Association since its organization.

Crane, F. M., Ogdensburg, was born in Ogdensburg, March, 1855. He received an excellent education in the schools of this town, after which he learned the profession of photography. After serving eight years in several of the best studios in the country he finally in 1878, established himself in the profession here in Ogdensburg and enjoys a large and most influential patronage. He is a member of the Odd Fellows, and is much respected and esteemed by all.

Davis, Lorenzo, Brier Hill, was born October 14, 1854, and is one of the prominent farmers of Morristown. In 1874, he married Florilla Petrie of the same town and they have three children: Leon, Owen and Gladdis L. Mr. Davis's father was Jeremiah Davis, and his wife's father is Henry Petrie. Mr. Davis now resides on the farm of Jeremiah Davis, which he and his family inherited in 1891, from Jeremiah Davis, deceased.

Howard, Maro L., Pierrepont, was born in Pierrepont, December 2, 1846, a son of Appleton C., a native of St. Albans, Vt., born October 21, 1814, whose father was Aaron Howard. Appleton C. was a sailor and followed the lakes many years, being head engineer on steamboats on Lake Champlain for fifteen years. In 1835 he came to this town, and in 1850, with his brother, Orrin, bought a farm, afterwards selling his share to his brother. He then bought a portion of the farm now owned by our subject, of 158 acres. Mr. Howard married in 1840, Leonora Loomis, a native of Milton, Vt., born November 18, 1815, and a daughter of Daniel Loomis, native of Georgia, Vt. Mr.

Loomis died in the west, September 21, 1838, aged fifty-two years. Mr. and Mrs. Howard had three children, of whom two survive. Mr. Howard died February 13, 1861, and his wife survives him. Maro L. was educated in the common schools, and has always followed agriculture. November 28, 1872, he married Elsie R. Flint, a native of Essex county and daughter of B. F. and Hannah (Baldwin) Flint, who settled in Colton county in 1855 and now live in Potsdam. Mr. and Mrs. Howard have had three children: Myrtle M., and Mabel V., twins, the latter dying at the age of eight months; and A. Stanley. Mr. Howard is a Republican and has been assessor nine years. He and wife are members of Crary's Mills Grange, and Mrs. Howard and daughter are members of the Pierrepont Baptist church at the Centre.

Kellogg, Fayette N., Stockholm, was born in Hopkinton, N. Y., December 11, 1849, a son of Franklin E. whose father was Daniel Kellogg. Franklin E. was born in Shoreham, Vt., February 14, 1816 and 1833 settled in Rochester. His wife was Pamela Sanford, born January 17, 1819, by whom he had nine children, six surviving. In 1840 Mr. Kellogg and family settled in Hopkinton, N. Y. He was a Republican and held several town offices. He was justice of the peace from 1851 to 1874, supervisor two years, assessor, commissioner of highways, etc. He died March 17, 1877. Fayette N. Kellogg was educated in the Lawrenceville High School and Fort Edward Institute, graduating from the latter November 29, 1866. He spent fifteen years as clerk in his father's store, and two and a half years in a gristmill in Vermont, and Fort Jackson, N. Y. March 28, 1878, he married Alice E. Phelps, by whom has two children: Pearl E. and Gladys G. Mr. Kellogg is a Republican, and was justice of the peace five years in Hopkinton. He is a member of Elk Lodge No. 577, F. & A. M. at Nicholville; of the I. O. O. F., Winthrop Lodge, No. 620; and of the P. of H., Fort Jackson Lodge. Mrs. Kellogg is a daughter of Edwin O. Phelps, a native of Orwell, Vt., born April 23, 1813. He was but eight years old when he went to Hopkinton, where he lived until 1838, then came to the farm he now owns, where he has since lived. In 1838 he married Priscilla Dwinell, a native of Newport, N. H., born April 19, 1818, and they had one son and three daughters. Mr. Phelps held the office of assessor six years. He and family are members of the Free Will Baptist church at Fort Jackson. Mrs. Phelps was a daughter of Cyrus and Polly (Gilman) Dwinell, natives of Massachusetts, who moved to Wisconsin, where Mr. Dwinell died, and his widow lived with her son in Minnesota, until her death. The Phelps family is of Welsh origin. Two brothers, William and George, went to England, and from there emigrated to America and settled in Dorchester, Mass. Edwin O., father of Mr. Kellogg, is descended from William, who removed to Connecticut 1635, where he lived until his death. In 1788 Elnathan Phelps, grandfather of E. O. settled in Orwell, Vt. He was a Baptist minister, and the first clergyman in that place. He was born in 1734 and died in Orwell, Vt., in 1813. He was the father of twelve children, of whom Jacob, father of E. O. Phelps, was the youngest son. Jacob was born in Pittsfield, Mass., July 12, 1780, and when a child went to Orwell, Vt. with his father. He married Lucy Webster of Orwell, May 1803, and they had seven children. Mr. Phelps came to Hopkinton in 1821. He was a Republican and held various offices of trust and honor in his town. He died April 2, 1864.

McMonagle, N. D., M. D., Canton, was born in New Brunswick, April 4, 1844, and was educated in his native Province at St. Johns, N. B. He took two medical courses, in Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Me., and graduated from an Iowa College; after which he stood successfully a very rigid examination before the State Medical Board of Examiners at Albany. In 1870 he came to Rensselaer Falls, where he has practiced successfully ever since. He is a specialist of diphtheria, the preparations used by him effecting a high percentage of cures and being a perfect destroyer of all bacteria. He also has a high reputation for his successful treatment of cancers by the McMonagle Plaster. In 1872 our subject married Emma Sharp by whom he had three children. His wife died and in 1890 he married Annie Graham, by whom he has one son.

McCabe, James B., Pierrepont, was born in Ireland December 14, 1838, a son of John and Margaret (Bingham) McCabe of that country, who reared three children. In 1845 the family came to Essex county and three years later removed to Pierrepont where they settled on the farm now owned by James. Here the mother died July 12, 1881, the father still living there with his son. James B. was educated in the common schools and St. Lawrence Academy, was engaged as bookkeeper for the Santa Clare Lumber Company of Franklin county, but his principal occupation has been farming and dairying. In 1861 he enlisted in Co. D, 92d N. Y. Infantry, serving till July, 1863, when he re-enlisted in the 11th N. Y. Cavalry and served until October, 1865. In December, 1867, he married Martha M. Bloss, a native of Canada and a daughter of Samuel and Pattie (Jones) Bloss, who came to St. Lawrence county in 1866 and died in Parishville. Mr. and Mrs. McCabe have had eleven children: John H. (deceased), Ida J., Henrietta, John (deceased), Samuel W., Mabel M. (deceased), Albert J., Lena G., Margaret A., Helen B. and Martha L. Mr. McCabe is a Republican and a member of High Falls Lodge No. 428, F. & A. M., Colton, N. Y. He took the State census in 1875 and the United States census in 1880. He is a member also of the G. A. R., Wait Post.

Noble, E., Hailesborough, was born in Edwards, February 19, 1854. He followed farming until 1870, when he opened his present store in Hailesborough. January 14, 1870, Mr. Noble married Etta Starin, and they have three sons. His father, Alexander, was a native of Edinburgh, Scotland, and his mother was Margaret Clelland, also a native of Edinburgh. Mr. Noble still owns his farm and is interested in agriculture as well as in mercantile business. He is regarded as one of the substantial men of the town.

Parker, M. Sabin, Gouverneur, was born in Gouverneur. His father, James Parker, was born in Canterbury, Conn., April 1, 1782, came to Gouverneur April 19, 1808, and settled on the Parker homestead, where he died in 1875. In 1826 he built the present residence of his son. The Parker ancestry came to America and settled in Reading, Mass., about 1646. Here the family resided for several generations, and Mr. M. Sabin Parker has some relics of those early days. One of the ten children of James Parker was Origen D., who enlisted in 1862 in Battery D, 1st N. Y. Artillery, and who was killed at Petersburg, Va., in 1864, being forty-one years old at the time of his death.

Peet, Charles W., Stockholm, was born in Monkton, Addison county, Vt., September 22, 1834. His father was Harry Peet, a native of Stockborough, Vt., who married Sallie Page, by whom he had two children, Charles W. and Mabel, the latter the wife of M. W. Alden of Stockholm. Mr. Peet was a blacksmith by trade. In 1835 he settled on a farm in Stockholm and there spent the remainder of his life as a farmer. He helped to make the spikes used in building one of the vessels on Lake Champlain in the war of 1812. He died in 1862, and his wife survives him at the age of seventy-nine years. Charles W. Peet was reared on the farm he now owns, which consists of 225 acres. He keeps a dairy of thirteen cows. The wife of our subject is Harriet Osgood, a native of Stockholm, and their children are: Sallie M., wife of Herman Lewis of Stockholm; Harry E. and William W. Mr. Peet is a Republican in politics. In 1864 he enlisted in the 6th N. Y. Heavy Artillery, but by mistake was put in the 92d N. Y. Infantry, Co. I, and served until the close of the war. He was in the battles of Gravelly Run and Five Forks. Mr. Peet is a member of the G. A. R. Gibson Post No. 421 of Bicknellville.

Parsons, George S., Gouverneur, was born in St. Lawrence county, June 10, 1843. He has resided in the village seven years and has been deputy sheriff two years. He has also held the office of assessor ten years. In 1872 he married Martha A., daughter of Andrew Dodds, and they have five children: Millicent A., Ella M., Amanda H., Jessie R. and James Otis. Mr. Parsons's father was Myron Parsons of Fulton county, N. Y., and his mother was Amanda Barnes. Mr. Parsons enlisted in Scott's Nine Hundred in August, 1862, and served till the close of the war. He has been commander and quartermaster of Barnes Post No. 156. Farming is his principal business and he always resided on his farm of 220 acres, three miles from Gouverneur village on Johnson street, except during the time he has lived in the village and his three years' service in the rebellion.

Perrigo, Harlan S., Potsdam, was born on a farm in Potsdam, June 22, 1843, a son of Sylvester F., who was a native of Georgia, Vt., who moved to this town March 31, 1836. Sylvester F. was a carpenter and joiner, but bought a farm near Crary's Mills, because it would be a better place to rear his boys. He died December 30, 1883, in his seventy-eighth year. The grandfather, David Perrigo, was a revolutionary soldier and took part in the battle of Bennington. The mother of our subject was a native of Swanton, Vt., her maiden name being Laura Brooks. They had nine children, only two now living: Elbert M., a farmer of Nebraska, and Harlan S. Harlan S. was educated in the old St. Lawrence Academy at Potsdam and at Middlebury (Vt.) College, graduating August 11, 1870. He taught for seven years, and in 1877 he came to Potsdam, where he bought three insurance agencies and established a fire insurance business, in which he has ever since been interested. In the fall of 1881 Mr. Perrigo was elected school commissioner of the third district of St. Lawrence county. After serving three years he was re-elected by double the majority received the first time. He is now a trustee of school district No. 8 of Potsdam. Mr. Perrigo is senior warden of Racket River Lodge No. 213, and king and past high priest of St. Lawrence Chapter No. 24, R. A. M., also worthy patron of Vega Chapter, O. E. S., and a member of St.

Lawrence Commandery No. 28, K. T. He is also a member of Excelsior Lodge No. 548 of the I. O. O. F., and has been through all the chairs, being now a past grand. He is a member of the Presbyterian church. Mr. Perrigo married November 27, 1870, Josephine A. Giffin of Edwardsville, N. Y., and they are the parents of five children, three of whom are living, viz.: Alice M., Harlan S., jr., and Louise L.

Pierce, T. W., Morristown, was born in Oswegatchie, April 12, 1854. He left the farm when eighteen and learned the trade of carpenter, which he followed for nine years when he went into mercantile business. He came to Morristown in 1879 and has been in business here ever since. He has been an active politician and was appointed postmaster by President Harrison, February 29, 1892. He has been on the school board nine years, was treasurer of the village and has filled other local offices. In 1879 he married Mary E. Soper, and they have two sons and three daughters: Irene, Maude, Harry, Blanche and Wendell.

Pearson, John, Madrid, was born in County Wicklow, Ireland, March 17, 1820, and came to this country in 1847. He was a resident of Waddington one winter and then located in the town of Madrid, where he was employed with Alfred Teal. He was for a number of years employed with different farmers and in 1851 bought a farm of fifty acres, which by his perseverance and industry has now increased to 170 acres. Mr. Pearson has made many valuable improvements since he first bought the property, and in 1865 he built a very good residence and has, besides, erected out-buildings and barns. He conducts it as a dairy farm, with eighteen cows, thirteen sheep and five horses. Mr. Pearson has always taken an active interest in the Republican party and its principles, but has never been a candidate for public office. He married in December, 1852, Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Hesselgrave, a farmer of this town, and they have had nine children, eight now living: Robert Edward, a farmer of Madrid; Richard Thomas, who lives on the old homestead; Mary M. Pearson of Madrid; Sarah F., wife of Robert Marshall of Madrid; Lydia A. Pearson; Charles Orville; Harriet Elizabeth; and Clara Mabel.

Predmore, H. S., Gouverneur, was born in Rochester October 21, 1869, and early embarked in business in dried fruit. After three years he began the manufacture of brick in Virginia. A year ago he came to Gouverneur as manager of the Asbestos Pulp Company. This company has two mines and two mills and employs seventy-five men. He married Mary, daughter of A. S. Bigelow. Recently Mr. Predmore formed two partnerships, that of Dodge & Predmore, lumber merchants, and Predmore & McCarthy, brick manufacturers, both of which promise to rank among the leading houses of Gouverneur.

Porteous, John S., Waddington, was born in Waddington, August, 9, 1823. He was a son of Samuel Porteous, who was born in Scotland in 1785. There he married Euphemia Brunton and had four children. In 1820 they came to Waddington, where three other children were born. Mr. Porteous was a mason by trade and worked for Judge Ogden assisting in building the dam and stone walls on the island. However, his principal occupation was farming, and owned a small farm in the western part of Waddington. He and his wife were Presbyterians. He died in 1868, and his wife in

1863. John S. Porteous was reared on a farm and educated in the common schools of Waddington. Farming has always been his occupation. In 1869 he purchased 156 acres on Ogden Island, which he still owns. His son John, manages the farm at present. During the last three years Mr. Porteous has resided in the village. In December, 1846, he married Janett, daughter of Andrew Vietch, of Waddington, and they have had eight sons and four daughters, of whom six sons and three daughters survive. He has always been a Republican. He and wife are members of the Presbyterian church of Waddington.

Plumb, Captain L. R., Ogdensburg, was born in Ogdensburg, September 28, 1828, a son of Captain Henry Plumb, whose reminiscences of the war of 1812, and other historical data has been in such demand by local writers. This family has been identified with the ferry over sixty years, during which entire period not a single accident has occurred either under the capacity of L. R. Plumb, or before—under that of his father, Captain Henry Plumb. L. R. Plumb has now held his position over forty years, and anticipates an early and honorable retirement. He has been three times married and has a family of four children living. He has been a member of the Methodist church for the past forty-six years, is a Mason, and is one of Ogdensburg's most respected citizens, as well as being a descendant of one of our most respected families.

Pearson, Andrew Monroe Henry, Potsdam, was born in Gloversville, Fulton county, September 13, 1833, a son of William, a native of England, born in 1802, and came to this country in 1832. He was a cooper by trade and followed that in connection with manufacturing in this country. Andrew was one of a family of five children, all living: Mrs. Lydia A. Smith, of Saratoga; William, a furniture finisher, of Glens Falls; Noah, a painter, of Norwood; Edwin, a mechanic of Fort Edward; and Andrew. Subject was only three years of age when his parents moved to New York city, where he was educated. His first occupation was a cooper, which he followed until 1869 in South Glens Falls, and then engaged in the manufacture of broom handles and children's toy hoops. In 1869 he came to St. Lawrence county locating at Potsdam Junction, Norwood, where he bought the broomhandle shop and water power established by George Enos on the Racquette river. Mr. Pearson has retired from the business. He still owns the water power, but the mill was destroyed by fire, January 31, 1893. The beautiful residence of Mr. Pearson was erected in 1888. He married, September 6, 1856, Mary A. Whorf, of Glens Falls, N. Y., and they have two adopted children: Henry A., a jeweler of Coffeyville, Kan., and Sarah Elnora Rush, of Whitehall, N. Y.

Rutherford, Walter, Madrid, was born in Northumberland county, England, September 20, 1831, fifth son of James and Elizabeth (Mindmarch) Rutherford. Walter was only a year old when his parents came to this country. He was educated in the common schools of Potsdam and lived with his parents on the homestead until thirty-three years of age. In January, 1865, he bought a farm of 155 acres in Potsdam, where he made his home for nearly three years, then sold, and for four years was engaged as a speculator in stock, wool and farm produce. March 20, 1873, he moved to Madrid where he had bought the Smith farm of 213 acres, where he has since resided. Mr. Rutherford is a Republican, and he and family are members of the

Reformed Presbyterian church, of Potsdam. Mr. Rutherford has twice married, first, January 2, 1865, Ellen Ford, who died May 29, 1889, leaving no children. He married second, March 5, 1872, Jennie D., daughter of Andrew Rutherford, of Madrid and widow of Benjamin F. Rolf. They have one child, Mamie M., now in her sixteenth year. A son of Mrs. Rutherford forms a part of the family of our subject, Benjamin F. Rolfe.

Remington, W. R., Ogdensburg, was born in Chautauqua county, May 25, 1839. He was liberally educated and at the early age of twenty-three was appointed by Postmaster-General Randall under President Lincoln to the position of postmaster of Canton, St. Lawrence county. This office he held for nineteen years, at the expiration of which period he resigned voluntarily. During the Rebellion while still in office, although not drafted, postmaster Remington furnished a substitute, and has his discharge. In 1882 Mr. Remington was elected clerk of St. Lawrence county, which office he held for six years, during which time he revised the entire index of that office from the period of 1802 to date, for which achievement great credit was accorded him. During his residence in Canton, Mr. Remington served upon the Board of Education for many years, was treasurer of the St. Lawrence Agricultural Society two years. In 1892 he was appointed collector of customs for the district of Oswegatchie, including the Port of Ogdensburg, having as sub offices Massena, Lewisville, Waddington, Lisbon, Morristown and Hammond. He married Lavilla J. Everest of this county, and they have one son and one daughter.

Robinson, G. W., Ogdensburg, a native of West Chazy, Clinton county, was born May 22, 1854. After receiving a liberal education he came to Ogdensburg in December, 1876, entered the establishment of H. F. Lawrence, and has remained connected with this business ever since, although there have been several changes in partnership and is now known as the Edgar A. Newell Co., in which Mr. Robinson is a stockholder and assistant manager. His ancestors were originally from Scotland, and settled in Clinton county early in the seventeenth century. Mr. Robinson married in 1885, Catherine C. Cooley, of Canandaigua, and they have one daughter. He is a member of Ogdensburg Lodge No. 128, F. & A. M., Ogdensburg Chapter No. 63, R. A. M., Ogdensburg Commandery No. 54, K. T., St. Lawrence Lodge of Perfection, Ogdensburg Chapter Rose Croix H. R. D. M., Central City Consistory S. P. R. S. 32° and Media Temple A. A. O. N. M. S. Mr. Robinson through upright and honorable method gained the respect of the entire community.

Robinson, John H., Madrid, was born in Huntingdon, Quebec, August 10, 1841. The boyhood of our subject was spent in the town of his birth. He was educated in the common schools and Huntingdon Academy. At seventeen years of age he entered the store of William Hogle at Fort Covington, where he was employed as clerk for four years and in the spring of 1862 he came to Madrid, where he was employed as a clerk in the general store of L. A. & O. C. Robinson. In the spring of 1863 he bought the store and after conducting it one year alone was joined by O. C. Robinson and the firm of O. C. & J. H. Robinson existed until April 1, 1876, when the former withdrew and J. H. Robinson has since continued it alone. He now conducts a general store, carry-

ing a complete line of dry goods, carpets and house furnishing goods. Mr. Robinson is also a partner in the firm of Robinson & Hepburn, coal dealers, with yards at Madrid station. He has always taken an active interest in politics and is a staunch Republican. In 1874 he was elected supervisor, serving for seven consecutive terms, and declined a renomination. As the chief officer of his town Mr. Robinson won distinction as a good manager and served with satisfaction to his constituents and honor and credit to himself. He was a candidate for county clerk in 1879, and went into the Republican county convention with thirty-five delegates, but was defeated by a combination of the opposing candidates. Not satisfied with the result of the Republican Assembly Convention of 1882 he entered the field as an independent Republican candidate for the assembly, receiving 1,490 votes as against 2,286 cast for the regular Republican nominee. He has served as delegate to numerous district and county conventions, but has now retired from active political work. Mr. Robinson married in 1871, Laura, daughter of Robert Pierce, of Potsdam, and they have one daughter, Mary J. Robinson, a student of Keble School, Syracuse.

Robinson, Oliver C., Madrid, the subject of our sketch, was a native of the county, born in Massena, July 24, 1831. He was next to the youngest of a family of eight children, and was only eight years of age when his father died. He was given a good common school education and at sixteen years of age began teaching in the schools of Madrid and Stockholm. This work he followed for two years. At eighteen years of age he went with a drover to Boston, where for years he was employed by a milk dealer and at the expiration of this time he bought a milk route, which he conducted very successfully and profitably for four years. In 1855 he sold the business and moved to Madrid, where he bought a partnership in the store of his brother, the firm name being H. T. and O. C. Robinson, which did a general mercantile business for about four years, and then was joined by another brother, L. A. Robinson. They were six years together and April 1, 1864, the firm became O. C. & J. H. Robinson, and existed as such for twelve years. April 1, 1876, they dissolved and Mr. Robinson moved to the store on the west side of Main street, taking as a partner A. W. Abernethy. O. C. Robinson & Co. conducted a general store and were dealers in all kinds of farm produce as well as live stock. March 1, 1890, he retired from the mercantile business and March 26, of the same year he was appointed postmaster of Madrid, a position he held till his death, October 29, 1892. Mr. Robinson was a staunch Republican. He was for thirty-seven years a Mason, first with Madrid Lodge and after their demise with Canton Lodge. He was a liberal supporter of the Universalist church of Madrid. He married September 14, 1856, Adeline Viles, of Lexington, Mass., who still survives him. They have had three children, all living: Lucius A., Frederick W., and Edith F., wife of F. J. Merriman. F. W. Robinson has always made his home in this town. He was educated in Madrid Union Free School, and has always been engaged in the mercantile business with his father and speculating in cattle and produce. After his father's death he was appointed postmaster at Madrid, a position he still holds. He is a Republican.

Robinson, R. T., Ogdensburg, was born in West Chazy, December 1, 1845. After leaving school he served an apprenticeship with his father in the harness and tannery

business, and after its completion followed photography for five years. He then came to Ogdensburg and entered the employ of H. F. Lawrence as traveling salesman, and has continued with this establishment through its various changes for the past seventeen years. He is now vice-president of the concern, which has finally merged into the Edgar A. Newell Company. Mr. Robinson married May 21, 1866, Roxana Watson, and they have a son and a daughter. Mr. Robinson is a member of Ogdensburg Lodge No. 128, Ogdensburg Chapter No. 63, Ogdensburg Commandery No. 54, St. Lawrence Lodge of Perfection of Canton, Ogdensburg Chapter Princes of Jerusalem, Ogdensburg Chapter Rose Croix, Central City Consistory of Syracuse 32°, Media Temple Mystic Shrine of Watertown, etc. His son, Martin L., who is in the employ of the Edgar A. Newell Company, is a member of Ogdensburg Lodge No. 128, Ogdensburg Chapter No. 63, and Ogdensburg Commandery No. 54.

Robinson, C. M., Ogdensburg, was born in West Chazy, September 7, 1856. He received his education in the common schools and entered the employ of H. F. Lawrence of Ogdensburg in 1877, with which house he has since been identified through its different changes into its present corporation as the Edgar A. Newell Company. Mr. Robinson has traveled for the concern during the past two years. He has been twice married, first to Lizzie H. Briggs, and some time after her decease to Katherine T. Utton, by whom he has had two children: James M. (deceased), and Grace C. Mr. Robinson is a member of Ogdensburg Lodge No. 128, F. & A. M.; Ogdensburg Chapter No. 63, R. A. M., Ogdensburg Commandery No. 54, K. T.; St. Lawrence Lodge of Perfection, Canton, N. Y.; Ogdensburg Council of Princes of Jerusalem and Chapter of Rose Croix; Central City Consistory, A. A. S. R., of Syracuse; Media Temple, Mystic Shrine, Watertown; Maple City Chapter, O. E. S., of Ogdensburg. He is also a member of Elijah White Lodge No. 590, I. O. O. F.

Russell, Edwin F., Stockholm, was born in Stockholm Depot, November 19, 1857, a son of Henry E. Russell a native of Vermont, who was born March 24, 1819. He married in Franklin county, Elizabeth Howard of Vermont, born July 18, 1820. Mr. Russell and wife had two sons and three daughters. In 1853 Mr. Russell came to Stockholm and engaged as a trackman, assisting in laying the connecting rail on the Ogdensburg and Lake Champlain road, and was on the first train from Malone to Ogdensburg. Mr. Russell afterwards became track foreman and held that position for twenty-five years, until his death. He was a Republican, and a member of Brasher Falls Lodge No. 541, F. & A. M. He died October 16, 1881, and his wife resides in Winthrop. Edwin F. Russell was educated in the schools of Stockholm. He worked on the railroad with his father when a young man, and has followed railroading in the west, doing office work the most of the time. Mr. Russell afterwards engaged in milling and after three years engaged as clerk in Minneapolis; also as traveling salesman. He returned to Stockholm and engaged as clerk for his brother, George H. Russell, about eight years. In February, 1892, Mr. Russell resigned his position as clerk, and in March of the same year engaged in general merchandise business in Winthrop, and has since been very successful. Mr. Russell is a Republican, and a member of Brasher Falls Lodge No. 541, F. & A. M. He married, April 18, 1891, Effie A. Douglass, a native of Chateau-

gay, and a daughter of William A. Douglass, one of the most prominent men of that place.

Rice, Harvey, Stockholm, was born June 13, 1843, in Stockholm, on the farm he now owns. His father, Cornelius, was a son of Daniel Rice, who was a native of Essex county. The family is of Scotch origin, three brothers emigrating from Scotland to America in an early day. Daniel was a farmer and blacksmith, and settled on the farm in Stockholm now owned by subject. His wife was Phoebe Barrett, by whom he had six sons and two daughters. His death occurred at Cape Vincent, Jefferson county. Cornelius Rice was born in Essex, Lewis county, in 1798, and he, like his father, was a farmer and blacksmith. Mr. Rice was twice married, first to Chuly Cook, by whom he had four sons and four daughters, and second to Addie Locke, a native of Lawrence, by whom he had two sons and one daughter. He was a member of Brasher Lodge, F. & A. M. He died February 25, 1888. Harvey Rice was educated in the common schools. He is a general farmer and dairyman, keeping about fourteen cows. He is a Republican, and a member of I. O. O. F. No. 620 of Winthrop and P. of I. of Winthrop. He married in Stockholm, Angeline Parks, a native of Stockholm, born November 3, 1842. She is a daughter of Aaron, born September 26, 1817, and Abigail (Lyon) Parks, born January 21, 1816, natives of Vermont. Mr. Parks and family came to Stockholm, where his wife died August 6, 1863, and he went to Iowa, where his death occurred May 10, 1866. Mr. Rice and wife have three children: J. L., Freddie R. and Nipa B. The family attend and support the Congregational church of Winthrop.

Rodee, John Victor, Norwood, was born in Plattsburg, N. Y., June 29, 1859, a son of Henry, a native of Clinton county, born in Peru, September 25, 1829. He learned the miller's trade when a young man, and conducted mills in Canton, Morley and Plattsburg. He is now conducting a mill in Ogdensburg. The mother of our subject, Elvira McArthur, was a native of Vergennes. John V. was the second child, the other being a sister, Jennie M. The subject was seven years old when his parents moved to Ogdensburg. He was educated in Ogdensburg High School, and on leaving school his first position was as a bookkeeper with his uncle, Hiram Rodee, at his mill in Norwood, where he was employed until September, 1880, when he became proprietor of the mill and storehouse. In 1886 Mr. Rodee retired from the mill and started a feed store on Mechanic street, Norwood. In 1889 he bought the old storehouse on the north side of the railroad, which he improved by the building of additions, and has since used it as a market for the sale of flour, feed, coal and wood, groceries and provisions, employing three clerks, with two delivery carts, and does a business of \$40,000 a year. Mr. Rodee is a member of Norwood Lodge, I. O. O. F. He married in 1884, Lillie M. Inman of Norwood, and they have one child, Ruth Inman Rodee, in her sixth year.

Richards, George Washington, Potsdam, was born in Georgia, Vt., April 28, 1836. The father of our subject, William, was a native of Scotland, who came to this country when a young man and settled in the State of Vermont, conducting a woolen mill at Georgia, a business he always followed until his death in 1873. The maiden name of the mother of our subject was Stafford, and she was a widow when she married

Mr. Richards. They had ten children, six of whom are still living. George W. was the third son. He was only ten years old when his parents moved into this county. They first settled at Brasher Falls, where George was reared and educated in the common schools. At seventeen years of age he went to Potsdam, engaging in the general store of W. A. Sanford, with whom he remained two years. In 1855 he established a store in Brasher Falls, which he conducted until 1858, and for four years was out of business. In 1862 he went to Ogdensburg, where he acted as agent for I. W. Skinner & Co. of Brasher until 1867. In 1868 he formed a partnership with W. A. Sanford in the mercantile business at Potsdam, which lasted until 1873. That year he came to Norwood and was employed in Loveless, Cool & Co.'s lumber office one year. In 1875 he bought a half interest in the store of G. W. Adams & Co., and after the death of Mr. Adams in 1882, assumed the sole proprietorship and has since conducted the business. Mr. Richards handles hardware exclusively and carries a complete line of shelf and heavy hardware, iron and steel, paints, oils, etc. He has been trustee and president of the village a number of years, is a director of the State Bank of Norwood, and president of the Norwood Savings, Loan and Building Association. He is a member of the Congregational church, and also of the Masonic fraternity. He married in 1868, Amaretta Estelle Freeman of Ogdensburg, and they had three children, two now living: George Carl, of the railroad office of Norwood; and Blanche C., who lives at home. Mrs. Richards died April 20, 1885.

Ralph, L. D., Ogdensburg, was born in Whitestown, Oneida county, March 18, 1833, and was of Welsh extraction. His great-grandfather, Captain Ralph, followed the sea for many years. Mr. Ralph's family removed to Canton, St. Lawrence county, during his infancy, there he received a common school education and in 1851 came to Ogdensburg, and entered the establishment of W. H. Young & Co., with whom he remained nine years, then for nine years he was with Skinner in his mercantile establishment. In 1869 he established himself in the clothing and gent's furnishing business here, in which he has since that period been very successful. Mr. Ralph married in 1856, Catherine O'Connor, and they have five children: George B., Mrs. Thomas Ouellette, Mrs. John J. Austin, Mrs. John T. Sadler, and Miss Lucy Ralph. Mr. Ralph has served as member of the Ogdensburg Common Council for seven years, for two of which he was mayor pro tem. In 1883 he was defeated by W. J. Averill for the mayoralty by thirty-six votes.

Richards, Alfred, Ogdensburg, was born in Ogdensburg, May 18, 1854. He received his education here and at the age of eighteen began learning the ship carpenter's trade. This trade he has since worked at, gradually accumulating property and building pleasure boats for himself, until now he owns one of the best equipped boat livery establishments in this city. He married in 1884, Miss Amelia St. Germain, and they have four children. Alfred Richards is a good workman, and is much liked by all with whom he has business relations.

Renter, J. E., Ogdensburg, was born in Germany in 1824. He came to this country first in 1847, and after a residence of two years here, returned to the old country. In 1875 he settled permanently in Ogdensburg and entered into the wholesale and retail

liquor business, handling also a large line of cigars, which business he has since successfully conducted. Mr. Reuter married in 1850 in Germany, and has three children. He has visited Germany a number of times since his residence in Ogdensburg, and has a large circle of friends in both that country and his adopted home.

Riggs, Ashley S., Stockholm, was born in Stockholm, March 8, 1831, a son of Aaron, son of John G., who came to Stockholm in 1820 and settled near Buckton. He had eight children. Aaron was born in Cornish, N. H., March 1, 1807 and came to Stockholm two years after with his parents. His wife was Arvilla Schellenger, a native of Tunbridge, Vt., born August 12, 1806, and they had eight children. Mr. Riggs was a strong abolitionist. He died December 6, 1881, and his wife July 15, of the same year. Ashley Riggs was reared on a farm and has followed that occupation for many years. He has also worked at saw milling and at the cooper's and carpenter's trades. He married in Stockholm, November 1, 1853, Isabel Bolton, a native of England, born October 19, 1827, a daughter of James and Jane (Harrison) Bolton, natives of England who came to this country and settled in Waddington in an early day, and afterwards went to Stockholm where he died. Mr. and Mrs. Riggs have had four children: Chauncy L., Jane E., Francis A. (deceased), and one who died in infancy. Mr. Riggs is a Republican and a member of the Wesleyan Methodist church, as is also his wife. He has been clerk of that church for some years, and is also secretary of the Union Cemetery Association. Hiram M. a brother of subject, served as private in Co. D, 13th Reg. N. Y. Vol. Cavalry, and was taken prisoner while on picket duty November 6, 1863, Mosby's guerrillas, taken to Richmond prison, where he died February 13, 1864.

Rule, George, Waddington, was born in Scotland, October 21, 1825. His father, John, a native of Hall Rule, Rulewater, Scotland, was there reared and educated. He married Agnes, daughter of Mathew Stewart, who descended from the royal family of Stewarts of Scotland. John Rule and wife had four sons and five daughters. In 1830 Mr. Rule came to Waddington and engaged in farming, which was his life occupation. In early life Mr. Rule was a Democrat, but joined the Republican party after its organization. He was assessor for a number of years. He and wife were members of the Presbyterian church, and Mrs. Rule's father was an elder in the Presbyterian church in Scotland. Mr. Rule died January 16, 1872, and his wife July 16, 1841. George Rule was reared on a farm and educated in the common schools of Waddington. Farming has been his life occupation. In 1868 he purchased the farm he now owns of 112 acres, of John Brodie, his father-in-law. In 1852 Mr. Rule married Catherine, daughter of John Brodie of Scotland, one of the earliest settlers of Waddington. Mr. Rule and wife had three daughters: Agnes, widow of Silas Parlon, resides in Denver, Col., at present is employed as a professional nurse. Her son, George has been reared by the subject of sketch. Mary and Janette are at home, and the latter is engaged as a teacher of vocal and instrumental music. Mr. Rule is a Republican and has never missed an election since the organization of the party. He and family have always been members of the Presbyterian church of Waddington.

Rodger, Rutherford, Hammond, was born in Scotland, July 18, 1821, and came to America in 1831. In 1853 he married Ellen Taylor, and they have five children: Amos, John, David, Helen E. and Nancy. Mr. Rodger has been a most successful man and has accumulated considerable wealth. He has always been active in public affairs. He has been highway commissioner and excise commissioner, and trustee of the Presbyterian church many years.

Russell, George H., Stockholm, was born in Malone, Franklin county, September 19, 1854, a son of Henry E. Russell. At the age of eleven years he worked on a farm, and at twelve years of age commenced working with his father on the railroad, remaining with him for five years. He then engaged with E. S. Crapser as clerk at Stockholm, and remained with him about five years, when he and a brother of Mr. Crapser (C. A. Crapser), bought out the stock of E. S. Crapser, and leased the store one year. The firm was known as Crapser & Russell, and the next year they built a store, part of which is now carried on by George H., and carried on a successful business for about two years, when Mr. Russell sold his half interest. He then made a trip to Minneapolis, Minn., and spent nearly two years carrying on a commission business in meat, game, fish, oysters, etc. After two years successful business he returned to Stockholm and repurchased his half interest in the concern of Crapser & Russell, and continued about four years, when Mr. Russell purchased Mr. Crapser's half interest and has since carried on a very successful business. He carries an average stock of \$20,000. The wife of Mr. Russell is Emma L., sister of E. S. and C. A. Crapser, and they have four children: Bernice H., Gladys E., Corrinne E. and Avis M. Mr. Russell is a Prohibitionist. He is a member of the Good Templars of Winthrop Lodge No. 419, and he and wife and Bernice H. are members of the First Congregational church of Stockholm.

Rodger, H. W., Hammond, one of the leading farmers of Hammond, was born in this town, April 10, 1849. He is second son of Robert and Ann (Waddell) Rodger. He has three brothers and two sisters: William R., a farmer of Chippewa Bay, St. Lawrence county; James G., a clergyman of Ogdensburg; David R., a physician of Woodbury, Conn.; Elizabeth F., wife of David Moor of North Hammond; and Agnes H., wife of A. H. Bickford of Ogdensburg. H. W. spent one year in Middletown College. He is now a successful business man, carrying on large farming operations and dealing extensively in hay. J. G., after graduating from Yale, studied theology one year in Harvard, Cambridge, the second in Leipsic, Germany, and graduated from Union Seminary. D. R. is a graduate of Hamilton College and the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York city. The others had the advantage of a good academic education. Robert Rodger (deceased October 20, 1892,) was the fifth of a family of eight boys and four girls. He came to America with his parents from St. Boswells, Scotland, in 1831, when he was eighteen years of age. He and the rest of the family finally settled in Hammond and Gouverneur. Ann Waddell Rodger was the tenth child of a family of four sons and eight daughters, who came to America in 1821 from Jedborough, Scotland, and settled in Waddington, St. Lawrence county. Mrs. Rodger was three years of age when the family arrived, and is still living. Both the Rodger and Waddell family trees are large. The branches of the fifth generation are beginning to appear

in various parts of St. Lawrence county and in Illinois. In 1885 H. W. Rodger married Lottie Gregor. They have one daughter, Vera May. In 1885 J. G. married Mary A. Waddell. They have three children: Sarah Churchill, Theodora Ann and Hewitt Douglas. In 1886 D. R. married Clara May Aldrich. They have two boys: John Aldrich and Robert Wray. William R. married Margaret Rodger in 1873.

Raymond, George B., Potsdam, was born in Potsdam, October 23, 1824. His father, Sewall Raymond, was born in Tyringham, Mass., August 30, 1786, and came to this town April 5, 1805, when eighteen years of age, with his cousin Benjamin Raymond. Sewall accepted the position of clerk in Benjamin Raymond's land office, and while in his employ learned surveying. He made the original survey of the "Russell turnpike," and also the first "mile square" survey of the towns of Hammond and Louisville. As surveyor he took an active part in laying out the village of Potsdam, and in the survey of most of the main roads which to-day lead out to the surrounding towns. On the completion of these roads, it was noticed by all that they centered as the spokes of a wheel to the common hub—Potsdam, and many were the queries made of Benjamin Raymond regarding this (to most people) peculiar system. His reply was that a half a century hence, when a man "faced his horse" on any of these roads, he was sure to find Potsdam his objective point. Sewall was one of the first to see the advantage of a corporation of the village, and was elected a member of the first board of trustees. He was also a highway commissioner of the town. Early joining the Congregational (now Presbyterian) church he was always an earnest worker in its interests, and was trustee and clerk for many years. He conducted a general store at the corner of Market and Elm streets, erecting the first stone building of this town in 1822. The residence on Elm street was built in 1814. Sewall married, July 1, 1814, Sally, daughter of Judge Roswell Hopkins, of Hopkinton, a native of Amenia, N. Y., one of the first settlers of Hopkinton, and they had seven children, only two of whom are living: George B. and James Sewall Raymond, M. D., a druggist of Ogdensburg. Sewall Raymond died July 30, 1866, his wife having died previously, on December 27, 1841. George B. was educated in the district schools and St. Lawrence Academy, and after leaving the latter, he for a time was in business with his father, and later engaged in the manufacture of gypsum (land plaster) in a mill located where the electric plant now is. He continued in its manufacture until 1877, when he retired from active business. For seven years he has been a member of the board of water commissioners. He married, September 28, 1848, Harriet, daughter of Capt. John and Millie (Hubbard) Goulding, natives of Holden, Mass., who came to Potsdam in 1819. Mr. and Mrs. Raymond have had two children: Charles B., who died at seven years of age, in 1856, and William Sewall, who lives at home with his parents.

Rutherford, Robert, Madrid, was born on a farm in Waddington, January 27, 1836, a son of John, a native of Scotland, born in Roxburyshire in September, 1797. The boyhood of the latter was spent in his native land with the flocks as a shepherd. In 1818 he came to this country, and for two years after landing was employed on the canal at Fort Edward, and during the winter seasons chopped timber and cleared the land, which they afterwards made their farms. John Rutherford took up a tract of

land in the town of Waddington, to which he added until he became owner of about 200 acres. He was among the first members of the Scotch Presbyterian church, and the whole of his life one of its most liberal supporters. He married soon after settling in this country, Mary Elliot, also a native of Scotland, and they were the parents of seven children: Jane E. Sutherford, of Waddington; John, of the old homestead; Walter, of Waddington; Nancy Walker, of Canton; Janette Elliot, of Waddington; Robert, and one who died in infancy. John Rutherford died May 30, 1893, and his wife in 1843. The early life of our subject was spent in the town of Waddington. He was educated at the old St. Lawrence Academy at Potsdam, and taught school for six winters, working in summer on his father's farm. After his marriage he rented a farm for years, and in 1869 bought 144 acres of William Vietch in Madrid, where he has since made his home. The beautiful residence and good buildings were erected by him. He has also cleared eighteen acres on the farm which he conducts as a dairy, with thirty-five head of full blood Jersey cattle. Mr. Rutherford has never taken an active interest in politics. He has been a member of the Scotch Presbyterian church for twenty-five years. He married, March 12, 1867, Christianna, daughter of Thomas Rutherford, a brother of our subject's father.

Rutherford, W. L., Waddington, was born in Waddington April 6, 1828. His father was Thomas Rutherford, born in Roxburyshire, Scotland, May 12, 1794. He studied for the Presbyterian ministry, but abandoned his profession after coming to the United States. In 1818 Thomas Rutherford, his brother John, a cousin, Thomas Fife, and Adam Oliver came to Washington county and finally to Madrid, now Waddington, and purchased farms adjoining in the then wilderness. Later his father, John Rutherford, with his oldest son, William, came, as did two brothers-in-law of Thomas Rutherford, and all settled on adjoining farms. The grandfather of W. L. Rutherford lived with his daughter, Janet, in the same house with his son, William. Thomas Rutherford married in Washington county, Jane, daughter of John Fenton of that county, a native of Scotland, and they had four sons and four daughters, five of whom are now living: James died in California, and Janet in Waddington, both unmarried. Agnes, wife of Walter Rutherford died in Waddington. Capt. John T. is a resident of Canton, N. Y. W. L., the subject of this sketch, George F., and Jane, wife of James S. Fife, live in Waddington. Christiana, wife of Robert Rutherford, lives in Madrid. They are all well-to-do farmers. By occupation Thomas Rutherford was a farmer, but from 1841 to 1856 he was a general merchant in Waddington. After retiring from business he spent a few years on his farm and then resided with his daughter, Mrs. Walter Rutherford, till his death, which occurred in October, 1878. In early life he was a Whig, afterwards a Republican. He was an assessor for a number of years. He was an elder and active member of the Presbyterian church. He and his brother John assisted in organizing the Scotch Presbyterian church, which to-day is one of the strong churches of St. Lawrence county. W. L. Rutherford was reared on a farm. He clerked for his father, succeeding him in business in 1856. This he carried on successfully till 1869, since which time he and his brother-in-law, Walter Rutherford, have been engaged in breeding Jersey cattle and Shropshire sheep. They were the pioneer breeders of Northern New York and have one of the finest herds in the country, and also the finest flock of

Shropshire sheep. Mr. Rutherford's farm of eighty acres, inside the corporation of Waddington, is capable of maintaining thirty-five head of cattle and as many sheep. In politics Mr. Rutherford is a Republican. He is a member of the Presbyterian church in which he has been a Sabbath school teacher for forty years. He is a member of the State Agricultural Society and has lectured on the subject of breeding and management of cattle at the Farmers' Institute and before the State Dairyman's Association, of which he is a member, and was president of the St. Lawrence County Dairyman's Association, which he assisted in organizing. He has always been actively interested in the temperance cause, and is a member of various organizations for the promotion of temperance. Mr. Rutherford married in Waddington, October 14, 1850, Miss Ellen Pratt, daughter of Amasa Pratt, mentioned elsewhere in this work.

Rutherford, Jerome, Waddington, born in Waddington, April 28, 1836, is a son of George Rutherford. He was reared on a farm and educated in the common schools. Early in life he engaged in farming. By industry our subject is to-day classed among the leading farmers of his town, and at present owns 207 acres of land and keeps a dairy of twenty-two cows. October 26, 1864, Mr. Rutherford married Margaret G. McRostie, who is one of the most industrious women of the town. She was born in Waddington, October 26, 1842, and is a daughter of Daniel McRostie, who was born at Perth, Scotland, August 18, 1814. When four years of age he came to Waddington with his parents, James and Margaret McRostie. Here his parents lived and died. Daniel was reared and educated in Waddington and married Jennett Henry, who was born in Scotland, November 23, 1823, and came to Waddington with her parents when seven years of age. Mr. McRostie and wife had one daughter, the wife of our subject. He died April 20, 1842, and Mrs. McRostie married Lemuel B. Randall, born December 6, 1813, and they had ten children. Jerome Rutherford and wife have had five children: Effie A., who died December 18, 1871; Jennie I., Daniel H., Lucius F. and Clarence R. In politics Mr. Rutherford is a Republican. He and his wife are members of the Presbyterian church of Waddington.

Rutherford, William Madrid, was born on the old homestead farm, December 29, 1836, the third son of William and Violet (Amos) Rutherford. His early life was spent on the homestead farm. He was educated in the common schools and lived with his parents until he was twenty-seven years of age. He then married and moved on a farm his father had purchased in Madrid, consisting of 145 acres. In 1871 he sold this farm and bought the Captain Clark farm of 120 acres, where he has since made his home, conducting this as a dairy farm with twenty-eight head of cattle, twelve sheep and four horses. He married, April 12, 1865, Sabrina Bennett, daughter of Thomas and Sabrina (Baxter) Bennett, and they have five children: Violet, a student from Potsdam State Normal School, now a teacher in the Institute, North Dakota; Jennie S., who lives at home; William Wallace, who assists his father on the farm; Anna May and Thomas Leslie.

Rutherford, Nelson, Waddington, was born in Waddington, June 6, 1827. His father, George, was born in Scotland, December 30, 1798, and was two years of age when he came to Waddington with his parents, George and Isabella Rutherford, who were among

the first settlers of the town. They settled on the farm now owned by the family of William Rutherford, and here spent the remainder of their days. Their son, George, was reared on a farm and educated in the common schools of Waddington. He married Margaret Finley, who came from Scotland with her parents to Canada, where her father soon died. George Rutherford and wife had seven sons and two daughters. He was an extensive land owner, having 500 acres in Louisville and Waddington. He was a Whig in early life and afterwards a Republican. He died June 10, 1872, and his wife, November 19, 1869, aged sixty-five years. Nelson Rutherford married Agnes Fisher of Madrid, by whom he had the following children: Frederick F., born April 18, 1857, a farmer of Waddington, who married Sarepta Brown, by whom he has one daughter and one son; Lewis F., born March 10, 1860, a farmer of Waddington, who married Charlotte Young; George, born February 19, 1866, and Alexander, born September 7, 1869, who live at home. Mr. Rutherford is one of the wealthy farmers of the town, and has 360 acres of land and keeps a dairy of thirty-five cows, one of the largest in town. He has always been a Republican, and he and wife are members of the Scotch Presbyterian church.

Rutherford, Thomas F., Madrid, was born in Waddington, May 16, 1857. His father, George F., was born in the same town October 10, 1829. He was a son of Thomas Rutherford, second son of John Rutherford. Thomas Rutherford was born in Scotland in 1793, and came to Waddington in 1819. He had resided a short time in Washington county, N. Y., where he married Jane Fenton also a native of Scotland, by whom he had four sons and four daughters. George F. Rutherford was reared on the farm he now owns and was educated in the common schools. Farming has always been his occupation. He has added 170 acres to his father's farm of 189 acres, and he and his son, Adam E. now own 359 acres. Mr. Rutherford has been twice married, first Christy, daughter of Adam Elliott, of Waddington, by whom he had five sons: Thomas F., Adam E., Maurice E., J. William, and one deceased. He is a Prohibitionist and he and family are members of the Scotch Presbyterian church. Mrs. Rutherford died in 1872, and Mr. Rutherford married Jane, daughter of David Porteous, of Waddington. Thomas F. Rutherford was reared on a farm and educated in the Union Free Schools of Madrid. In connection with farming he followed teaching for several years. In 1882 he built a butter factory near his father's farm, and has since carried on a very successful business, making an average of 55,000 pounds yearly. Mr. Rutherford married, December 2, 1885, Minnie H., daughter of John M. Rutherford, of Waddington. Mr. Rutherford and wife have had three children: G. Stanley, Stella C., and Lloyd M. Mr. Rutherford is a Republican in politics. He and his wife are members of the Scotch Presbyterian church.

Ellsworth, E. S., Pierrepont, was born in Macomb, this county, a son of Lucian, a native of Essex county, Vt., born in 1805 who came to Morristown and thence to Macomb, and in 1852 to Pierrepont. He died in Wisconsin in 1878. His wife was Charlotte Tyler, of Morristown, by whom he had five sons and seven daughters. She died in 1891. Mr. E. S. Ellsworth was educated in the common schools, and for some time followed brick-making, but is now a farmer, owning 247 acres, and keeping about

twenty cows and forty sheep. December 18, 1855, he married Louisa Severance, a native of Pierrepont, and a daughter of Zacheus and Bernice (Bradway) Severance, natives of Vermont, who settled early in this town. They had eleven children. Mr. Severance died in 1874 and his wife in 1891. Mr. and Mrs. Ellsworth have had eight children: George W., Charles H., Herbert E. (deceased), Clara A., Lucia, Lucy and Lucian (deceased) were triplets, Lucian E. Mr. Ellsworth is a Republican and has always taken an active interest in politics. He and family attend the M. E. church of Beech Plains. Edmund and Edwin, brothers of our subject, were in the 16th N. Y. Inf., under General Curtis, and were killed at Gaines' Mill, while acting as color bearers. Mrs. E. S. Ellsworth had five brothers in the war; two were killed.

Rutherford, John, Waddington, son of John, and grandson of John Rutherford, was born on the farm, his father settled in Waddington, June 1, 1828. He was reared on a farm and educated in the common schools of Waddington. Farming has been his life occupation and at present he is one of the leading farmers of Waddington, having 200 acres of land in that town and sixty acres in Potsdam. His principal business is dairying, and he keeps twenty-two cows. He also follows general farming. He has always been an ardent Republican, but has never aspired to public office. He is a member of the Scotch Presbyterian church. His sister Jane, who is at present his housekeeper, is also a member of that church. He has always been interested in temperance, and is a member of the White Ribbon Society of Waddington.

Rutherford, Walter, Waddington, was born in Waddington, May 5, 1830. His father, John Rutherford, was a son of John and Nancy Z. Rutherford, who were among the early settlers of Waddington. They had a family of four sons and two daughters. Mrs. Rutherford died soon after coming from Scotland and Mr. Rutherford died about 1845. John Rutherford was born in Scotland, September 1, 1797, and came to Waddington in 1819. He married May Elliott, by whom he had three sons and two daughters, all now living. Mr. Rutherford and wife were among the first members of the Scotch Presbyterian church. He died May 29, 1893, and his wife July 16, 1843. Walter Rutherford was reared on a farm and educated in the common schools and Potsdam Academy. He taught school for a number of years and clerked in the store for one year. His principal occupation is farming. He owns 119 acres and with his brother-in-law and is engaged in breeding Jersey cattle and Shropshire sheep. He married in 1859, Agnes, daughter of Thomas Rutherford, and they have had two daughters, Jane and Edith. Mr. Rutherford is a Republican, and a member of the Scotch Presbyterian church, and has been an elder for over twenty years. Mrs. Rutherford died June 29, 1893.

Rutherford, John W., Madrid, was born in Roxburyshire, Scotland, February 21, 1820, and was only five years of age when his parents came to this county. William, his father, located in what is now the town of Waddington. He was a son of John, who came to this town and owned at the time a farm of fifty acres. William bought sixty acres adjoining, and they conducted this together, and at the death of John at eighty-five years of age, he became the owner of the whole farm, and here he reared a family of ten children and spent the balance of his days. He died February 28, 1873, aged 89

years. The mother of our subject, Christie Forsythe, was also of Scotch origin. She died September 13, 1881, aged eighty-five years. Five of the family of William Rutherford are still living, of whom John W. is the oldest. His early life was spent on the old homestead in Waddington, and being the oldest son he began early in the field. At twenty-five years of age he started out for himself by the purchase of 130 acres in Madrid, buying part of the Ogden tract where he has ever since made his home. Mr. Rutherford has by hard work and perseverance increased the size of the farm, until now it contains about 200 acres, and has made many valuable improvements to the property. In 1892 he bought back the old homestead in Waddington, where his daughter now lives. He was first a Whig and became a Republican on the formation of that party, and has always taken an active interest in his party's welfare. Mr. Rutherford married in 1844 Janet Brodie, also a native of Scotland, at that time of Waddington, and they had six children: William, John, Charles, Thomas, Katie and James. Four survive. Mrs. Rutherford died in 1857 and he married, second, in 1858. Janet Cranston, a native of Potsdam, and they have five children: Mrs. William Rutherford of Madrid; Mrs. Fred Beasaw of Waddington; Janie Rutherford; Cranston and Christie, who live at home. Mrs. Rutherford died in 1878.

Rutherford, Richard M., Waddington, was born in Waddington, March 24, 1827, a son of John Rutherford second, who was a native of England (Northumberland), born in 1786, and came to Waddington in 1818, settling the farm now owned by the subject. Here he lived and died. His wife was Dorothy, daughter of William Millburn, of Northumberland, England, who came to Waddington in 1818, where he died. Mr. Rutherford and wife had eleven children, three of whom are now living: Richard M., John M., and Betsey, wife of Thomas Marshall of Waddington. Mr. Rutherford died January 29, 1863, and his wife in 1884, at the age of ninety-two. Richard M. was reared on the farm he now owns and educated in the common schools of Waddington. He engaged in farming, and has always followed that occupation. He now owns 230 acres in Waddington. He is a Republican, and was assessor for three years. He attends and supports the Scotch Presbyterian church. John M., only brother of our subject now living, was born in Waddington, August 31, 1824. He was reared and educated in his native town. He married Isabelle Hobkirk, a native of Jedborough, Scotland, born November 29, 1827, and a daughter of Adam and Elizabeth (Furgeson) Hobkirk who in 1830 came to this country and settled on a farm, and here lived and died. They had ten children, of whom seven are now living. Mr. Rutherford and wife have had eight children, of whom five are living: Emma E., Margaret J., Mary, William K., and Edward. Mr. Rutherford owns a farm of 120 acres of land and his principal business is dairying. He is a Republican in politics, and he and family are members of the Scotch Presbyterian church.

Rutherford, Major John T., Canton, was born in Madrid (now Waddington), August 23, 1823, attended the St. Lawrence Academy two years, and graduated at the Ogdensburg Academy. He read law and was admitted to the bar in 1854 at the Supreme court. He contracted for and built the St. Lawrence County University at Canton. In April, 1861, he entered the service as a private in the 9th N. Y. Cavalry, and after

one year as private and sergeant he was promoted to second lieutenant, February 22, 1862, for gallantry at Bull Run. For brave conduct at the battle of Berryville, Va., he was promoted first lieutenant. He received a captain's commission June 1, 1864, and at the close of the war he received his brevet as major. He then resumed the practice of law until September 29, 1866, when he was appointed collector of customs at the port of Waddington. He held the office of postmaster at Madrid four years, and was also supervisor of the town of Waddington. October 14, 1850, he married Belinda Eveline Castleman, and their children are: Winfield Scott, Clarendon, Martin C., Eugene F., W. H. S., and James De Forest, who died May 19, 1870. W. H. S. died May 11, 1887. He graduated at the St. Lawrence University, and read law with the late Judge Sawyer. Major Rutherford carries the marks of seven bullet and sabre wounds received in the army, and has a medal of honor voted to him by Congress for gallant and meritorious conduct in actions at Yellow Tavern and Hanover Town, Va., May 11-27, 1864. He has also a medal presented to the veterans of the New York troops who participated in the battle of Gettysburg in 1863, presented to him in 1893; also a badge presented to him by the New York State Monument Association. He has a regimental badge presented by the regimental organization at the reunion of the 9th N. Y. Cavalry at the national encampment, G. A. R., at Washington, D. C., September 20, 1892; also a badge of Co. B, 9th N. Y. Regiment.

Rutherford, Deacon Thomas, Potsdam, was born in Northumberland, England, near the Scottish line, May 18, 1821, and was only eleven years old when his parents emigrated to this country. James, his father, bought a farm of 110 acres in Potsdam, now owned by a brother of our subject, Adam. The mother of our subject, Elizabeth Hindmarsh, was also a native of England. They had nine children, seven of whom are living: Margaret, wife of Robert Thomson of Louisville, St. Lawrence county; John, a farmer on the homestead; James, a farmer of Potsdam; Walter, a farmer of Madrid; Andrew, a farmer of Madrid; Adam of the old homestead, and Thomas. James, the father of our subject, died July 23, 1867, aged eighty years, and his wife died November 21, 1885, aged ninety years. James Rutherford was one of the members of the Presbyterian church of Madrid. He was a Republican in politics. Our subject lived on the homestead until twenty-two years of age. He was educated in the public schools and took up farming. In 1844 he bought a farm of sixty-eight acres in Potsdam. He has increased the acreage of this place to 350 acres. Mr. Rutherford is a staunch Republican. He has always taken an active interest in church work, and for thirty years has been an elder of the Presbyterian church of Potsdam. He married in 1849, Jane, daughter of John and Isabella (Murdy) Oliver of Potsdam, and they have had seven children. Three died in infancy, the others are: Isabella J., who lives at home; James, who died June 11, 1877, at twenty one years of age; John Oliver conducts the farm of our subject; and Elizabeth, who also lives at home. Mrs. Rutherford died August 17, 1878, aged fifty-nine years, dying as she had lived, a true Christian woman. John O. Rutherford was married in January, 1885, to Etta Brosius, and they have four children, three boys and one girl.

Rutherford, J. H., Gouverneur, was born in Gouverneur, July 9, 1837, and has lived here all his life. He first began mercantile business in 1868, in the firm of Howard & Rutherford. After two years the firm changed to Sinson & Rutherford, and four years later to Wood & Rutherford. Since 1882 Mr. Rutherford has conducted the business alone. In 1889 he married Miss M. R. Brodie. His father was James Rutherford, a native of Scotland, who came to America in 1832.

Rose, Parker W., Parishville, was born in Stockholm, March 29, 1812. His father was Daniel P., a native of Coventry, Conn., born in 1785. He went to Vermont at the age of nine years, and was reared by his sister. In 1808 he married Hannah Webster, a native of Newbury, N. H., born in 1782, and they had five children. In 1809 they came to Stockholm and settled on a farm, and seven years later they removed to Vermont, where they lived two years. In 1819 they came to Parishville and took up the farm now owned by our subject. Daniel P. died in 1858 and his wife in 1874. Parker W. Rose was educated in the common schools and began teaching at seventeen years of age, which in connection with farming, he followed several years. He has followed farming chiefly for many years, and for twenty years manufactured starch on his farm. For the last eighteen years Mr. Rose has lived in the village, retired. He owns 175 acres of land, the old homestead, and other real estate. He has been three times married, first to Cynthia Putnam, a native of Hopkinton, born February 4, 1814. She died February 20, 1852, and he married, second, Julina Beecher, a native of Essex county, born May 12, 1827. She died August 25, 1877, and he married, April 16, 1878, Cynthia A. Mitchell, a native of Hopkinton, born September 26, 1837, a daughter of Jacob L. and Betsey (Hobart) Mitchell. They were natives of Lyme, N. H., and came to Hopkinton in 1835, and finally to Parishville, where they died, Mr. Mitchell, October 2, 1886, and his wife, November 24, 1889. Mr. Rose was a Democrat in early life, and was member of assembly in 1852-53. He joined the Republican party on its organization, and for the past three years has been a Prohibitionist. He was again member of assembly in 1872-73. He was supervisor of Parishville eight years and served as assessor. He has been prominent in the Baptist church for sixty-seven years, and was superintendent of the Sunday school fifty-two years.

Shiell, George, Hammond, was born in Hammond, March 24, 1834, and has been a farmer all his life. July 5, 1861, he married Leticia Anderson, and they have three daughters: Mrs. R. R. Nilson, Mrs. N. S. Cuthbert and Mrs. D. L. More. Mrs. Shiell died November 5, 1887. Robert, the father of our subject, married Agnes Ormiston of Hammond. Robert was a Scotchman and came to this country in 1818, being one of the early settlers in this part. He was a carpenter and joiner by trade.

Stoutenger, Joseph, Ogdensburg, was born in Madison county, April 27, 1840. He has been identified with different business operations in this State for the past thirty years, and in April 1892 purchased the interests of Mrs. Loucks in the steam laundry of Ogdensburg, which Mr. Stoutenger has since most successfully conducted, giving employment to about fifteen hands. His work reaches many miles in different directions and in all towns of importance within a radius of seventy-five miles he has established agencies. Mr. Stoutenger married Catherine Wells in November, 1865,

and they have two children. Mr. Stoutenger is also at present financially interested in other commercial enterprises in this city.

Stockwin, C. H., Ogdensburg, was born in England, October 13, 1842, and came to this country in April, 1862. Prior to this he had learned the silversmith's trade and worked at it for a short time. He was only nineteen years of age when landing in America and immediately hired out to a blacksmith in Niles, Ohio. He remained with him but two months, as just at this period the war broke out and Mr. Stockwin was among the first to go to the front. He served one year in the 105th Ohio Regiment and on account of physical disability received his discharge at Murfresboro, Tennessee. Returning home he recuperated and re-enlisted in the 5th New Hampshire Vols., in which regiment he served two years and participated in all the battles, from the battle of the Wilderness until the close of the war, coming out with the commission of second lieutenant. His regiment was in the 1st Brigade, 1st Division of the 2d Army Corps. After the close of the war Mr. Stockwin was returning to Niles via Ogdensburg. Upon arriving here he was much pleased with this city, where he decided to settle. In 1865 he married Louisa Munro who died in 1868, leaving two children, both of whom are living. Sometime afterwards he married Fidelia Munro, a sister of his first wife, and they have three children. Mr. Stockwin has held the position of superintendent of S. G. Pope's business in Ogdensburg for the past seven years. He is a prominent member of the G. A. R., a Knight of Templar.

The Seely family, Ogdensburg, dates back to early in the sixteenth century in this country, at which period Robert Seely was one of a party of about 900, who in 1630 with Gov. John Winthrop, came over from England and established the corporation of the "Governor and company of the Massachusetts Bay in New England." Robert Seely, whose family in England were very influential, was appointed by the crown surveyor to Governor Winthrop, and in this capacity surveyed and laid out the old city of Watertown, and afterwards the city of New Haven, Conn. For these and other valuable services of like nature he was rewarded by the English crown with the grant of a very large tract of land upon part of which the city of Stamford, Conn., was afterwards laid out and founded, becoming the ancestral home of the family, members of which are still in possession of the old homestead. Over five generations are buried in the old Stamford cemetery connected with the ancient Episcopal church of St. Johns, of which they were founders and prominent churchmen. The town records from their first inception, contain numerous mentions of the financial and other transactions of the family. About the middle of the seventeenth century a branch of the family moved to Stockbridge, Mass., and a descendant, Steven Bishop Seely, born there in 1766, about twenty-three years later left home and settled in the northern part of New York State at Waddington, St. Lawrence county, where he married Eveline Redington, sister of the Hon. George Redington. His son, Joab Seely, moved to Ogdensburg in 1820, where the family have since continuously resided. John F. Seely, eldest son of Joab Seely, by his energy and sterling honesty, successfully organized and built up the large jewelry house now conducted under the firm name of Seely & Son, and which for fifty years has been one of the interesting sights of the city. For the past twenty years his eldest son, John A. Seely, has managed and conducted the business of this house.

In 1890 he organized and incorporated the J. A. Seely Manufacturing Co., becoming its president and manager. Through his fertility of mind and inventive genius, the product of this factory sprang at once into favor and is now being shipped to all parts of this country and Canada. John A. Seely married in 1890, Lizzie, daughter of Richard B. Chapman, for fifty years a banker in Ogdensburg. John F. Seely has one other son, Hermon B. Seely, a prominent architect of Chicago, and one daughter, Mrs. Sears H. Grant, of Boston, Mass.

Stone, B. R., Gouverneur, was born in Fowler, December 15, 1855, and his first business was in mercantile lines in Hermon and Potsdam. Six years ago he began rail-roading, and was recently agent at De Kalb. In April, 1893, he was promoted to the position of agent at Gouverneur. In 1876 he married Estelle M. Hamlin, and they have one son, Frank Wesley Stone, now thirteen years of age. Mr. Stone's father was Israel Stone, and his mother, Eunice (Ames) Stone.

The Hillview Farm, Potsdam, George W. Sisson, jr., proprietor. Mr. Sisson's first purchase was made in 1886, fifty acres known as the original John Chandler farm. He has added to this from time to time until now the acreage is 170, the growing capacity of which has been largely increased by raising large quantities of corn and the use of the silo. Upon this farm there are now kept sixty head of registered Jerseys of purest blood and individual excellence, which under the name of "The Sisson Herd," have acquired a wide reputation in this and other States. Careful milk and butter records are kept of individual cows and also of the entire herd, which show an average yield per cow of nearly 400 pounds of butter per year—more than double the average of cows in New York State. The dairy is equipped with separators and churns, operated by steam, for the manufacture of fine Jersey butter. George W. Sisson, jr., third son of George W., was born September 12, 1862, educated in Potsdam Normal School, graduated in 1881, taught school two years and then took up agriculture. He married in 1887, Mary Howes of Gouverneur, and they have had three children: Emma Howes, Marion Grace and George.

Seaver, Robert R., Stockholm, was born in Crown Point, August 5, 1825. His father was Robert R., son of Parley and Polly (Cram) Seaver, and was born in Stoddard, N. H., October 9, 1802. He came with his parents to Essex county, and in 1831 they came to Stockholm. The death of Parley Seaver occurred in 1842. Robert R. married in Essex county, Maria Chellis, a native of Vermont, born in 1800. She was a daughter of John Chellis, an early settler of Essex county, who was in the war of 1812. He died in Stockholm, aged 104 years. Robert R. Seaver and wife had eleven children, of whom five sons and three daughters survive. Mr. Seaver died in 1876 and his wife in 1882, the latter at the age of eighty-two years. Our subject was reared on a farm and educated in the common schools, coming to Stockholm when five years of age. He has always been a farmer, owns 122 acres of land and keeps twelve cows. For several years he has made a specialty of breeding Hambletonian horses. In 1849 Mr. Seaver married Candice Kingsbury, by whom he has six children: Samantha M., married A. C. Munson of Stockholm, and has one child, Jessie D.; Emily S., married L. S. Newton, and they have three sons, Rolla, Herbert and Raymond R.; Ada, wife of L. D.

Hohner of Stockholm, has two children, Ira and Oscar R.; Chaylon T., married in Michigan and has one child, Reabelle; he is now in Alaska; Lyndon R., married Lillian Dutton, by whom he has two children, Mildred L. and Herold L.; he is a member of I. O. O. F., Winthrop Lodge No. 620; Elma, wife of Eddie Gaddis of Gouverneur, and they have three children, Raymond, Ruth and Fred. In early life Mr. Seaver was a Whig, but later became a Republican. He has always declined public office. He is a member of P. of I. Eureka Lodge No. 162, and P. of H. Winthrop Lodge No. 538.

Sweet, George Hazelton, Potsdam, son of Beriah, was born in Nicholville, November 17, 1837. The mother of our subject was Hannah T. Stevens, and he is descended on both sides from Vermont people. His early life was spent in Nicholville. He spent 1857-58 at Franklin Academy at Malone, preparing for college. He entered Middlebury College, Vermont, and spent four years, graduating with the degree of A. B., June 1862. Three years later he was granted the degree of A. M. On leaving school Mr. Sweet came to Potsdam. He taught Latin and Greek in the St. Lawrence Academy part of the time, and read law in the office of Dart & Tappan. He spent one year at Albany Law School, graduating in 1865, but did not follow the profession. In 1866 he became principal of the St. Lawrence Academy, which position he held until it was supplanted by the State Normal School. He was then employed as vice-principal and teacher of Latin and Greek, and remained in the Normal in that position until the fall of 1872. He then bought a half interest in the *Courier and Freeman*, acting as editor of that journal until 1880. He had been admitted to the bar upon his graduation from the Albany Law School in 1865. In 1881 he was the private secretary of Gen. E. A. Merritt, while he was collector of the port of New York. Mr. Sweet married, August 30, 1870, Sarah J., daughter of H. B. Gilbert of East Troy, Wisconsin, Mrs. Sweet at that time being a teacher in the State Normal School. They have one son, George Gilbert, a student in the Normal School.

Senter, Alpheus A., Potsdam, was born in Potsdam, December 28, 1851, a son of Orlando P., also a native of the county, who has always made his home on a farm in Potsdam. He has three children: Orrin J., a farmer; Mrs. A. G. Hoard of Canton; and Alpheus A. The latter was educated in the old academy and Potsdam Normal School, and after leaving school he engaged as clerk in the general store of Seely & Brown in Potsdam, where he remained until October 20, 1876. Then he engaged in the grocery business in partnership with A. G. Hoard, who was a member of the firm but a year, when Mr. Senter formed a partnership with S. A. Felton, conducting the business until 1882. In 1883 he engaged in the millinery business, and from 1884 to 1887 he was interested in both stores, and now does a general dry goods and millinery business. Mr. Senter is past master of Racquette River Lodge, F. & A. M., and a thirty-second degree member of the fraternity. He married September 5, 1877, Louise S. Henry of Fort Covington, who died October 14, 1891.

Stone, Nathan L., Potsdam, was born in Louisville, St. Lawrence county, March 28, 1836. The grandfather, Nathan, was a colonel in the war of 1812. He had five children of whom Israel G., father of Nathan L., was the youngest son. He was born in Louisville in March, 1807, and married Amanda Miller, a native of the same town. The boy-

hood of Nathan L. was spent in Louisville. When seventeen he entered the old St. Lawrence Academy, where he finished his education. He taught for two years and in 1860 went to Ogdensburg to learn the photographer's profession. He was a partner of James McDow one year. In 1862 he went to New York where he studied with Abram Bogardus. He had galleries at various times at Carthage, Antwerp and Canton and in 1870 located in Potsdam. In 1872 he opened the photograph establishment which has developed into the extensive business of N. L. Stone & Son. Mr. Stone married in 1860, Betsey S. Clark of Madrid, and they have five sons and three daughters. He was chairman of the Republican county committee in the campaign of 1888. He is a member of the Methodist church and has held different offices. He is now district steward and was elected a member of the General Conference in 1888. He is now president of the St. Lawrence County Bible Society.

Shields, Isaiah (deceased), Potsdam, was born in Ireland, March 10, 1828, and came to this country in 1854. He first settled on a farm in Fort Covington, Franklin county, where he made his home for about three years and then sold and bought a farm in Bombay. Mr. Shields sold his right in this farm after a year to his brother and moved to Chateaugay, where he lived for nine years, and after spending one year on a farm in Norwood bought 215 acres in Potsdam, where he erected a beautiful brick residence. The farm is used for dairying, with thirty-seven head of cattle and eleven horses. Mr. Shields was a Republican, and was for four years commissioner of highways. He was a member of Potsdam Grange No. 39. Mr. Shields married in 1855, Electa, daughter of John and Electa (Colson) Willis of Windsor, Vt., and have had eight children: Sarah Augusta, wife of Frank Burnham, a farmer of Potsdam; Ella Jane, wife of Fred Roach a speculator of Canton; Emma, wife of Edwin McDonald, principal of Norwood Academy; Estella, wife of George Lane, of Potsdam, a farmer; Willis J., of the firm of Prosser & Shields, real estate, insurance and loan brokers, of Pasadena, Cal.; C. Wilbur, who assists on the homestead farm; and Jessie a student of Norwood Academy. The fourth daughter, Minnie L., died January 2, 1882, aged seventeen years. Mr. Shields died March 31, 1893.

Sanford, Joseph H., Potsdam, was born at West Stockholm, St. Lawrence county, May 2, 1831. The father of our subject, also Joseph H., was a native of New Haven, Vt., where he was born in 1799. He was a young man of eighteen years of age when he moved to this county and settled in West Stockholm, where he was a land agent for Henry Pierrepoint and was also engaged in mercantile business. In politics he was a Loco Foco Democrat, and held the office of supervisor of his town a number of years. He was a influential man in his town and an honest, upright business man. He removed to Potsdam in 1842 and conducted a general store here. He built the block now occupied by W. H. Walling, and was interested in the woolen mill that burned in 1839, also one of the leading spirits in the bringing of the Potsdam & Watertown railroad, of which at one time he was treasurer. He was a strong member of the Masonic fraternity. He married in 1825, Elmira, daughter of Joseph Goulding, of Potsdam, and they have seven children, our subject the only one living. J. H. Sanford, sr., died in 1865. Our

subject was only eleven years of age when he came to this town, and he has ever since lived here. He was educated in St. Lawrence Academy, and his first business venture was in the livery business, which he followed about five years and then engaged in the dealing in live stock, which he has been interested in nearly all his life. He now occupies the office of street commissioner of Potsdam village, and is the superintendent of the Racquette Valley and St. Regis Valley Society Fair. He married in 1854, Mary E., daughter of Aaron T. Hopkins, of Potsdam, and of seven children, but four are living: George H., in mercantile business in Portland, Oregon; Mary E., of Portland; Sarah E., and Charlotte A., who live at home.

Sargeant, Harvey Amos, Potsdam, was born on a farm in Potsdam, October 5, 1850, son of Amos Sargeant, a native of Vermont, born in Mount Holy, August 16, 1803, and came to this country in 1824. He was located in Parishville two years, and was in Canton about four years. In 1830 he bought a farm of fifty acres, where he lived until he died, October 26, 1872. Mr. Sargeant was a member of the Methodist church of Potsdam. He married in Canton in 1830, Margaret, daughter of Jacob Earl, of Canada, and they had seven children, two of whom are living: Orpha, who lives in Potsdam; and Harvey Amos. Mrs. Sargeant died October 30, 1885, aged seventy-six years. The whole life of our subject has been spent in this town. He was educated in the common schools and the old St. Lawrence Academy, and assisted on the farm until the death of his father. Amos Sargeant had increased the size of the farm to 150 acres, which our subject conducts as a dairy farm with twenty cows, the milk being sent to the cheese factory. Mr. Sargeant is a member of the Masonic fraternity Racquette River Lodge No. 213, and has been a member thirteen years, also St. Lawrence Chapter No. 24. He married January 28, 1880, Isabella, daughter of Simon Barkley, of Winchester, Canada, and they have two children: Wilburn H., twelve years of age; and Wesley, now in his sixth year.

Sholette, Leo, Ogdensburg, was born in Canada, December 31, 1859. He came to this city in 1882, clerked awhile in different business places until seven years ago, when he started his present grocery business, in which he was very successful. He married Minnie Doe, and has two children, a son and daughter. He is secretary and collector of St. John the Baptist Society, and a member of the St. Mary's church.

Schrier, John, Ogdensburg, was born in Schenectady, February 8, 1824. He received his education in the schools there, and in April following his seventeenth year accepted a position on the New York Central Railroad as fireman, which position he held for two years. He then changed to the Philadelphia and Reading road as conductor of freight train, and also worked in the machine shops of this company. In 1850 (April 20), he received an offer and accepted the position of engineer with the then new road called the Northern, now known as the O. & L. C. railroad. He therefore was the first engineer to take a train over this road. He continued in this position for seven years, after which he served as passenger conductor for about thirteen years. He then received the appointment of division superintendent, which he held for six years and then left the employ of the O. & L. C.

railroad, and accepted the position of station agent for the Black River Railroad here. This office he most acceptably filled for seven years. Mr. Schrier then retired from the railroad, and has since conducted a coal business in Ogdensburg. He married in 1850 Nancy C. Collamer, and they had two children, one of whom is living. Mr. Schrier's father, Peter was a native of Holland, who came to this country when eight years of age and settled near Albany where so many of the Mohawk Dutch settled first, and where so many of the first families of this and adjoining counties date their ancestry from. Mr. Schrier is an able, conscientious and stalwart gentleman who has seen all sides and phases of life.

Smith, B. Howard, Gouverneur, was born in Orange county, Vt., June 17, 1800, being the eldest man now living in Gouverneur. He learned the tanner's trade when young, but subsequently engaged successfully in farming, and now has been a farmer for nearly fifty years. In 1826 he married Caroline Jackson, who is eighty-seven years of age. They have four sons: Avery J., William H., and Harvey L. and Albert M. They have one grandson, Harvey Douglas Smith, a student in Ithaca at Cornell University.

Shattuck, E. A., Parishville, was born in Castleton, Vt., April 10, 1830, a son of Loren and Arrilla (Partridge) Shattuck, the former a native of Scotland and the latter of Massachusetts. They reared three sons and three daughters. When a young man, Loren came to Massachusetts with his parents, afterwards removing to Vermont, where he died in 1857, and his wife February 17, 1889. E. A. Shattuck was reared on a farm and had a common school education. In 1848 he went to Russell and engaged in farming and also bought a sawmill. In 1869 he sold the sawmill and came to Parishville, where he bought the St. Regis hotel, built by Mr. Parish. He was proprietor here for four years, when the hotel was burned (1875). He then bought the Shattuck House, of which he was proprietor many years, when he again nearly burned out in 1884, losing considerable. Mr. Shattuck owns twenty-nine acres of land in Parishville and 115 in Hopkinton. In 1857 he married Nancy M. Van Brocklin, a native of Johnstown, Fulton county, and they have one son, Loren J., who is a mechanic and lives in Parishville. His wife is Melvina Dewey of Hopkinton, and they have two children: Carlos L. and Anna S. Mr. Shattuck is a Republican in politics. The father of Mrs. E. A. Shattuck was M. C. Van Brocklin, son of Gilbert, a native of New York, the family having originally come from Holland. Mr. Van Brocklin was born in Denmark, N. Y., October 19, 1804, he married Ann Veeder, by whom he had three sons and four daughters. Mrs. Van Brocklin passed to her heavenly rest December 19, 1890, and Mr. Van Brocklin March 24, 1892, both at the home of their daughter, Mrs. Shattuck.

Seaman, R. L., Ogdensburg, was born in Heuvelton, December 4, 1838. His family came originally from New England, and settled in Heuvelton early in the present century. R. L. Seaman received his education in the schools of that locality and the Wesleyan Seminary at Gouverneur, and in 1852 entered the dry goods store of Bronner & Kraft, with whom he remained about five years. He then was a valued assistant in the establishment of the Franks for sixteen years, and in 1876 formed a co-partnership with C. W. McClair, under the firm name of Seaman & McClair, dealers in dry and

fancy goods. This firm continued until 1889, when it dissolved, each member inaugurating separate establishments in Ogdensburg, both of which have been very successful. Mr. Seaman married in 1866, Harriet E., daughter of the late Alfred Hawley. Mr. Seaman is identified with the Masonic fraternity, being past commander of Ogdensburg Commandery No. 54, K. T., and past master of Ogdensburg Lodge No. 128, F. and A. M., and a member of Media Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is courteous and genial and possesses a host of friends in this city. His business is an important factor in the commercial life of the city and furnishes employment to a considerable number of assistants.

Story, Harvey M., Potsdam, was born in the town of Fairfax, Franklin county, Vt., June 20, 1831, a son of Asahel Story, a native of Vermont, who married Chloe Diginson, also a native of Vermont. They had ten children, of whom our subject was the youngest. He was educated in the common schools and Bakerfield Academy, Vt., and after leaving school worked on a farm and taught for three years. In September, 1852, he came to Potsdam where he for four years was a clerk in a grocery store and then went into the dry goods store of Theodore Clark & Son, which firm afterward became Clark & Forbes. He was with them only one year and then went into the store of Charles Cox, becoming a partner with him in March, 1856. This partnership existed eight years. In 1866 he formed a partnership with E. D. Brooks in the dry goods trade, which lasted three years, and then bought Mr. Brooks's interest and has since continued alone. Since 1874 he has occupied the present store. Mr. Story carries a general line of dry goods, wall paper and sewing machines, employing four clerks. He married in 1856, Maria, daughter of Samuel Sherman of this town, and they have two children: Helen M., and Harvey M., jr., who is the stock manager.

Scott, Robert, Lisbon Centre, was born in Quebec in 1829, and removed to Lisbon when one year old. He received his education in the public schools, and early learned the cooper's trade, at which he worked for over twenty years, successfully conducting a shop devoted to this branch of trade. He married in 1852, Margaret Gray, and they had three children, only one now living. During the past fifteen years Mr. Scott has conducted a produce business at Lisbon Centre, buying farmer's produce for the jobbing trade. He is a staunch Republican, has served as town clerk of Lisbon for twenty-five years, has been notary public since the year 1869 to the present time, is a member of the Presbyterian church, of which he has also been clerk for a number of years, and is now president of the Lisbon branch of the Genesee Loan and Building Association. Mr. Scott is a veteran hunter and sportsman with the gun and rod, and is a gentleman of of stalwart frame, genial manners and excellent business abilities. He enjoys the confidence and esteem of the entire county.

Simonet, Eugene J., Spragueville, was born in Jefferson county, January 6, 1848, and was a butter and cheese maker in his earlier days. He followed the latter occupation for fourteen years, and founded a large butter and cheese business in Iowa. In 1886 he went to Gouverneur and conducted a saloon for three years. For four years he has been owner of the Simonet House at Spragueville, a first-class hostelry and summer re-

sort, fully equipped. He also carries on a livery. Mr. Simonet married Jennie, daughter of Hugh Cameron. Mr. Simonet's father was a native of Paris and a noted man of Jefferson county.

Sudds, W. F., Gouverneur, was born in London, Eng., in 1843, and at the age of seven years came to this country with his parents, who located on a farm near Gouverneur. His fondness for music was evinced very early in life and at the age of fifteen he was a self-instructed performer on the violin, guitar, flute, cornet and violoncello. The purity of his musical taste was remarkable, as was also his insight into the principles of harmony, and his deep interest in church music, although at that time possessing neither piano nor organ. A year or two later, through the kindness of a friend, he was permitted to practice the piano and eagerly walked three miles after his day's work on the farm, in order to avail himself of the privilege. His first regular piano lessons were from a French professor in New Orleans, while a convalescent soldier in an army hospital in 1864. In 1873 he was a pupil at the Boston Conservatory of Music, studying the organ with Eugene Thayer, and the violin and composition under Julius Eichburg, who gave him much encouragement and foresaw his future success. It was not until six years ago that he fairly entered the field as a composer, since which time his progress has been as rapid as it has been well merited, furnishing a practical refutation to the fallacy that good music cannot become popular. He is not only a composer but a music dealer and teacher, keeping a well-appointed music store with studio adjoining, is organist of the First Baptist church of Gouverneur, and was, until recently, in charge of the musical department of the Gouverneur Seminary. He still teaches, but cannot accept all his applications owing to the growing demands from his publishers. Mr. Sudds is located at Gouverneur." The above is taken from the *Philadelphia Musical Journal* of 1881. Since that date his success has been marked; his compositions, more and more eagerly sought for by American and foreign publishers, now include works in nearly all fields of musical composition, viz.: piano solos, piano duets, piano trios, violin and piano, 'cello and piano, and orchestra, a few songs, five or six volumes of anthems well-known to nearly every church choir in the United States, instruction books for piano, violin and organ. Mr. Sudds no longer desires to teach, but is still prevailed upon to accept a few advanced pupils. Unlike the average prominent musician, he is also a business man of conservative and reliable judgment.

Storie, T. D., Gouverneur, was born March 8, 1853, and is a carpenter by trade, and has followed it for many years. He has been in the mercantile business several times, and in the spring of 1893 he entered into partnership with J. H. Lalore in the grocery business in Gouverneur. In 1881 he married Ettie Fox, daughter of Daniel Fox, and they had three children: Lilly, Herbert and Nina. Mr. Storie's father was James Storie and his mother was Juliette (Smith) Storie. His father was Jason Smith, a pioneer of this part.

Shaw, William, Madrid, was born in Potsdam, February 27, 1854, and John Young Shaw was born on the same farm, June 14, 1857. The father, William, was a native of Scotland and came to this country about 1847, locating in the town of Potsdam. He married in 1853 Elizabeth Young, widow of Thomas Oliver, and they had four chil-

dren, only two of whom survive: William and John. They have always been residents of the town. In 1872 they bought the farm of 201 acres on the town line of Madrid, where they have since conducted a dairy of twenty cows and other stock. In 1888 they added improvements to their residence and now they have one of the prettiest homes in this end of the town. John Y., the younger brother, married in 1885, Della, daughter of Robert Murray of Potsdam, and they have three children: Truman Jay, Lila and Robert Mason.

Sudds, H., Gouverneur, was born in England, March 25, 1839. His parents, William and Susan (Adams) Sudds, came to this country with their family in 1850, locating at Smith's Mills, where the son lived until 1859, when he went to Gouverneur as book-keeper for W. E. Sterling, where he remained for two years. In 1860 the first banking house was established here by Charles Anthony & Co., and in the spring of 1861 Mr. Sudds became cashier of that institution, where he remained until 1871. He then went to Ogdensburg and became a partner in a new banking house, where he remained until 1874, when he returned to Gouverneur to the Anthony & Co. bank, where he has since remained as cashier. In 1879 the company went out of business and the concern was incorporated into the Bank of Gouverneur, one of the prominent financial institutions of this region. Mr. Sudds married, October 1, 1863, Louisa N., daughter of Abram and Deborah (Griffin) Thompson of Gouverneur. Deborn Griffin was the daughter of Dr. Wolcott Griffin, the first physician of Gouverneur.

Sprague, Daniel W., Gouverneur, was born in St. Lawrence county, June 27, 1830, and learned the trade of shoemaking with his father, Seth Sprague. This he followed for twelve years, then entered the mercantile business, and has conducted a general store in Spragueville for twenty-five years. He has been postmaster four years and assistant sixteen years. He married Sarah E. Penniman, and they have two sons: Charles S. and Fred A. He has been a justice of the peace for the past twenty-four years and is now serving a second four-year term.

St. Denny, Charles, Ogdensburg, was born in Malone, N. Y., February 7, 1861. After leaving school he followed for four years the occupation of foreman on the Central Vermont railroad, and April 19, 1892, he, in connection with his brother, established a liquor business in Ogdensburg, of which Mr. St. Denny is now the sole proprietor. He married in 1888, Emma Myers, and they have two children, a son and a daughter.

Sauve, Emory, Ogdensburg, was born at Cato Landing, Canada, in 1836. His earlier years were passed in Canada, and in 1862 he came to Ogdensburg, after which he worked at different things until he accumulated some money, when he purchased property on Ford street, and later on more real estate on State street. On both he erected excellent buildings, in one of which he conducts a saloon and billiard room. Mr. Sauve married in 1858, Adaline Lacour, and they have three children. Mr. Sauve is one of Ogdensburg's esteemed citizens of French origin, of which there is a large contingent here, and enjoys the confidence of his fellow countrymen to a marked degree.

Smith, S. W., Ogdensburg, is a native of this country. He received his education in the schools of Ogdensburg, and has been engaged in the wholesale and retail liquor bus-

iness on the west side for the past few years. He is a prominent Mason, and identified in a marked degree with the commercial life of this city. He occupies his large stores and furnishes employment to several assistants. Mr. Smith married in 1888, Julia Leahy, and has two children. He is looked upon as among our most substantial citizens.

St. Germain, Louis, Ogdensburg, was born in Montreal in 1822. He has lived in Ogdensburg for the past sixty years, and has followed the occupation of tinsmith. His wife was Emma Gilbert, and they have had thirteen children. Mr. St. Germain was for many years in the employ of Waters & Lawrence and E. B. Allen. He is a prominent member of St. John the Baptist Society, and is at present conducting a tobacco and cigar establishment here.

Stevenson, M. L., Brier Hill, was born in Morristown, November 29, 1865, and followed farming until 1887 when he established in mercantile business at Brier Hill. He conducts a general store and does a thriving business. He married Adelia Maxson in 1885. She is a daughter of Stephen Maxson of Hammond. Mr. Stevenson's father is Aaron Stevenson, a native of Morristown.

Shepard, George W., Norfolk, was born in Norfolk on the farm he now owns, December 15, 1833. His father, Chauncy L., was a son of Bohan Shepard, a native of Vermont. The wife of Bohan Shepard was Charlotte Stannard, by whom he had five sons and four daughters. He and his wife, in 1828, came to Norfolk and spent the remainder of their days. Chauncy L. was born in Vermont, March 28, 1803, and there reared and educated. In 1823 he came to Norfolk and settled on the farm now owned by subject. In 1827 he married Rachael, daughter of Jonas Ball of Madrid, who died in 1834. Mr. Shepard and wife had three daughters and one son. He was a carpenter and stone mason and was at one time superintendent of the building of the wood work for river and canal locks at Montreal and Beauharnois. He was also superintendent of the grading and mason work on the Ogdensburg and Champlain railroad. In 1851 he went to California and remained two years. With his own hands he took out a nugget of gold worth \$950. He returned in 1853 and engaged in farming and commenced building, and had at his death one of the finest farms in Norfolk, containing 250 acres of land. He was one of the first to start a stage line in this section, and drove the first stage from Norfolk to St. Regis, and was one of the proprietors of the route. He was a drover and drove cattle to Montreal and Quebec. He was highway commissioner fifteen years, and built two iron bridges over the Racquette river at Norfolk. He died November 7, 1881. George W. Shepard, our subject, was reared on a farm and educated in the common schools and Ogdensburg Academy. Farming has always been his occupation and he owns at present 256 acres of land and keeps a dairy of twenty-five cows. He breeds Ayrshire cattle and Berkshire swine. Mr. Shepard has been twice married, first to Clara Yale in 1860. She was a daughter of Lloyd Yale of Norfolk. Mr. Shepard and wife had two children: Chauncy L., and Laura L., deceased. Mrs. Shepard died July 22, 1866, and January 5, 1872, he married Ellen T. Bartlett, a native of Norfolk, daughter of Lester Bartlett, who was born in Vermont in 1816. He came to Bangor, Franklin county, when a young man and in 1831 came to Norfolk, and here died in 1850. His wife was Theodosia

McDowell of Waddington, by whom he had two sons and three daughters. Mrs. Bartlett married for her second husband, Joseph Bartlett, a brother of her first husband, and they now reside in Norfolk. Mr. Shepard and wife have had six children: Leroy B., William H., Clara T., Fannie M., George L., and Ellen E., deceased. In politics Mr. Shepard is a Democrat. He is a member of What Cheer Lodge No. 689 of Norwood, also of the Norfolk Grange No. 541.

Smith, Bela B., Madrid, was born in the town of De Peyster, St. Lawrence county, February 23, 1835. His father was a native of Vermont, born in Pittsford, July 14, 1805, and came to St. Lawrence county when twenty-one years of age. He took up a tract of land in De Peyster, where he reared a family of three children and spent nearly the whole of his life. He died April 4, 1887, in the village of Heuvelton, to which he and his wife retired in September, 1881. The mother of our subject, Eliza Bell, was a native of Canada, born in 1804, and she died March 28, 1888. John W. Smith, the oldest son, is a resident of Heuvelton. The sister, Priscilla, married Charles P. Anderson of Oswegatchie, and they are now residents of Heuvelton. The early life of our subject was spent in De Peyster. He was educated in the common school and lived on the old homestead farm until in 1886 he sold the farm and went to Heuvelton to take care of his parents. In May, 1888, after their death, he came to Madrid, where he bought a half interest in partnership with W. B. Maloney in the grist mill, and at the expiration of three years he sold his interest to Mr. Maloney. After two years he, in company with W. H. Hall of Madrid, bought back the mill, which they now conduct. Mr. Smith was a Republican until 1885, when he believed it his duty to work for temperance, and he has since been an avowed Prohibitionist. He and his family are members of the Methodist church, and he is treasurer and trustee of the Madrid church. He married, December 26, 1855, Elizabeth, daughter of William Anderson of Oswegatchie, and they have one child, Cynthia S., married October 28, 1890, James R. Fisher of Madrid, who forms part of the family of our subject, he being employed in the mill.

Smith, James, Madrid, was born in County Manahan, Ireland, May 1, 1840, and was only fourteen years of age when he took up his residence in this country, landing in New York in July, 1854. In August of that year he came to Madrid, and began an apprenticeship at shoemaking with Smith & McCall. He was with his cousin, Captain Smith, until 1857, when he went to Potsdam and was employed with Clark, Walker & Co., and afterward with Zenas Clark, and later with Theo. Clark and N. S. Elderkin. In 1860 he returned to Madrid where he was employed by Henry McCall until 1868. That year he established the manufacture of boots and shoes, and the same year put in a stock of ready-made goods. During the years of Mr. Smith's venture for himself he usually employed two or three men besides himself. He is now located on the west side of Main street. His stock is composed of the finest as well as the most serviceable of goods. Mr. Smith has always taken an active interest in politics and was a supporter of the Republican party until 1872, when he joined the liberal Democrats. In 1893 he was elected excise commissioner. He is a member of St. John the Baptist church, of which he has at various times been a trustee. He married, May 13, 1875, Dora, daughter of Ruther Hargrave of Waddington.

Simmons, Philander, Potsdam, was born on a farm in Potsdam, November 24, 1832. Stillman Simmons, the father of our subject, was a native of Vermont, born in Woodstock, August 16, 1800. He was reared in his native State and learned the shoemaker's trade. About 1825 he emigrated to St. Lawrence county, living one season at Morley. He then came to Potsdam and located at Yaleville, where he followed his trade for a few years, and then engaged in farming, which he followed a short time, when he resumed his trade. He died in July, 1877. He married in Vermont, Sophronia Walker, a native of Bridgewater, Vt., and they had ten children, three now living: Mrs. Fidelia Harris of Potsdam; Volney, working in lumber mills at Antigo, Langlade county, Wis.; and Philander. Mrs. Simmons is still living at ninety-two years of age. The whole life of our subject has been spent in this town. He was educated in the common schools and when of age he learned the shoemaker's trade. About thirty years ago Mr. Simmons engaged in the mercantile business in West Potsdam, where he has ever since conducted a store. Under Lincoln's administration Mr. Simmons was appointed postmaster, and held the office of constable two years, also justice of the peace eight years. He married in 1857, Margaret, daughter of William Benson, a native of England, whose daughter was born in Norfolk. Mr. Simmons has one son and a daughter: Frank Leslie, a partner in the store; and Clara L., wife of William Wilcox, a farmer of Potsdam. His beautiful residence was erected by him in 1882, after the old homestead was burned. Frank L. is a cheesemaker by trade, but is now in partnership with his father. He is justice of the peace of West Potsdam.

Skinner, Rev. W. F., Gouverneur, was born in Kingsbridge, N. Y., April 13, 1856. He received his college education at the State University of Iowa, and his theological education at Princeton Seminary. He graduated from college in 1881, and was ordained in 1887. In this year he came to Gouverneur as pastor of the First Presbyterian church, and since he took charge the congregation has built a magnificent church on Main street of the village. Mr. Skinner's father, Cortland Skinner, was a farmer. His mother was Rhoda (Sherman) Skinner.

Shaw, Eli M., Stockholm, was born in Williston, Vt., June 7, 1838, a son of Hon. Daniel Shaw of that town, born in 1811. He was educated in the schools of Williston, and engaged as clerk at sixteen years of age. After four years he went to Enosburg Centre, Vt., and engaged in the mercantile business four years. In 1846 he came to Stockholm and engaged in farming for three years, and then acted as clerk for Curtis Holmes at Stockholm Centre. After two years he came to Stockholm Depot, and had charge of the Union store for two years, when he and J. W. Sterns bought out the store and continued until 1865. They then sold to our subject and Frank Hulburd, who, the next year, closed out the stock to H. M. Hubbard. In February, 1866, Daniel Shaw, J. W. Sterns and E. M. Shaw formed the new company of Shaw, Sterns & Co., and were in business for three years when Mr. Sterns died and his wife took his place until 1873. The stock was then sold to O. P. and S. H. Sterns, and then Daniel and his two sons, Eli M. and John B. Shaw, engaged in business in the building now occupied by E. M. Shaw. Daniel Shaw, the father, died in 1884, John B. died in 1875, and E. M. Shaw has since carried on the business alone. Daniel Shaw

was twice married, first in 1836 to Sarah Murray of Williston, Vt., by whom he had one son, our subject. Mrs. Shaw died in 1838, and he married, second, Eunice B. Barnum, a distant relative of P. T. Barnum, and they had one son and two daughters. Mrs. Shaw died in 1888. Mr. Shaw was a Democrat in early life, but later was a Republican. He was supervisor for a number of years, justice of the peace for about twelve years and collector for one year. He represented St. Lawrence county in the Assembly in 1866, served two years and was re-elected. He was a member of the I. O. O. F. at Stockholm Depot. Eli M. was eight years old when he came to Stockholm with his parents. He was educated in the common schools of the town, and engaged in the mercantile business as mentioned above, having first served as clerk. He is now the oldest merchant in Stockholm. Mr. Shaw has been twice married, first to Abbie Eldridge, a native of Brasher, by whom he had one son, John E. Mrs. Shaw died in April, 1884, and in 1885 he married Florence Wheeler of Madrid. Mr. Shaw is a Republican, and was clerk in the postoffice during the Buchanan administration. In 1866 he was appointed assistant postmaster under J. W. Sterns, and held that position until the death of Mr. Sterns, when he became postmaster until 1874, and then his father held the office until his death and our subject was assistant. Mr. Shaw was then appointed postmaster and held until Cleveland's administration, when he again became assistant under H. H. Mullarney, and at the close of his administration Mr. Shaw was appointed postmaster and has since held that office.

Selleck, Truman M., Stockholm, was born in Parishville, June 18, 1836. He is a son of Josiah Selleck, a native of Vermont, who came to Parishville when a young man. He drove the stage route from Parishville to Ogdensburg and to Plattsburg, for a Mr. Thompson for sixteen years. Mr. Selleck married Sophia Hogle, by whom he had two sons and two daughters. He resided in Parishville, and then went to Brandon, where he lived about twenty-three years, and then went to Chateaugay, Franklin county, and there spent the remainder of his days. He was killed by a horse in May, 1891, and his wife died September 3, 1877. Truman M. Selleck was reared in Parishville and educated in the common schools. He married Ellen Berdrow, December 11, 1861. She was a daughter of Francis Berdrow and Adalaide Love of Canada. Mr. Selleck and wife have had eight children: Herbert F., Fred L., Hattie E. (deceased), Lottie S., George J., Albert H., Warren W., and Emma E. Mr. Selleck has always followed farming, and except three years in Franklin county, has always resided in St. Lawrence county. He purchased the farm he now owns of 138 acres in 1888, and follows general farming and dairying. He is a Republican and member of the G. A. R., No. 421, Capt. Gibson Post, Bicknellville; also a member of P. of H. No. 638 of Winthrop. Mr. Selleck enlisted in the 11th N. Y. Cavalry, Co. M, August 28, 1862, and was discharged June 12, 1865, at Memphis, Tenn. Mrs. Selleck is a member of the First Congregational church at Winthrop.

Stephens, David, Ogdensburg, was born in Ontario, Canada, December 14, 1843. His parents moved to St. Lawrence county when he was eleven years of age. They settled

at Black Lake, and engaged in farming. David when seventeen years of age began learning the painting industry, and prior to becoming a member of the firm of Bowen & Stephens, was in the employ of Mr. Bowen twenty-three years. David Stephens married in 1871, Emily Jane Collins of Black Lake, and they have a son and one daughter. Mr. Stephens is a Knight Templar Mason, a deacon in the Congregational church, and one of Ogdensburg's most highly regarded and substantial citizens. The firm of Bowen & Stephens of which he is a member, is the leading one engaged in this branch of industry in St. Lawrence county, and has executed most all of the fine work done in Ogdensburg and vicinity. They furnish employment to a considerable force of workmen.

Spencer, Capt. James M., Gouverneur, was born in Gouverneur, January 23, 1845. He studied with Dr. A. J. Wade and graduated D. D. S. in 1872 in the Philadelphia Dental College. Captain Spencer is one of the best known veterans of the war in St. Lawrence county, and has a record as one of the bravest. In 1861 he enlisted in 16th New York Infantry, and subsequently became captain of Co. H, 20th New York Cavalry, which gained renown for its fighting qualities. Captain Spencer is a member of the G. A. R., is a Mason of high degree, belonging to the Blue Lodge, Chapter and Commandery, and is a member of the Independent Order of Foresters.

Smead, Oscar H., Madrid, was born in Lawrenceville, December 4, 1826. His father, Walter, was a native of Vermont, born June 1, 1801, and came to this country when a young man just after his marriage, and with a very small start. He brought all his goods and his wife on a pair of bob-sleds from his native State, and took up a tract of land in the town of Lawrence, becoming one of the prominent farmers of that town, of which he was a great many years justice of the peace. He married in Vermont, December 21, 1825, Mary M. Osgood, and they had four sons: Nelson of Washington; Darwin D. of Leeds, Dakota; David M., a carpenter of Madrid; and Oscar, the oldest son and our subject. Walter Smead died December 22, 1874, and his wife October 31, 1872. The early life of Oscar was spent in the town of his birth. He was educated in the common schools and remained on the old homestead farm until about thirty-two years of age. In 1858 he, with his parents, moved into Potsdam, where they remained but a year. In 1859 Mr. Smead bought a farm of 144 acres, where they spent the balance of their days. Madrid Springs twenty years ago was very popular, but a lack of development has weakened their use. In 1887 Mr. Smead bought the forty acre farm on which the springs were located, and here he died January 20, 1892. Mr. Smead was always interested in church work and was connected with the Baptist society. He married in 1885, Maggie, daughter of John White, a farmer of Lisbon, who still survives him.

Tracy, Family, Massena. Samuel Tracy was born January 30, 1789, in Windham, Conn. He came to Oswego, N. Y., in 1815, and a year later to Massena, where he bought seventy-three acres of land. He then returned to Connecticut and brought his wife and three children, traveling with a span of horses and wagon, which latter was said to be the only one in the town at the time. He was a successful farmer and to his original purchase he added 300 acres. Mr. Tracy married Theda, daughter of Levi and

Lydia Snow of Becket, Mass. She was born December 3, 1788. Their children were: Eunice C., Eliza, Sybel, Diah, Lydia L., Samuel, Kingsley, Daniel, Edward and Flavia C. Daniel was born October 3, 1824, in Massena, was educated at Potsdam and Ogdensburg, and taught school for several years. After this he removed to Boston and entered the wholesale milk trade, remaining there about four years. From there he went to Australia in search of a fortune in the gold fields of the country, remaining eighteen years, and was successful in the mining business but lost the most of his money in other business enterprises. He returned to his native town in 1870. He then engaged in farming on the old homestead, and remained there till his death, June 6, 1892. He was supervisor of Massena in 1880-81, in politics was a Republican, and was deacon of the Congregational church at the time of his death. He married Eleanor, daughter of James and Mary (Doran) Carton of this town. Mrs. Tracy is still living on the old homestead.

Tracey, James D., Canton, was born in Cornwall, Ont., January 29, 1834, and came to Potsdam at the age of sixteen, where he entered a printing office and completed his apprenticeship, after which he went to Canton and for a brief period published the *St. Lawrence Democrat*. He subsequently worked in various printing offices in New York and other States, and was one time foreman of the *Chicago Republican*, now the *Chicago Inter Ocean*. In 1873 he established the *Commercial Advertiser* at Norwood, and in 1877 removed the office to Canton, where he has since conducted it. Charles E. Hall was associated with him from 1873 to 1886. In 1871 Mr. Tracey married Lida Conrad of Berlin, Pa. The father of James D. was James Tracey, also a native of Canada, who married Catharine Smith of Cornwall, Ont., in 1830. Mr. Tracey is a member of the Episcopal church, of which he is also vestryman, and is one of the managers of the St. Lawrence State Hospital located at Point Airy.

Tate, Thomas B., Ogdensburg, was born in England in 1814, and came to this country when three years of age with his father, Robert Tate, C. E. Robert Tate purchased a farm in Madrid, on which he lived some years, although he followed his profession. He afterwards located permanently in Lisbon. Thomas B. received his education in schools of Madrid and Ogdensburg High School, and studied civil engineering with his father. When a young man he bought an interest in an iron mine in Hermon, which he conducted eight years in company with others, manufacturing bar iron. He ran the first line of railroad through Canada, called the St. Lawrence and Lake Huron railroad. He also constructed the Brighton and Marman line in 1854, was chief engineer of the railroad from Potsdam Junction to Potsdam, of the railroad from Tardis Junction to Ogdensburg, and many others. In 1834 he raised a uniformed company of light artillery, of which he was elected captain by the company and commissioned by Gov. W. L. Marey. He was major one year and two years lieutenant-colonel of the 153d N. Y. Regiment, 49th Brigade, 29th Division, Infantry. He was president of the court-martial of the 153d Regiment when only twenty-two years of age. His company was first known as the Grass River Company and was organized May 22, 1834. His commission of lieutenant-colonel is signed by Gov. William H. Seward. Colonel Tate has been twice married, and has two children by his first wife. He is a most profound civil

engineer, a brilliant mathematician, and a gentleman of unbounded energy and perseverance, whose skill, ingenuity and thoroughness will long be remembered in this vicinity, where he has so long lived, esteemed and respected by all.

Thompson, John S., Stockholm, was born in Pittstown, Rensselaer county, May 28, 1821. His father was Anthony Thompson, son of Samnel Thompson. The latter was many years a resident of Dutchess county, but spent his last days in Rensselaer county. His wife was Rebecca Thompson, by whom he had eight children. Anthony Thompson was born in Dutchess county in 1792. He was thrice married, first to Miss Warren, second to Sallie Lampson, born in 1800, died in 1833, by whom he had two children: John S., and Esther, born in 1819. The third wife of Mr. Thompson was Mrs. Bicknell of Stockholm. In 1821 Mr. Thompson came to Stockholm, and settled on a farm now owned by Elisha Bradley. Here he lived eight years, and then took up the farm now owned by subject, where he lived until his death in 1880. Mr. Thompson was early in life a Whig, but afterwards a Republican. He held the office of justice of the peace and assessor a number of years. Esther, daughter of Anthony Thompson, was twice married, first to Philander Sarvin, by whom she had two children; and second to A. H. Andrews, by whom she has one son, Charles. John S. Thompson was reared on a farm, and educated in the common schools and St. Lawrence Academy at Potsdam. He is a general farmer and dairyman, owns 450 acres of land and keeps thirty-five cows. He has been salesman for the Riverside butter factory since its organization. In 1851 Mr. Thompson married Eliza M. Welch, a native of Rensselaer county, born in 1828. She is a daughter of Daniel and Rebecca Welch, he of Vermont and she of Rensselaer county. Mr. Welch died in Rensselaer county, and Mrs. Welch in Stockholm in 1876. They had three children, of whom only Mrs. Thompson survives. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Thompson are: Howard E., who married Gertrude, daughter of J. W. Culver of Bicknellville, is practicing law at White Sulphur Springs, Montana, has one daughter, Jeane. Florence E. married David McCharles and resides at Tustin City, Cal. They have one son, Carl, and a daughter, Edith C., who married James McNaughton, a journalist of Manistique, Mich., and has one son, John E. Mr. Thompson is a Republican, and has been supervisor of the town two years and justice of the peace two terms. He is a member of P. of H. Potsdam Lodge No. 39.

Tallman, William H., Canton, one of the trustees of the First Presbyterian church, was born in Oswegatchie, a son of John E. Tallman, a native of Troy, who settled in this county in 1820. William H. came to Canton in 1876, and settled on the farm where he now lives. His great uncle was Major-General John E. Wool, who ranked next to General Scott in the Rebellion. John E. Tallman married Elizabeth Rosegrant, a native of Herkimer. She was a niece of General Herkimer, also of General Rosegrant. William H. Tallman married Margaret Doran, a native of this county, and daughter of Jacob I. Doran of Morristown. They have nine children: Charles F. is a hardware man. He learned the trade with R. H. Sackrider of this place, then formed a partnership with Spohnenberg & Sterling of Watertown, also with E. F. Tupper. He was for five years of the firm of Tallman & Howe of this place. Jacob I. graduated at the St. Lawrence University and commenced teaching, read

law with Nelson Robinson, then with Beck & Botsford of Plattsburg. William J. was educated at Canton Union School and Eastman's Business College of Poughkeepsie. Frederick T., who was also educated at Canton Union School, is at home. Harriet E. married Carlos Gulley of the firm of Conkey & Gulley. Hannah M. married Merton H. Farmer of Canton. Fanny M. married Frank E. Everett of Potsdam. Ida Elnora is at home. Katie May is attending the St. Lawrence University.

Tait, G. P., Gouverneur, was born in Rossie, March 9, 1839, and has been in the dry goods business since seventeen years of age. In 1858 he came to Gouverneur, and now has one of the largest establishments of the place. In 1864 he married Lucretia Barnes, and they had three children: Mrs. J. O. Sheldon of Gouverneur, Mildred and E. D. Tait, who has been a partner with his father since 1890. His first wife died in 1887, and in 1889 Mr. Tait married Helen Mosher. He is a member of the Presbyterian church, and one of the leading men of Gouverneur. He enlisted in July, 1862, in Co. B. 142d Regiment, N. Y. Vol., was elected first lieutenant and served with the company until he was taken with a severe attack of inflammatory rheumatism which compelled him to resign his commission.

Taitt, James D., Gouverneur, was born in Rossie, August 5, 1848. His father, James Taitt, was a farmer, and James D. worked on the farm until twenty-one years of age. He was then for two years a colporteur for the Presbyterian Church, after which he entered mercantile business in Stanley, and afterward at Spencer, Mass. He also spent some years out west, being located in Cherokee county, Ia., where he was quite active in politics. Two years ago he came to Gouverneur. In 1874 he married Mary E. Bryant, of Paxton, Mass. He is superintendent of the Presbyterian Sunday-school, and an elder in the church. In 1819, John Tait the progenitor of this family, came from Scotland, but the family date their lineage back to one Normand Tait, of the twelfth century.

Timerman, M. W., Hammond, was born in Orleans, Jefferson county, September 14, 1853, and has followed farming most of his life. In 1879 he married Lizzie W. Cooper, of Theresa. Mr. Timerman has always taken an active part in politics on the Democratic side, and May 22, 1893, he was appointed deputy collector and inspector of customs at Oak Point. He is a member of the Foresters and was past chief ranger two years. His father was William H. Timerman, of Jefferson county. The family is of Mohawk Dutch descent.

Thompson, Robert, Waddington, was born at Brockville, Canada, March 8, 1845. His father, John Thompson, was born in Paisley, Scotland, of Irish parents. In 1833 he emigrated to Brockville, Canada, and in 1846 removed to Dundas county, where he spent the remainder of his days. He was by occupation a farmer. He married in Brockville in 1841, Mary Ross, of Highland Scotch parentage, and they had ten sons, nine of whom are now living: John, George, Edward, Sidney and James, farmers in Dundas county, Canada; Hugh, who resides in Princeton, Cal., and David and William, general merchants in Black River Falls, Wis. John Thompson, father of Robert, died in 1881. Our subject was reared on a farm and received a common school education.

Beginning at sixteen years of age as a clerk, he in early life gained a good knowledge of his business. He was at one time clerk for Morris Rosendorff, also Lord & Taylor, of New York. In 1869 he went to California, where he remained one year, afterward coming to Waddington, where he engaged as salesman with the late Robert Dezell, April 1, 1870, and after six months as salesman was admitted as a partner, the firm name being Dezell & Thompson, and continued until the death of Robert Dezell in 1874. At this time Mr. Thompson engaged in business by himself, his trade having grown until he now occupies a two-story building eighty-six feet deep, carrying a stock of about \$20,000. In 1890 he became proprietor of the Clark House, and his reputation for hotel keeping has grown rapidly. A Republican in politics, he has served as village president three years and justice of the peace eleven years, being re-elected in 1893. He has also been notary public for a number of years, and a warm friend of the soldiers, assisting many of them in receiving pensions. Mr. Thompson married Charlotte J. Parlow, daughter of James and Ann Parlow, of Waddington, in September, 1873, and they have two sons, Raymond W., a graduate of Union Free School, of Waddington, class of '93, and Ross H., both of whom assist their father in his business. Mrs. Thompson, died October 18, 1881.

Tuck, Andrew, Lisbon, was born in Lisbon, November 9, 1833. He was educated at the public schools, and has been engaged in farming all his life. In 1865 he married Maria Lynch, and they have five children: Andrew E., Charles H., William F., John B., and Mary Agnes, wife of Mr. Lucy, a lawyer, of Ogdensburg. Mr. Tuck is prominent in Lisbon in every way, was supervisor of the town for years and held a seat in the Assembly in 1885 and '86, and was loan commissioner from 1882 to 1893. His father was John Tuck, a native of Ireland, who came to America in 1832.

Taylor, P. R., Hammond, was born in Granville, Quebec, December 25, 1832. At three weeks of age he came to Hammond. His father was John Taylor, and his mother Helen (Smith) Taylor. July 8, 1858, he married Janet B., daughter of Andrew Shiell, and they have five children: Helen Smith, Henry P., George R., Mary C., and Lotta B. Mr. Taylor was a trustee of the Presbyterian church for twenty-six years.

Usher, Luke, Potsdam, was born in Herkimer county, April 22, 1830, a son of Bloomfield Usher, a manufacturer of Herkimer. Luke was the youngest of nine children, and was educated at Little Falls Academy. His first position was as civil engineer on the enlargement of the Erie canal. In 1851 he came to Potsdam where he became the cashier of the old Frontier Bank and continued as such until in 1866, when that institution was succeeded by the National Bank of Potsdam, and he became its cashier. January, 1890, he was elected president by the board of directors, a position which he now holds. During all this time he has been prominent in forming the policy of the bank and in the general management of its business. He is a manufacturer as well as a banker, being the head of the Potsdam Lumber Company, located at Hewittville, in connection with which he owns large interests in the forest lands of the Adirondacks. He married in 1856, Hannah E. Small of Little Falls, and they have three children: Frank L., superintendent of the lumber company; Mrs. N. R., wife of Lieut. N. R. Usher of the U. S. N.; and Miss Susan S. Usher.

Volans, Thomas, Ogdensburg, was born in May, 1828, in England. His parents came to this country when he was a child four years old, and settled in Oswegatchie. Mr. Volans owns a fine farm of 270 acres, with good buildings thereon. He has been twice married, and had seven children, only two of whom are now living. Mr. Volans attends regularly to all the duties of the farm and all that demands his attention.

Valley, Mab, Potsdam, was born in Montreal, November 7, 1816. The early ancestry of the family were French. Mr. Valley was only a child when his father died and his mother moved from Montreal to Ottawa, where the family lived until he was seventeen years of age. In 1838 he came to New York State, locating for a short time in Madrid, and then settled in Potsdam, where he was employed as a carpenter and joiner. In 1853 he moved to Norwood, where he was employed by B. G. Baldwin on the erection of the first hotel of this village. In 1860 he established a dry goods store, which he conducted two years, when he sold his stock to the Ashleys and conducted a general grocery and provision store. In 1880 the block where Mr. Ashley's store was located was destroyed by fire and he immediately built a two-story brick block which is now leased to other parties for stores and offices. In 1888 Mr. Valley, in partnership with Ira C. Russell, bought the adjoining block, of which he became the sole owner in 1889. In 1888 he was employed to conduct the general store of the manufacturing company, which store he bought in 1891 and conducted until 1893, when he transferred the store to his son, Joseph A. Mr. Valley has been a member of the Masonic fraternity fifteen years, is a member of the Episcopal church of Norwood, has been the treasurer since its establishment, and was the leading one in its founding. Mr. Valley married in 1840, Angeline Barnhardt of Potsdam. Two children are left of this union: Mrs. L. R. Ashley of Norwood and Joseph A. Valley, a merchant of Norwood. Mrs. Valley died in 1855 and he married second, Miss Lucetta Drake of Middlebury, Vt.

Vilas, Erastus, Ogdensburg, was born in Antwerp, Jefferson county, October 13, 1824. His ancestors, originally from England, settled in this country early in the seventeenth century. His father, Nathaniel Vilas, jr., was born in Alstead, N. H., June 19, 1795, and died in Wisconsin, August 19, 1880. Erastus Vilas first married Emma Lake of Sterling, Cayuga county, May 22, 1853, by whom he had two children: Calvin E. and George B. His second wife is Sarah P. Ballard. Mr. Vilas has been for forty-three years engaged in the tanning business, during forty of which he has conducted the business either as owner or as manager. He has served as a member of the board of education, as water commissioner, as superintendent of the poor, and in various other capacities, but of late years his business interests have required his entire attention. He is a Republican in politics. His uncle, Erastus Vilas, built the tannery in 1828. The eldest son, Calvin E., is in Seattle, general manager of the Washington National Loan Association; and George B. has been connected with the Northwestern Railway Company for five years, being now agent at Kenosha, Wis.

Willis, Austin, Parishville, was born in Lyme, N. H., in 1808, and at the age of twelve came with his parents to Parishville, where he married Emily Brown, daughter of Varnum Brown of this town. Mr. and Mrs. Willis had seven children, three of whom reached maturity. Mr. Willis was a farmer, and a Republican in politics, having been

superior justice of the peace, etc. He was also captain of militia and deacon in the church twenty years. Mrs. Willis died in April, 1849, and Mr. Willis married, second, Mrs. Ann (Ford) Christy, whose first husband was Nathan Christy, who came from Vermont to Parishville in 1825, and took up the farm now owned by Emma J. Willis, where he died. He was a Republican and twice supervisor of his town. He was born October 1, 1797, and died February 29, 1852. His parents were Asa and Sally Christy, early settlers of Vermont, where Mr. Christy died January 5, 1848, and his wife July 17, 1850. Austin Willis died May 15, 1861, and his wife September 9, 1889.

Wilson, Myron, Potsdam, was born on a farm in Potsdam, February 16, 1826. Reuben, father of Myron, was a native of Vermont, born in Colchester in May, 1786. He served in the war of 1812, and was wounded at Lundy's Lane. At the close of the war he came to St. Lawrence county and located. In 1835 he moved into the town of Pierrepont, where he spent the balance of his days. He died June 8, 1842. The mother of our subject, Roxanna Church, was also a native of Vermont, born in Dorset, February 22, 1790. She died January 4, 1874. Myron is the only one living of eight children. He was educated in the common schools and lived on his parents' farm until he reached his majority. He took up farming, the first farm was one of one hundred acres in the town of Pierrepont, where he made his home until 1880, and that year came to Potsdam. Retaining the one in Pierrepont he also bought one hundred and nine acres on which he has erected a beautiful residence and conducts a dairy farm. Mr. Wilson is one of the representative farmers of this town and one of the early settlers of the county. He is a staunch Democrat. He married in 1852, Malvina D., daughter of Frederick R. and Betsey (Potter) Pierce, of Paris, Oneida county, and they have two living children: Archie L., a graduate of Rochester Business University, now conducting his father's farm. He married December 21, 1892, Edith M., daughter of Norman L. Benson, of Potsdam; and Reuben C., now employed as a book and time keeper in mines in Colorado. He graduated at the Eastman Business College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., in March, 1887.

Williams, Isaac B., Potsdam, was born in Massena, April 19, 1849, a son of James, a native of Canada. Isaac was the second son of seven children, and was only one year old when his parents returned to Canada, where he was reared until he was thirteen, when he went to the west, remaining two years, and after his return located in Potsdam (in 1866.) His first occupation here was in Swan's livery, where he spent about eighteen years. In 1884, after the death of Mr. Swan, Mr. Williams bought part of the stock and engaged in the business for himself, and has ever since conducted the Albion House livery. He has twenty-seven horses and carriages, also hacks, sleighs and everything needed in the conducting of a first-class livery. He is a Mason of both Blue Lodge and Lodge of Perfection. Mr. Williams married in 1875, Nellie Halligan, of Potsdam, and they have a beautiful residence on Main street.

Weed, William W., Potsdam, was born in the town of Leray, Jefferson county, June 21, 1824. His father, Seneca, was born in Saratoga county in 1797. He was quite a politician, but never held other than town offices. He lived to be ninety-one years of

age, and died in Greenfield, Saratoga county. The mother of our subject, Catherine Proctor Drake, was born in Saratoga county in 1794. Our subject was educated in Glens Falls Academy, and when sixteen began teaching, spending four years at this. He then went into a dry goods store where he sold goods. In 1864 he engaged in the lumber business at Glens Falls. In 1886 he came to Potsdam, where he has ever since been engaged in the lumber business, and in 1889 established the Racquette Valley stock farm. He married in 1849, Anner D., daughter of Augustus Sherman, of Glens Falls, and they have three sons and a daughter. Mrs. Weed died March 28, 1889.

Williams, William G., Potsdam, was born in Lancaster, Canada, December 5, 1850. James, father of our subject, is a native of St. Lawrence county, having always followed farming, and is still living in Lancaster, now about seventy-six years of age. Our subject was only about fifteen years of age when he came to Potsdam, and for six years worked for George E. Swan, and was four years with W. W. Morgan, stock dealer in Potsdam. He then went to Connecticut, following various employments, until 1877, when he returned to Potsdam. In 1878 he established a livery business, which he conducted six years. He was four years stock dealing, and in 1888 bought the Empire Exchange Hotel in Colton, which he conducted three years, sold it, and bought the Parrishville Hotel, which he owned but a year when he exchanged it for the livery business he now conducts. His stable contains about eighteen horses and carriages, hacks, hearse, sleighs, and all things that go to make a first-class livery stable. He married in 1880, Charlotte Charters, of Potsdam, and they have two children, Margaret and Marion.

Westurn, Thomas, Stockholm, was born in Stockholm, on the farm he now owns, March 10, 1839. His father, Freeman, was a son of James Westurn, the latter born in Devonshire, England, March 30, 1760, and died January 25, 1834, aged seventy-four. He served seven years in the wars in the old country, and seven in the Revolutionary war. He was a weaver, and married Ann Hayford, a native of Pembroke, Mass., born June 3, 1760, who died January 4, 1839, aged seventy-nine. They had four sons and three daughters. Freeman Westurn was born in Orwell, Vt., November 25, 1795, and came to Stockholm with his parents in 1824. His wife was Omira Rowley, born January 6, 1829, and they had eight sons and three daughters, all born on the farm now occupied by our subject. Five sons were in the late war, and two died in the service. Mr. Westurn died March 29, 1874. Thomas Westurn was educated in the common schools, and is a farmer. His wife holds the deed of their farm of two hundred and eighty acres of land, and they keep twenty-four cows, fourteen horses and twelve sheep and a flock of one hundred fowls. January 9, 1862, he married Martha M. Eastman, a native of Parishville, and a daughter of Samuel Eastman. The latter was born November 6, 1796, a son of Samuel Eastman. Samuel, jr., married Phoebe Orvis, born October 21, 1801, and they had five sons and six daughters. Mr. Eastman died July 22, 1869, and his wife September 21, 1868. Mr. Westurn and wife have had three children: Henry E., aged twenty-two; Mary E., who died July 25, 1876, and M. Alice, aged fourteen. He is a Republican, and a member of Amber Lodge, No. 395, F. & A. M., and P. of H., Depot Lodge, No. 538, of Stockholm. His wife and son are

also members of the latter. Mrs. Westurn is a member of the Baptist church at Parishville, and with Henry and Alice is also a member of P. of I. Henry Westurn is a member of I. O. O. F., Winthrop Lodge.

Whitney, D. J., Gouverneur, one of five children of Nathan E. and Esther (Stephenson) Whitney, was born in the town of Canton, February 15, 1848. In 1859 the family moved to Ogdensburg and he was educated in the Ogdensburg Academy. In October, 1863, he enlisted in the 24th N. Y. Cavalry, serving until the close of the war. He was in the engagements of Tolopotomy and Bethesda Church, was wounded at Cold Harbor, was at Poplar Springs Church, where he was wounded and lay three months in the hospital, was at the battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, assault on Petersburg and was taken prisoner at Five Forks, March 31, 1865, by General Lee's army. The regiment lost 672 men in eleven months, 117 of whom were killed in action. After the close of the war he went into business with his father, in marble cutting, etc., until the death of his father in 1868. In 1871 he was engaged as foreman of stone cutters on the Capitol at Albany. In the spring of 1876 Mr. Whitney, his brother, T. J., and Mr. Honeycomb, operated a quarry in Gouverneur, he continuing in that business to the present time in the town, with the exception of one and one-half years spent in developing quarries in Canada. In 1889 he took the management of the Gouverneur quarry, which position he now occupies. This company produces monumental stock principally and is the leading producer of the section in that direction. Mr. Whitney married December 2, 1866, Augusta D. Ayres, daughter of Ebenezer and Laura (Smith) Ayres, early settlers of Gouverneur. They have four children: De Witt C., Bertha A., Everett A. and Mildred E. Mr. Whitney is a Knight Templar and a thirty-second degree Mason.

Wilson, Loren H., Canton, sheriff of St. Lawrence county, was born in De Peyster, March 15, 1844, and was elected sheriff in 1891. He married Sarna, daughter of John S. Snyder, for many years supervisor of the town of Macomb. He was also school superintendent of that town for a number of years. Loren H. Wilson is a son of Loren Wilson, who died September 17, 1880, and his wife, Polly (Austin) Wilson, died April 24, 1880. They had nine children, of whom Loren H. was the seventh. Loren H. Wilson enlisted in 1862 in Company C, 106th Regiment, N. Y. Vol., and served until discharged in 1865, at the close of the war. He has three living children: Laura K., Lou and Loren Leslie Wilson.

Walling, Col. William H., Potsdam, was born in Hartford, Washington county, September 3, 1830, and was the only son of Joshua and Mary Walling. The former was born in 1796 and died in 1842. The latter was born in 1799 and died in 1835. To them were born one son and four daughters. Joshua married for his second wife, Eveline Atwood, who died in 1835, leaving one daughter. For a third wife he married Elmira Inglesbee, who had one daughter. In the year 1834 Joshua moved his family and settled in the town of Gouverneur. Four of his sisters are now living: Mrs. W. W. Gillett of Glens Falls, Misses Meriba and Elizabeth of Gouverneur, and Mrs. Mary E. Jameson of Alton, Ill. The latter has been for fifteen years a missionary to Burmah. William H. received his education in the district schools and Gouverneur Wesleyan

Seminary. In the spring of 1855 he went to Wisconsin and in the following year to Hastings, Minn., and was there appointed deputy county surveyor of Dakota county, which office he held until he left the State in 1859. Late in the fall of that year he went to St. Louis and engaged in the produce business, and not meeting with very good success he went to Belleville, Ill., and there received the appointment of deputy county surveyor of St. Clair county. This office he held at the breaking out of the Rebellion. The day before the rebels opened fire on Sumter he started for his old home in New York. On his arrival in Gouverneur the war excitement was at fever heat. A meeting of citizens was called and enlistments made. Gen. A. M. Barney and Colonel Walling were the first to enlist. Active measures were taken by George Parker, A. M. Barney, R. P. Willson and W. H. Walling to raise a company. At the formation of the company the first three were selected for commissioned officers and the latter for orderly sergeant. This company became later Co. D of the 16th Regiment, N. Y. Volunteers. Sergeant Walling was promoted to second lieutenant September 10, 1861, and first lieutenant June 26, 1862. Nearly the whole of the last year of service he was in command of Co. D. Captain Parker was on the staff of General Sedgwick, Lieutenant Barney was promoted captain of Co. E, and Lieutenant Willson was captain on the staff of General Bartlett. The regiment served in all the battles of McClellan's Peninsular campaign, Bull Run, South Mountain, Antietam, first and second Fredericksburg, and after its two years' service was mustered out and disbanded at Albany, June, 1863. On reaching Gouverneur Lieutenant Walling found a letter from General Curtis, then colonel in command of the 142d Regiment, N. Y. Vol., soliciting him to accept a commission as first lieutenant in Co. G of his regiment. On account of wounds received at Salem Church, he was prevented from joining the army again until the last of August. In December, 1864, he received a captain's commission and was assigned to Co. C. In the assault on Fort Gilmer, Va., known as the battle of Chapin's Farm, he was severely wounded by a rebel bullet passing through his right lung, and it came near terminating his life on that bloody field. General Grant in his final report of the war refers to this assault on Fort Gilmer by the division of General Foster as "gallant," but "unsuccessful." Nearly all of the line officers of the 142d were wounded and Lieutenant-Colonel Barney was the senior officer in command of the brigade. General Dagget, its commander, was among the wounded. In December of that year, Captain Walling had so far recovered from his wounds that he joined his regiment just as the troops under General Terry were embarking at Bermuda Hundred, Va., on the first expedition to Fort Fisher, N. C. The 142d Regiment was among the first to disembark and Co. G was immediately sent forward as skirmishers with the remaining companies as its support. When the skirmish line was about 150 yards from the fort, the rebel flag floating over Stephen's battery had its staff cut off by a shot from the navy. Captain Walling passed through a hole in the stockade went upon the parapet of the fort and captured the rebel flag. For this act of gallantry President Johnson brevetted him major and lieutenant-colonel. At the taking of the fort he had received his commission as captain and had been assigned to Co. C. In March, 1892, he received the following communication:

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY, March 28, 1892.

Colonel Wm. H. Walling, Late 142d Regiment, New York Vols.

SIR: It is the honor to inform you that I have this day forwarded to you by registered mail a Medal of Honor awarded you by the Secretary of War for gallantry in action at Fort Fisher, North Carolina, December, 25 1864, in accordance with the Act of Congress approved March 3, 1863, providing for the presentation of Medals of Honor to such officers, non-commissioned officers and privates as have most distinguished themselves in action.

Very Respectfully,

F. E. AINSWORTH,

Major and Surgeon, U. S. Army.

The regiment was mustered out at Raleigh, N. C., June 7, 1865, and was disbanded at Ogdensburg. July 3, 1865, he returned to Gouverneur and for the next five years he was engaged in the clothing trade with James Brodie. In the winter of 1867-68 he was inspector of customs under Gen. N. M. Curtis at Ogdensburg, and in 1868-70 he was assistant assessor in the internal revenue service. In November, 1870, he was elected sheriff of St. Lawrence county. At the expiration of his term of office, in 1874, he moved to the village of Potsdam, where he has since been engaged in conducting the hardware trade, carrying a general line of hardware and builder's materials. Mr. Walling is a trustee of school district No. 8, a member of the Baptist church, and one of its trustees. He has served two terms on the board of village trustees, six years on the board of water commissioners, and is now chairman of the board. Colonel Walling married, May 20, 1868, Sarah M., daughter of the late Abram Thompson of Gouverneur, and they have four children: William W., Julia T., Mary Louise and Ruth E. The three oldest are graduates of the Potsdam Normal and Training School.

Waldron, T. F., Ogdensburg, was born in Belleville, Ont., April 23, 1872. He received his education in the schools of that town and in Ogdensburg, to which city his mother removed when he was about twelve years of age. She purchased the New York Hotel, and Mr. Waldron has supervised all details and virtually conducted the house for some years. His mother, Mrs. Joseph Martin, lives in this hotel. Her husband is a prominent horse dealer and at their stables may be seen some of the finest breeds of Kentucky stock.

Wright, Melville S., Oswegatchie, the only son of Rev. Benjamin S. Wright, was born in Oswegatchie, March 17, 1836. He was educated at Lowville Academy, and at sixteen years of age went to live on a farm situated six miles above Ogdensburg, on the banks of the St. Lawrence river, the purchase of his great-grandfather, Samuel Wright, A. D. 1815. He was married to Mary Duy, January 4, 1855, and they have a son and daughter: Levings L., and Florence. Mr. Wright's ancestors were famous people in the olden days in this part of the country, being closely connected to Governor Silas Wright.

Whitney, A. S., Gouverneur, one of the four sons of Nathan E., and Esther (Stephenson) Whitney, was born in the town of Morley, May 13, 1854. The family moved to Ogdensburg when he was five years of age, where he lived until the spring of 1867. When fifteen years of age he entered the employ of the Central Railroad at Albany, where he remained for one year. He then returned to Gouverneur, and

learned the trade of marble cutter. He was for several years in the employ^{*} of D. J. & T. J. Whitney, and in 1877 bought the business and continued it until January, 1889, when he sold out and went into the coal business, in which he is now engaged doing a large business. He married December 28, 1870, Ella McKean, of Gouverneur, daughter of William and Mary (Hudson) McKean, whose ancestors were among the first settlers here. They have two children: Clara (Mrs. W. P. Legate, of Gouverneur) and Nathan W.

Stewart, Wiley, Pierrepont, was born in Russell, November 7, 1828, a son of Russell Stewart, a native of Blandford, Hampden county, Mass., born in 1793. His wife was Sophia Bruce, a native of Washington county, born November 17, 1791, by whom he had ten children. They came to Russell in 1817 and settled on a farm, where they lived until 1839, then came to Edwards, this county, where Mr. Stewart died in 1880, (May 1) and his wife, November 1, 1877. He served in the war of 1812. Wiley Stewart has always been engaged in agriculture, and owns at present one hundred and thirty seven acres which is devoted to general farming and dairying, with ten cows and young stock. January 5, 1863, Mr. Stewart married Mary Sabin, a native of Vermont, born March 22, 1833, and a daughter of Dexter and Hannah (Liscomb) Sabin, natives of Vermont, both born in 1800, who came to Pierrepont in 1839, and settled on a farm near where Mr. Stewart resides, and there lived and died; he in 1876, July 31, and she in 1882. They had six children. To Mr. Stewart and wife was born one son, Elmer A., born September 30, 1863. He was reared on a farm and educated in the common schools. He has always resided at home, and engaged in farming. He is a Republican in politics and attends the Episcopal church, of Colton. Wiley Stewart is Republican in politics, and has been since the organization of the party. He and wife are members of the Free Will Baptist church. W. A. Stewart, a brother of our subject, came to Pierrepont in 1848, and has here since resided. He has been twice married, first to Eunice Hosmer, who died April 31, 1876, aged fifty-nine years. His second wife was Sarah Oglesby, who died October 11, 1889, aged fifty-four years.

Crampton, L., Pierrepont, was born in Pierrepont, March 7, 1825, one of seven children of Andrew A., and Lucy (Leonard) Crampton, the former a native of Pittsford, Vt., born October 13, 1795. His wife died in 1835, and he married second Calista Tupper. Mr. Crampton came to Pierrepont in 1815, and was appointed to two offices when the town was organized in 1818. He subsequently held all the town offices, being postmaster seventeen years and magistrate twenty-five years. He died September 16, 1866, and his wife died in 1867. L. Crampton was reared on a farm and educated in the common schools. In 1846 he married Sallie Brown, of Parishville, who died in 1849, and in 1850 he married Amanda Chamberlain, by whom he had four children: Marion, M. Minnie, Guy A., and Fritz B., who died aged nineteen. Mr. Crampton has always been a Republican, and was assessor nine years, supervisor two years and has been justice of the peace one year. He and his wife attend the M. E. Church. The parents of Mrs. Crampton were Anson and Betsey (McKnight) Chamberlain, who were among the early settlers of Parishville. They had seven children. Mr. Chamberlain died in 1851 and his wife in 1890. Moses Leonard, the maternal grandfather of our subject, was a native of Springfield, Mass.

Whitney, Milton A., Madrid, was born in Madrid, June 30, 1845. The earliest ancestor recorded of this family is the great-grandfather of our subject, Daniel, who was a resident of Shrewsbury, Mass. He married Catherine Stone of Oxford, Mass., and they had seven sons: Jonah, John, Daniel, Luther, Isaac, William and Orange; and two daughters. Jonah, the oldest son, was born in Old Shrewsbury, Mass., September 3, 1772. He married in 1802, Sarah Wilder of Wilmington, Vt., and came to St Lawrence county in 1808, where his father had settled about three years previous. Daniel Whitney died December 29, 1809, at Madrid, aged sixty-five years. Catherine, his wife, died May 10, 1817, aged sixty-five years. Jonah Whitney was the father of seven children: Harriet, married Lyman Moss in December, 1822, and died in 1830; Elisha, died in July, 1879; Olive, married Leonard Doran in 1823, and died in July, 1860; Phoebe, married Valentine Simons in 1836, and died in February, 1883; Orris, died March 6, 1876; Mary Ann, married Denison G. Wilmarth in 1839, and died April 19, 1889; Daniel, the fifth child and father of our subject, was born at Madrid, May 10, 1811. He was a farmer in early life, and was afterward in a hotel and later in trade. He was a staunch Democrat, held many offices of trust in his town, and was a man who commanded the respect of his townspeople. He was regarded as one of the leading men of this place. He was an earnest supporter of the Universalist church and his death occurred September 6, 1876, a severe loss to the community. He married January 11, 1844, Louisa M., daughter of Abner Hall of Potsdam, and they had three children: George A., died August 11, 1866, aged nineteen years; Abner D., is a manufacturer and farmer of Madrid; and the oldest son is our subject. Mrs. Whitney is still living in her seventy-third year. Milton A. has always made his home in this town and has devoted himself to the management of the farms, of which he and his brother are the owners of 600 acres and large village property. For the last ten years he has been an active member of the Methodist church and is one of the trustees. He married in 1870, Emiline Currier of Madrid, who died October 20, 1875, and left one child, Emiline L., a student of Potsdam State Normal School. Mr. Whitney again married, January 15, 1880, Ida M., daughter of Elizah M. Stearns of Madrid, and they have one daughter, Mabel Caroline.

Whitney, Abner D., Madrid, was born in Madrid, March 2, 1842, received his education in the common schools, and has always been a resident of this town. His early life was spent on a farm, and on March 20, 1893, he became interested in the Madrid Woolen Mills, of which he is the president and manager, a stock company having been formed in 1893, for the purpose of increasing the manufacture of cloth and converting the product into clothing. The board of directors is composed of A. D. Whitney, president and treasurer; Dr. E. C. Walsh, vice-president; F. C. Merriman, secretary; with M. A. Whitney, R. N. Walsh, and D. D. Bryson, foreman of the mill. Mr. Whitney is also president of the Madrid branch of the Genesee Building and Loan Association. He is held in esteem by his townsmen, as was his father before him, and has been honored by many local offices. He has been assessor three years, and is now a member of the board of education. Mr. Whitney married, January 31, 1877, Lucy M. Robinson of this town, and they have one child, Florence M., a student at Madrid School.

Worden, H. E., Brier Hill, was born on the farm where he now resides, August 3, 1848. He received a liberal education and taught school six years before taking up farming. He is also engaged in the coal and wood business at Morristown. Mr. Worden married Florida, daughter of Ethan R. Hammond, June 22, 1875, and they have one daughter, Lula B. Mr. Worden's father was Nathaniel, and his mother Anna (Fraser) Worden, who still survives him.

Williamson, William C., Hammond, was born in Hammond, December 17, 1847, and he has lived in the town all his life. He is an intelligent farmer, highly respected by all. He married, April 9, 1878, Jennette A., daughter of Robert Wilson of Hammond, who died September 19, 1881. He married, second, June 24, 1891, Ruth E., daughter of Andrus Hicks of Hammond. The father of William C. was Thomas Williamson, a native of England, and his mother was Jane B. Tyler of Hammond.

Welch, David M., Hammond, was born in Hammond, November 12, 1844, and he is one of the leading farmers of that town. In January, 1872, he married Alice Zoller of Hammond, daughter of Jeremiah Zoller. They have four children: Lucy, Bertha, Ruby and Newell. Mr. Welch's father was Robert Welch, a native of England, who came to America in infancy. His mother was Mary (Moore) Welch, a native of Scotland,

Wilson, George E., Morristown, was born in Morristown, January 2, 1851. He was engaged in business in the village for fifteen years and in 1886 gave up mercantile lines for farming, which he has successfully pursued. In 1876 he married Frances A. Brooks, daughter of the late John Brooks. His father, Hercules W. Wilson, was the first white male child born in the town of Morristown, being born October 22, 1818.

West, Harvey C., Madrid, was born in Washtenaw county, Mich., January 16, 1834. His father, Samuel J., was a native of Clinton county, born in 1804, and was thirty years of age when he went west, locating in Michigan, where he followed farming until his death in 1835. His wife, Nancy Chaffin, was a native of New Hampshire, born in 1804, and they had four children: James M., died in Clinton county at nineteen years of age; Hiram J. and Horace T., died in boyhood; and Harvey C. The mother of our subject died in 1879. Harvey being only an infant when his father died, his mother married again, and a year and a half later returned to Clinton county. He was educated in the common schools and a select school in Peru, Clinton county. His first occupation was farming. In the spring of 1857 he moved into St. Lawrence county, locating on a farm in the town of Lawrence, where he remained three years, and in the spring of 1860 bought a farm of 150 acres, where he has ever since made his home. Since coming here Mr. West has made many valuable improvements and has reclaimed a portion of the land. He conducts it as a dairy farm with twenty-three head of Durham and Holstein cattle. He is a firm supporter of the Democratic party and has been delegate to numerous State and county conventions. For five years he held the office of commissioner of highways. He is a member of Silas Wright Grange of Canton. Mr. West married in 1866, Sarah A., daughter of Peter White, a farmer of Potsdam, and they have two children: Anna L., a graduate of Canton University; and James Arthur, who is a graduate of Madrid School, now assisting his father on the farm.

Watt, George T., Ogdensburg, was born in Toronto, Ontario, February 7, 1845. His father died when he was but a child, and his mother removed from Brockville to Ogdensburg, where George T. received his education. Upon the breaking out of war he enlisted in the 11th U. S. Regulars, under Lieutenant Greeley, and served three years. He was taken prisoner at the battle of Cold Harbor, and was confined in Andersonville, Milne and Savannah prisons for a period of six months. Mr. Watt received his discharge at Richmond, immediately after the surrender of Lee. He then returned to Ogdensburg and attended Bryant & Stratton's Business College, after which he went west, remaining in St. Louis, Mo., some time. In 1867 he returned to Ogdensburg and engaged in the meat business on State street. He sold this business after two years and went to Dakota on a prospecting tour. Returning, he again opened a meat business on Ford street, which he gradually merged into a grocery, and which he has successfully conducted for the past sixteen years. Mr. Watt also conducted a drug business in connection with his grocery for many years, which department he lately sold, substituting crockery. During his identification with the drug business, he became proprietor of a few celebrated staple medicines, among which we mention Watt's Extracts, Horehound and Tar Remedy, Headache and Liver Pills, plasters and other articles which are in demand throughout the State. He is an influential member of the G. A. R., the Methodist church and the board of education, besides being a Mason. He married in 1872, Libbie Green, and they have had eight children, four of whom are living.*

Zellar, Henry F., Hammond, was born in the town of Springfield, Otsego county, November 23, 1823; at the age of nine years moved with his father's family to the town of Pamela, Jefferson county, and lived there five years; and moved from there to Hammond, arriving on March 17, 1837, and has since been a resident here. He has always been a farmer. February 22, 1849, he married Charlotte, daughter of Ebenezer N. Demick, who died April 28, 1884. H. F. Zellar's father was Henry Zoller of Minden, Montgomery county, and his mother was Nancy Fralick of the same place, both of German descent. H. F. Zellar has been a justice of the peace for twelve years, and overseer of the poor for two years. He has been a Republican since 1857, has been active in politics, and steadfast to the principles laid down by his party, believing them to be for the best interests of the country. He has voted at every general election to date.

Young, W. H., Ogdensburg, is a native of Steuben county, where he was born January 19, 1821. He started business in Ogdensburg in 1851, next door to his present stand on Ford street, and ever since that period has remained in close proximity to the old stand. In 1852 he was burned out, and ten days thereafter was doing business in a shanty improvised for the occasion. Mr. W. H. Young represented the third ward of Ogdensburg for some time as alderman. He married in 1852, Miss Bacon, of this city, and has had four children, one of whom, C. F. Young, the junior member of the firm, was born in Ogdensburg, July 13, 1856. He received his education in the schools here and eventually graduated from the Hungerford Collegiate Institute. Some time after leaving school he represented for eight years a prominent clothing firm on the road, and five years ago returned to Ogdensburg, and in connection with his father inaugurated the present firm. C. F. Young married Miss J. Durfee, and they have a

son and a daughter. Mr Young is a prominent Odd Fellow, having passed through all the degrees from past grand. He was one of the charter members of Elijah White lodge. This firm is among our representative establishments, and its members are much respected and esteemed by all.

Vilas, Alden, Ogdensburg, was born July 13, 1806, in Derby, Orleans county. Vt., and came to Ogdensburg early in 1822, travelling most of the way from the head of Lake Memphramagog, to the foot, on the ice, and thence made his way from Derby, Vt., to Montreal on foot through the wilderness, when the route was followed by blazed trees. From that city he made his way slowly on through Prescott, Ontario, and crossed the St. Lawrence river to Ogdensburg, where he had a cousin who was engaged in the tanning business, with whom he remained in an important capacity until 1831. He became a partner for three years in 1844, and then purchased the entire interests of the concern and conducted it most successfully the following ten years, at the expiration of which time he centered all his interests in his present boot and shoe business on Ford street, which he had been conducting along with his tanning business. In 1837 he married Ella Baldwin, by whom he had six daughters and four sons; one daughter being deceased. His daughters are Mrs. Dr. Southwick, Mrs. J. C. Sprague, of Ogdensburg; Mrs. M. Halcomb, of New York City, and one daughter unmarried. During his long and eventful career in this city Mr. Vilas has always been found strictly conscientious and rigidly upright in all business transactions. He has been the friend of all good and proper measures tending to the prosperity of Ogdensburg, and has, through his kindly, genial and cheerful nature, made a host of friends, many dating back to his earlier days, as well as among the younger generation. He is one of the pioneers of the city, still hale and hearty and attends strictly to business.

Nyhan, Rev. William B., Brasher, pastor of St. Patrick's Church, Brasher Falls, was born in Cork, Ireland, September 22, 1846, and came to America when two years old. His family resided in Syracuse, where his education began. In Niagara College he made his classics and philosophy, studied theology in St. Joseph's Provincial Seminary, Troy, was ordained to the priesthood in October of 1869, by Rt. Rev. Bishop Conroy and appointed to the curacy of St. John's church, Albany. His first parish was Lowville, Lewis county, where he remained for fourteen years, and which he left to take charge of his present mission. Since his arrival in Brasher a large and flourishing parochial school has been established by the "Sisters of Mercy," a new pastoral residence has been erected and various repairs have been made on the church property. During his administration Rev. Father Nyhan has removed the entire debt of the parish.

McMillan, Angus, Hermon, was born in Cornwall, Ontario, August 3, 1842. He began to learn the harness trade at the age of fifteen and at eighteen went to Canton, where he remained a year. He then spent a short time in Gouverneur, and after working about a year in Waddington, he came to this town. In 1866 he went to Russell, where he carried on his business till 1882, then returned here, and has since conducted his harness business. He is town clerk at the present time. January 5, 1862, Mr. McMillan married Rua R. Hill and they have three sons: Edson, William and

Pliny. Our subject's father, Alexander McMillan, was a Scotchman, and his mother was Elizabeth Crites, of Mohawk Dutch descent.

The Richardson Family, Brasher Falls. This family is descended from English stock, and the members thereof trace their lineage back to 1600, from Nicholas Richardson, of Durham county, who was granted arms by the king in 1615, and it is believed that one of his sons came to America about 1630. Lemuel Richardson, son of Thomas, was born in Woburn, Mass., July 31, 1734, and was the great-grandfather of David, of Brasher Falls. He died at the age of eighty-seven years. David, his third son, was born in Sutton, Mass., July 25, 1766, and was a farmer at Alstead, N. H., and later at Barre, Vt., where he died April 26, 1845. In 1788 he married Rhoda Gale, of Alstead, by whom he had these children: Rhoda, David, Rhoda 2d, Roxanna, Mary, Lemuel, Susan, Polly O., and one who died in infancy. The third child, David, was born at Alstead, N. H., May 7, 1792, and was a soldier in the war of 1812. He married, September 30, 1819, Hortensia Richards, of his native town. In 1823, he came from Barre, Vt., to St. Lawrence county and settled in Brasher, then a dense wilderness. He was a prominent and influential man in his town, and a man of great industry and perseverance. He died August 9, 1866, aged seventy-four. He had twelve children, the fourth of whom, David Nathaniel, was born on the homestead where he now lives, August 2, 1831. December 27, 1859, he married Harriet Burget, who died March 8, 1874. Their three children were: Frank, born December 8, 1860; W. Warren, born June 24, 1863, and Anna B., born September 27, 1869. Mr. Richardson married second, March 17, 1875, Sarah Capell. He is a Republican, and has been overseer of the poor nine years, and attends the Presbyterian church. Among his ancestors have been many noted men, both in England and America.

Colton, Carlos, Pierrepoint, was born in Hanover, N. H., April 5, 1834. His father was Zebina, a native of Johnson, Vt., born March 27, 1802. He married Lois Buck, by whom he had three children, two of whom survive. In 1838 Mr. Colton and wife came to Parishville, and in 1840 to this town, Pierrepoint, where he located on the farm now owned by our subject. Here he died November 6, 1855, and his wife May 1, 1859. Carlos was educated in the common schools and St. Lawrence Academy, graduating from the Albany Normal School in 1857. He followed teaching for a number of years, but his principal occupation has been farming, and he now owns two hundred acres, keeping twenty cows. Mr. Colton has been twice married, his first wife being Hannah Smith, a native of Vermont, who died February 22, 1890. In 1892 he married Ella H. Leach, a native of Hopkinton, and daughter of David and Mary Leach, of Hopkinton. Mr. Colton is a Prohibitionist in politics. Carlos was a mere child when he came to this town and has witnessed over half a century of its growth and prosperity: has seen the forests cleared away and the rude dwellings of the early settlers removed and more elegant ones erected in their places; has seen those sturdy pioneers and their companions carried to their last resting places in the rural cemeteries, and how appropriate that their descendants who enjoy happy homes and till fertile fields, the result of their self denial, privations and toil, should pay a tribute of respect to their memory:

He has plowed his last furrow
 She has spun her last skein;
 No sound shall awake them to labor again.
 But happiness springeth wherever they trod;
 How noble their mission, how great their reward.

For whose deeds are more worthy to be rewarded in history, or whose simple virtues better fitted to enrich the poet's verse, than those of the noble pioneer and his wife?

Potter, Henry, Colton, was born in Essex county, July 13, 1847. His father was Philip Potter, a native of Pultney, Vt., born December 18, 1813. The mother of Philip died when he was young and he was obliged to make his own way in life. He worked on the canal when young and afterwards ran a saw mill. In 1848 he came to Colton, and here for many years he owned a gristmill, also dealing in lumber and real estate. He was a Democrat and a member of High Falls Lodge No. 428, F. & A. M. His wife was Miranda Squires of Essex county, by whom he had two sons. Mr. Potter died September 12, 1887, and his widow resides in Colton at the age of seventy-five years. Henry Potter was reared and educated in the village of Colton, and engaged in the lumber business until 1892. In that year the Racquette River Pulp Company was organized, consisting of Charles Clark of Rochester, Charles Fuller and Fred H. Hall of Gouverneur, Simeon Austin of Fowler, James Speard of Canton and Henry Potter. They occupy the building originally built for a chair factory, and employ about twenty hands, with A. Searcey as manager. July 2, 1884, Mr. Potter married Hattie, daughter of Edmund and Harriet Sanborn of Colton. Mr. Potter is a Democrat, and he and wife attend the Episcopal church.

Harvey, Orson, Colton, was born in Canton, October 15, 1822, a son of Jonathan and Polly (Kingsbury) Harvey, the former a native of New Hampshire, born in 1788, and the latter of Connecticut. They early came to Canton and here Mr. Harvey died in 1832, and his wife in 1842. They had six children who grew to maturity. The father of Mrs. Harvey was Thomas Kingsbury, a soldier in the Revolution. Orson Harvey was reared on a farm and educated in the common schools. At the age of fifteen he went to work in a woolen factory and has been engaged most of his life in the manufacture of woolen goods, first at Norfolk and then at Potsdam. He is now engaged in wool carding at Colton. He was burned out in 1871, when the firm was known as Butler, Beckwith & Harvey. Since this Mr. Harvey has been engaged in business alone. He has been three times married, first in 1847 to Phœbe Spink, by whom he had two children: Henrietta and Phœbe. He married, second, Lavona Copeland of Potsdam, by whom he had two children: Arvilla J. and Ellen V. His third wife was Mary A. Ellis, widow of George Ellis of Potsdam, who died in 1864. He left three children: Kate E., wife of Daniel J. Avery, one of the leading lawyers of Chicago, also president of the Northwestern Masonic Aid of that city. Mr. and Mrs. Avery have had four children: Louise, who died aged twelve years, Mary M., Kate L. and Daniel E. The second child of Mr. and Mrs. Ellis is Mary L., wife of Dr. J. E. Colburn, eye and ear specialist of Chicago, who has three sons: George A., Avery and Joe

Elliot. The third child is George A. Ellis of New York city, who has one daughter, Grace Ellis. Mrs. Harvey is a daughter of Jonathan Swift, son of Thomas Swift, and brother of the late Thomas Swift of Potsdam. Mrs. Harvey's father died in 1842 and her mother in 1881. Mr. Harvey is an ardent Republican and has served as deputy sheriff nine years, constable seven years and overseer of the poor three years.

Hawley, Morris B., Colton, was born in Colton, September 12, 1845. His father, Silas, was a native of Vermont, who went to Washington county with his parents, and was there reared and educated. He married Henrietta Morris, a native of Hampton, N. Y., born in 1812, by whom he had four children, of whom Morris B. is the only one living. Silas and family came to Colton in the year 1832, where he followed his trade of blacksmith, taking an active interest in politics, and holding several town offices. He was also land agent for A. B. James of Ogdensburg. He was one of the charter members and also the first master of High Falls Lodge No. 428, F. & A. M. He died in Colton, October 15, 1877, and his widow now lives with Morris B. The latter was reared in Colton and educated in the common schools and Canton University. When nineteen years old he formed a partnership with James Cook in the furniture and undertaking business, continuing until March 1, 1890, since which Mr. Hawley has carried on the business alone. He has been twice married, first, February 22, 1866, to Julia Felton of Colton, a daughter of C. C. Felton of Norwood. They had two children, Alice M. and Asa W. He married, second, Lucia P. Hodgkin, daughter of George R. Hodgkin of Hopkinton, N. Y., and they had one son, Jean H. Mr. Hawley is a Republican and is now serving his fifth term as supervisor. He is a member of High Falls Lodge No. 428, F. & A. M., and has served as master six years.

Chaney, John H., Colton, was born in Orange, Franklin county, Mass., August 16, 1832, a son of John, a native of the same place, who married Harriet Thurston, by whom he had four children. In 1848 Mr. Chaney and family came to Potsdam, and there they lived and died, the former July 23, 1873, aged seventy-one years, and the latter May 17, 1869, aged sixty-three. John H. Chaney was sixteen years of age when his parents came to Potsdam, and he was educated in the common schools, and has been engaged in farming and also the manufacture of lumber. In 1863 he came to Colton, where he has since resided. In 1856 he married Almira W. Howard of Potsdam, a daughter of Elisha Howard, a native of Vermont, and one of Potsdam's early settlers. Mr. and Mrs. Chaney had seven children: Nettie, Levi, Maria, Julia, Philip (deceased), Hattie and Lena. He is a Republican in politics and has been highway commissioner two years, and is also serving his second term as poormaster. He is a member of High Falls Lodge No. 428, F. & A. M., being treasurer of same. Mr. Chaney owns about 1,000 acres of wild land in Colton, 150 acres in Clare and a house and lot in Colton with one and a half acres of land and two tenant houses. He also owns a farm of 150 acres in Colton.

Jennings, John (deceased), Brasher, was a native of Ireland and came to America when a young man. In 1847 he settled on the farm in Brasher, where his widow now lives. He cleared the land and made many other improvements. He was a man of great energy of character, and just and honorable in all his dealings. He was a con-

sistent member of the M. E. church. In politics he was a Republican. He died in his seventy-fourth year, in 1886. March 9, 1847, he married Margaret Kingston of Brasher, born March 1, 1828, a daughter of Thomas and Ursula (Chambers) Kingston, both of Ireland, who came to America when young. Mr. and Mrs. Jennings had five children, four of whom survive: George E., born August 24, 1849, married in 1887; Carrie McKerson, and is a grocer in Bismarck, N. D., where he went in 1880; Thomas E., born November 29, 1851, an architect and builder; Almeda M., born June 22, 1853, a successful teacher in our public schools from 1874 to 1888, when she married John Yandoh, a cheese and butter maker, who at present lives on the homestead. The youngest, Eliza N., was born December 19, 1866. Mrs. Jennings had two brothers in the late war: John Kingston, who enlisted in the 106th Regiment, N. Y. Vol., was lieutenant of his company and was killed at the battle of Monocacy Junction, Md.; and Samuel, who was a surgeon in the army and served from the autumn of 1862 to the close of the war.

Howard, Ansel T., Pierrepont, was born in Pierrepont, June 6, 1845, a son of Orrin Howard. He was reared on a farm and educated in the common school and follows general farming and dairying, owning 143 acres of land and keeping about twenty-five cows. Mr. Howard has been twice married, first on February 23, 1869, to Cynthia Hubbard, a native of Vermont, and daughter of Ira Hubbard. Mrs. Howard died February 7, 1873, and September 8, 1875, Mr. Howard married Lucretia Malaney, a native of Canada, by whom he had two children: De Forest M. and Orrin A. Mr. Howard is a Republican and has been overseer of the poor and justice of the peace, and at present holds the latter office. He and wife are members of Crary's Mills Grange No. 54. The parents of Lucretia Howard were James and Lucretia (Loomis) Malaney, the former a native of Pennsylvania and the latter of Vermont. They reared six children. Mr. Malaney died in Canada in 1852, after which Mrs. Malaney came to Clinton county. She died in Vermont in 1882.

Walker, Charles R., De Kalb, was born in Richville, October 28, 1844, a son of Horatio Walker, one of the early settlers of this part of the town. At the age of eighteen Charles R. left the farm and began a mercantile career. He is one of the most progressive farmers of the county. He was the first in his town to carry to successful use the feeding of ensilage. His principal business is dealing in cheese and produce. In 1870 Mr. Walker married Louisa E. Rich, only daughter of William B. Rich, a descendant of one of the oldest and best families of De Kalb. Her great-grandfather, Salmon Rich, was one of the early settlers of the town. In 1804 he took up a tract of 11,000 acres of land, including the tract where Richville now stands, and the village was named for him. Mr. Walker has always taken a deep interest in the progress of this town, of which he was supervisor three years. He is a Mason of high standing and a man much esteemed for his upright character.

Crary, Ezra, Pierrepont, was born in Pierrepont, January 18, 1825, a son of Appleton, son of Nathan Crary, whose father was Ezra, a descendant of one of three brothers who came to America from Scotland. Ezra lived and died in Vermont. Nathan was born in Wallingford, Vt., in 1762 and was a soldier in the Revolution. His wife was Lydia

Arnold of Rhode Island, by whom he had fourteen children, one now living, John Wesley Crary of St. Paul, Minn. In 1804 he and his wife came to Potsdam, where he was a farmer and local preacher. Later he came to Pierrepont where he died in 1852, his wife dying a year later. His son, Appleton, was born in Wallingford, Vt., in 1789, and he was also a farmer and local preacher. In 1808 he married Roby Hopkins, a native of Pittsford, Vt., born in 1791, a daughter of John and Hannah (Mead) Hopkins. Mr. and Mrs. Crary had fourteen children, four now living. He was a Whig and a strong Abolitionist, and died in 1867. His wife died in 1882. Ezra Crary, our subject, was educated in the common schools and began teaching at the age of nineteen and taught seventeen terms, though his chief occupation has been farming. He now owns 324 acres and keeps a dairy of twenty-eight cows. May 8, 1850, he married Julia A. Brown, a native of Addison, Vt., and daughter of Isaac S. and Anna A. (Lewis) Brown who came to St. Lawrence county in 1833. Mr. and Mrs. Crary had two children, who died young. Mrs. Crary died December, 1853, and he married, second, Margaret Bell, a native of Vaughn, Ontario, born in 1834, a daughter of John and Margaret (Currier) Bell, natives of Argyleshire, Scotland. By his second wife Mr. Crary has had these children: John H., born May 22, 1856; William A., born July 4, 1858; Merrill M., born April 28, 1860, died December 17, 1885; Edward B., born February 21, 1862; Philip S., born November 11, 1864, died May 22, 1889; Francis C., born July 11, 1866; Ezra M., born September 30, 1868; Albert M., born October 22, 1870; Clayton B., born September 17, 1872; Lydia L., born September 16, 1875. Mr. Crary is a Republican and has been justice of the peace eight years and assessor for the same length of time. He was superintendent of schools in Eldorado, Wis., for four years.

Shattuck, Henry B., Brasher Falls, was born in Brasher, November 1, 1836, a son of Elisha and Angeline (Walker) Shattuck, both natives of Vermont. He was a carpenter and farmer, and came to Brasher in early life. They had eight children: George, a mechanic, of Brushton; Henry B., Horace C., a farmer of this town; David, who died aged ten years; Willis, a farmer of this town; Orilla, wife of George Hammond; Cordelia, wife of G. B. Herriman, and Justin. Mr. Shattuck was for eighteen months a soldier in the civil war, and was wounded in the left hand at the battle of Bethesda Church, Virginia. He has been for many years a sawyer in mills and a farmer, owning now a fine farm near Brasher Center. He is a Republican, and has been assessor of the town six years, and has also held other offices. March 13, 1866, he married Maria Dudley, born in Potsdam September 1, 1841, daughter of David and Harriet C. (Montague) Dudley, descendants of Puritan families of the early days of this country. Of this family there have been many noted people, among them being the mother of George Washington, who was a Miss Ball. The earliest ancestor claimed by the family of Mrs. Shattuck is one Richard Montague, whose first home is still standing at Hadley, Mass., where, in 1882, the family held the 282d anniversary of the family in America, there being 600 members present.

Sturtevant, De Witt C., Pierrepont, was born in Sandy Hill, Washington county, October 16, 1838, a son of Peter, a native of the same place, born in 1803. Peter Sturtevant was reared on a farm and educated in the public schools, lived and died in

his native place. November 14, 1832, he married Laura A. Howard, a native of Fort Ann, born September 11, 1812, who is one of the sixth generation from John Howard, who came over in the *Mayflower* with his brother James. Mr. and Mrs. Sturtevant had five children. Mr. Sturtevant was a prominent military man, having held all the positions, from corporal to colonel. He was also a prominent politician. He died July 24, 1849, and his wife October 12, 1893. De Witt C. was educated in the common schools and St. Lawrence Academy, following teaching eight years. His mother married William M. Robeson, and came to Colton in 1850, where they remained two years, then removed to this town and settled on the farm now owned by our subject. Mr. Sturtevant owns one hundred and fifty acres of land and follows general farming and dairying, keeping about twenty-three cows, besides young stock, amounting to thirty head. February 4, 1890, he married Alda B. Schwartz, a native of Pillar Point, Jefferson county, born January 22, 1865, daughter of Adolphus P. Schwartz and Mary A. Baker. Mr. Sturtevant is a Republican in politics, and he and his wife attend the M. E. Church, of which his parents were members also, his mother having belonged to it for sixty-six years.

Vebber, William, Pierrepont, was born in De Kalb, July 14, 1835, a son of Larra Vebber, a native of Shelburne Falls, Mass. He came to Jefferson county when a young man, his parents having died when he was ten years old. He married Salinda Wood, a native of Jefferson county, and a daughter of John and Polly Wood. Of their five children three survive. Mr. Vebber and wife came to De Kalb in 1833, where they spent the rest of their days. Mr. Vebber was an influential man in De Kalb, having been assessor for two years, and the owner of a great deal of land. William was educated in the common schools and has always followed farming, owning one hundred and ten acres of land. He has a dairy of twelve cows, and also owns the Cook's Corners cheese factory, with an annual output of 60,000 pounds. Mr. Vebber has been twice married, first to Elmira, daughter of John and Zilpha Harvey. Mr. and Mrs. Vebber had two daughters: Minnie, wife of Irwin Hamilton, of Pierrepont, who have two children, Lila and Hazel; and Lillie, wife of Pierce Beswick, of this town, and they have one child, Elmira. Mrs. Vebber died in August, 1887, and November 23, 1892. Mr. Vebber married Lavora Bancroft, daughter of Morris and Laura Macdonald, natives of Vermont, who came to this country when young. Mrs. Vebber was the widow of Burton Bancroft, by whom she had two children, Ernest E., and Laura I. Mr. Bancroft died in January, 1882. Mr. Vebber has served as highway commissioner seven years, and is a Republican.

Willis, Eben, Colton, was born in Lyme, N. H., December 1, 1823, a son of Roswell O. and Lydia (Stark) Willis, natives of New Hampshire, who came to Parishville in 1826, and finally settled in Colton. He died in Massachusetts in 1851 and his wife in 1849. They had seven children. Eben was nineteen years old when he went to New Hampshire, where he worked as a farmer, then became overseer in a match factory for two years. In 1849 he married Sophronia Stoddard, born in that State, July 17, 1833, a daughter of Joshua and Anna (Wilder) Stoddard, natives of Cohasset, Massachusetts. Mr. Stoddard died in 1843 and his wife in 1864. Mr. and Mrs. Willis came to Colton

in 1852, and after seven years removed to a farm in Pierrepont, and here lived until 1872, then returned to Colton, where they have since resided. For the past sixteen years Mr. Willis has been engaged in the manufacture of sap spouts, his own patent, of the year 1866, also of the year 1891, also patented in Canada. Mr. Willis is also the inventor of an arch for boiling sap, sorghum, etc., of which he has patents of 1886, and is engaged in the manufacture of these also. He has also dealt in lumber and real estate. He is a Republican and has been assessor six years and highway commissioner two years. He is a member of High Falls Lodge No. 428, F. & A. M. They have had three children: E. Almeron, born September 20, 1850, who married Millie C., daughter of Orrin Howard of Pierrepont, and has three children, Howard O., Allie B. and Susie S.; Althea I., born November 12, 1851, in Massachusetts, who married Herbert M. Hepburn, March 16, 1872, and has one daughter, Cordelia I., who has been reared by her grandparents, Mrs. Hepburn dying March 27, 1875. The third child of Mr. and Mrs. Willis, Olcott A., died in infancy.

Brogan, Henry, Pierrepont, was born in Ireland in 1837, a son of Robert Brogan and Mary Smith, both natives of Ireland, who had four children. Of these three sons grew to manhood. Both parents died in their native country. Henry was reared in Navan, County Meath, and educated in the common schools, coming to this country at the age of seventeen, and locating in Canton. In 1862 he enlisted in Co. A, 83d N. Y. Infantry, serving till the close of the war. November 27, 1863, he was taken prisoner at Mine Run, and was held until the end of the strife. Returning to Canton he married, September 30, 1872, Catherine Welch, a native of Winchester, Canada, by whom he has had two children: Patrick and Mary. Mr. Brogan is a farmer, and owns 133 acres of land. He follows general farming and dairying, and keeps about twelve cows. He is a Republican and was an assessor in Clare for one year, and poormaster two years. He is a member of the G. A. R. Martin Post No. 346.

Lynde, D. S., Canton, was born in Antwerp, July 1, 1833. After some experience as a bookkeeper and later as a clerk, he embarked in the mercantile business for himself in Hermon, N. Y., where he remained thirty years. He has been six years in Canton, and has been president of the First National Bank of Canton, which he organized in 1877, for six years. He is also treasurer of the South Edwards Pulp Company. In 1853 Mr. Lynde married Esther S. Caul, and they have one adopted daughter, Grace P. Lynde. Our subject was supervisor of Hermon seven years, was member of assembly four years, and for six years was a member of the Senate of New York.

Babcock, Z. W., Hermon, was born in the town of Russell, February 15, 1830, and learned the trade of carpenter and joiner and cabinet maker with his father. In 1852 he left home and sailed for California, called at Rio de Janiero, went through the Straits of Magellan and visited nearly all the principal seaport towns on the western coast of North and South America. He left California for Australia, touching the Society Islands on his way. He remained in Australia until 1859, and came home by way of England. In 1867 he married Nellie Acres and their living issue is two children: Juan A. and Murray A. Mr. Babcock is regarded as

one of Hermon's representative men. He was supervisor six years, member of the board of education nine years and justice of the peace six years, and is now secretary and treasurer of the Hermon Cemetery Association and is interested in every project that helps to build up and benefit the town.

Wells, Wallace H., Brasher Falls, postmaster and telegraph operator at Brasher Falls, was born December 23, 1849, a son of Thomas W. Wells and Susan S. Morse, the former born August 9, 1815, in Plymouth, Conn., and the latter born in Litchfield, Conn., February 1, 1814, a relative of Prof. S. F. B. Morse, the inventor of the telegraph. The parents were married May 7, 1840, the father being a clock maker, who, in connection with his brother Joseph and a Mr. Boardman, were among the first clock makers in the country. Thomas W. continued in the business here about thirty years, dying in 1876. He was also postmaster, and at his death was succeeded by his son, our subject, who has held the office since, with the exception of one and a half years under President Cleveland. His mother died July 27, 1872, aged fifty-eight years. He has been telegraph operator for the past twenty years, and was also for several years in the mercantile trade. He married June 27, 1872, Carrie E. Boynton, born April 28, 1852, and they have one child, N. Anna, born September 3, 1874.

Taylor, Randolph, Brasher Falls, was a native of Alstead, N. H., a blacksmith by trade, and of English and Scotch descent. About 1800 he came with his family to Jay, Essex county, N. Y., and a few years later to Parishville, where he died, aged about ninety. Pardon R. Taylor, his oldest son, was born about 1780, at Alstead, N. H., and came with his father to this county, where they worked at their trade. The son was also a contractor and built the turnpike in Essex county, to the iron ore regions. He married Polly Ames, a relative of the celebrated family of that name in Massachusetts. He died at the age of fifty-two years, and his wife aged eighty-two. Their seven children were as follows: Thomas R., John A., Mary, Dorcas L., Pamela S., Alice, Henry F., our subject, was born in Jay, Essex county, October 22, 1824, educated in Clintonville, and in 1840 engaged in the manufacture of forks and hoes, and in 1846 he removed to Brasher Falls, where he continued in the same line, doing a prosperous business for some years. In 1852 he discontinued the business and engaged in insurance, both fire and life, at which he has continued since. Mr. Taylor is a prominent member of the Presbyterian church and has been an elder there many years. August 8, 1848, he married Harriet L. Taft, born March 18, 1830, daughter of Silas and Triphena (Clinton) Taft, the former a relative of Judge Taft, of Ohio, also Lieutenant-Governor Taft, of Vermont. The Tafts are of English ancestry and trace their lineage back to 1680, to one Robert Taft, of Massachusetts. The mother was a relative of the celebrated De Witt Clinton. Mr. and Mrs. Taylor have three children: Bell H., born, June 16, 1853; Carrie G., born August 29, 1855; and Theodore R., born November 8, 1862, who is in life insurance business.

McCarthy, John H., Brasher, was born in Brasher, May 1, 1850, a son of John and Mary (Lorden) McCarthy, natives of County Cork, Ireland, who came to America in 1846, and settled in this town. The father died December 15, 1883, at the age of seventy-three, and the mother, July 6, 1892, also aged seventy-three. Their seven

children were: Eugene, a farmer in Kansas; Michael, merchant, of Chicago; Thomas, a farmer, of Stockholm; Margaret, wife of Edward Rockford, of Stockholm; John H., merchant; Mary, wife of Daniel Sullivan, of Chicago; and Daniel D., a policeman, of Chicago. John H. was educated in the schools of Brasher and followed farming till the age of thirty-six, when he engaged in the mercantile trade in Brasher Falls, where he has a general store. He is also town clerk. The last thirteen years of his farm life he was in the employ of Hon. C. T. Hulburd, having charge of his farm and dairy. February 4, 1875, Mr. McCarthy married Mary McQuin, born December 6, 1845, a daughter of James and Isabella (Hart) McQuin, natives of Ireland, who came to America when young. Our subject has three children: Bertha B., born June 17, 1876; Walter H., born March 8, 1879; and Charles J., born January 3, 1881. Mr. McCarthy is a Republican, and one of the leading merchants in this section.

Gardner, Clark A., De Kalb, was born in Rodman, Jefferson county, June 20, 1839. His father was a farmer and he has been interested in that occupation all his life. In 1862 he enlisted in Company B, Tenth N. Y. Heavy Artillery, and served two years and four months. After the war he resumed farming, and came to De Kalb in 1868. The same year he married Amorett Doane, and they have two children: Jennie J., and Jay William. Mr. Gardner's father, Peleg Gardner, was a son of William, who settled in Lewis county in 1812. Our subject's maternal grandfather was Reuben Waite, a captain in the war of 1812.

Hulburd, Luther (deceased), Brasher Falls, was a native of Orwell, Vt., born May 1, 1785, a son of Ebenezer Hulburd of Puritan ancestry, the founder of the family in this country having come from Wales in the early part of 1600. Hon. Calvin T. Hulburd is a nephew of Luther, who came from Vermont about 1803 and settled in Stockholm, this county, where he spent most of his life on a farm. He married Lydia Tilden, a sister of Calvin's mother, and a relative of the late Hon. Samuel J. Tilden. Luther had eight children: Melissa, Clarinda, Lucius, Oliver, Hiland, Luther, Henry M. and Wesley. He died February 6, 1874, aged eighty-nine. Henry M. was born in Stockholm on the farm, March 19, 1824, educated in the common schools and Potsdam Academy, and was for some years a clerk at Portsmouth, N. H. In 1852 he engaged in the mercantile business for himself at Brasher Falls, where he has since continued a successful business. He has been a Republican since the organization of the party. He married, May 1, 1853, Margaret W. Foster of Andover, Mass., born November 15, 1830, a daughter of Timothy and Lydia Foster, descendants of the Forsters of Bamborough Castle, Northumberland, England. Mrs. Hulburd died April 19, 1887. Of their five children, two survive: Alice L. and Harry F. Mr. Hulburd married for his second wife, May 16, 1889, Mary B. Chittenden of Hopkinton. The family are members of the Presbyterian church.

Hulburd, Sanford W., Brasher Falls, manufacturer of potato starch and broom handles at Brasher Falls, was born in Lawrenceville, St. Lawrence county, June 12, 1845, a son of Lucius and Cordelia (Whittemore) Hulburd, the father a native of Stockholm, and the mother of St. Albans, Vt. Sanford W. was reared in Lawrenceville and was in business with his father until twenty-seven years of age, and in 1872 he engaged

in his present business in Brasher Falls. August 17, 1870, he married J. Amanda Chittenden, born August 23, 1849, daughter of Asahel Chittenden of Hopkinton, and sister of Mrs. Henry M. Hulburd. Her grandfather Chittenden was in the war of the Revolution at the age of sixteen, serving seven years. He was born in Connecticut and died in Hopkinton, N. Y. Mr. and Mrs. Hulburd have had four children: Leroy C., born May 6, 1873, a student at the Norwich University, Vermont; Annabel A., born October 19, 1876; Lucius S., born June 2, 1879; and Ethel O., born July 16, 1882. Mr. Hulburd is a Republican and one of the representative business men of the place.

Crouch, C. F., Stockholm, was born June 24, 1816, in Shelburne, Vt. His father was Aaron Crouch, a native of Paulett, Vt., who married Lucy Blair, a native of Williamstown, Mass. They have four sons and five daughters. Mr. Crouch died May 22, 1848, and his wife January 27, 1837. O. F. Crouch was reared on a farm and educated in the common schools, and at the early age of eight years started in life for himself by working on a farm. In 1850 he came to Stockholm and married Emma Chandler, a native of Fairfield, Vt. He then returned to Vermont, and after remaining two years went to Bombay, Franklin county, N. Y., and purchased a small farm on which he resided for nine years. He then sold his farm and in 1861 again came to Stockholm and located on the farm of 175 acres which he now owns. He is a general farmer and dairyman, keeping an average of twenty cows. Mr. Crouch is a Republican in politics and liberal in religion. He is a member of the P. of L., Eureka Lodge No. 162. He has two daughters, Jennie L., wife of Verne A. Kirk, a farmer of Parishville; and E. Myra, wife of Charles H. Flannigan, a native of Stockholm. Mr. Flannigan at present has charge of the farm owned by Mr. Crouch. Miss Blair, wife of Aaron Crouch, was a daughter of Ezekiel Blair, a captain in the Revolutionary war, who was at the battle of Bunker Hill. The latter married Elizabeth Deming, a native of Massachusetts. She was one of the girls who raised onions and sold them in England to build a church in Wethersfield, Conn. She died in Shelburne, Vt., in 1836.

Crossman, Marcus, Pierrepont, was born in Pierrepont, October 26, 1843, a son of Abner Crossman, a native of Vermont, born February 12, 1809. The latter was a son of Carmi, one of the first settlers of Pierrepont, where he died, aged ninety-one. Abner Crossman came to Pierrepont when a young man. He married Hily A. Doolittle of Vermont who also came to this town with her parents. Mr. and Mrs. Crossman had six children. They settled on a farm in Pierrepont, where the father died October 29, 1865. He was twice married, his second wife being Clarinda Pryor. Marcus Crossman lost his mother at the age of six years. He had his own way to make and followed farming until the age of eighteen years, when he enlisted in August, 1862, in Co. I, 142d N. Y. Infantry, serving till the close of the war. September 29, 1864, he was taken prisoner at Chapin's Farm, Va., where he was also wounded badly, and at the end of ten days was paroled and sent to Annapolis, Md., thence to Baltimore, and was discharged from the Camden Street Hospital at the close of the service. Returning home he married, January 17, 1867, Charlotte C., daughter of Loren and Eliza J. Couch of Lewis county, who came to Canton and settled. Mrs. Crossman was educated at Canton College and taught for several terms. They have

had five children: Merton L., who died aged four years; Gertrude, who died aged three years; Orra W., who lives at home; Gilfred A., who died November 12, 1893, aged seventeen years; James E., and Maude A., an adopted daughter. Mr. Crossman is a farmer and owns 175 acres of land, keeping a dairy of twenty-five cows. In politics he is a Republican, taking an active interest in local affairs. For five years he has been engaged in life insurance, representing the Connecticut General Life Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn. He is a member of High Falls Lodge No. 428, F. & A. M., and of Martin Post No. 346, G. A. R., Department of New York, and also of P. of H. No. 54 of Crary's Mills.

Bell, Oliver (deceased), Brasher Falls, was born on the farm where his sons and and widow now live, March 15, 1830, and died January 7, 1878. He was a son of J. Bell, a native of Vermont, who came to this locality when the place was a wilderness, and bought 200 acres of land, which he converted into a fine farm. He was a great hunter, and killed many deer, bear, etc. He was murdered while in his camp in the woods, at the age of fifty years. Oliver Bell and his brothers added to the farm from time to time until the family owned nearly 600 acres. Oliver married, November 4, 1863, Eliza A. Wood, who was born March 5, 1833, a daughter of Elijah and Phœbe (Corbin) Wood, Quakers, as were also the maternal grandparents. Mr. and Mrs. Bell had two sons, Warren E. and William J. The farm, which now comprises about 210 acres, is under a fine state of cultivation, and the brothers have recently erected a creamery with all modern machinery, and have a fine dairy of their own. Warren E. married, February 15, 1893, Ella, daughter of David Floyd of Crown Point.

Squires, John B., Pierrepont, was born in Canton, February 26, 1846, a son of Isaac A., son of Salmon W. and Anna (Wells) Squires, who came from Dorset, Vt., in 1806. Mr. Squires had previously, in 1799, visited Canton and assisted in surveying the town. Here he selected a site on which he afterwards located, building a log house on Grannis' Brook. Frederick, brother of Samuel W., was one of Captain Forsyth's men in Rifle Company, and was wounded at Ogdensburg. Isaac A. Squires was born in the log house previously mentioned, March 8, 1810, and was twice married. First, July 19, 1836, to Candis (Dimick) Kingsbury, born in 1803, by whom he had two children, who died young. Mrs. Squires died July 6, 1844, and December 31, 1844, he married, second, Sarah Hull, of Potsdam, born April 28, 1815, and by her he had a son and three daughters. Mr. Squires was an extensive real estate owner, having land in Canton, Potsdam, etc. He died August 14, 1887, while residing with John B. Mrs. Squires died in June, 1886. John B. was educated in St. Lawrence University, and in 1870 came to Pierrepont from Potsdam, where he had lived since two years of age, and located on the farm of 260 acres which he now owns. He follows general farming and dairying. In 1867 Mr. Squires married Ellen M., daughter of George Crandall, a native of Vermont, born in 1812, and one of the early settlers of Pierrepont. His wife was Maria Bicknell, by whom he had six children, three of whom grew to maturity. Mr. and Mrs. Squires have five children: Nellie K., Martha A., Mabel E., Grace M. and Elizabeth M. Mr. Squires is a Republican, and has been justice of the peace four years, assessor eight years, and is now serving his fifth term as supervisor. He is a

member of Raquette River Lodge No. 213, F. & A. M., of Potsdam, and of Crary's Mill Grange No. 54.

Stafford, Thomas, Brasher Falls, was a native of Peru, Clinton county, and came to Potsdam in 1818. He was a blacksmith by trade. He married Lydia Green, a native of Clinton county, by whom he had seven children. He lived to the age of eighty-eight years, and his wife to the age of ninety. Erastus, the second child, was born in 1800, and came with his father to this county. In 1843 moved to Stockholm, where he worked at wool carding and dressing cloth. He died in January, 1861. His wife was Prudence Perkins, of Potsdam, by whom he had twelve children, eight now living. John P., the third child, was born January 4, 1828, at Stafford's Corners (in Potsdam), and in early life engaged with his father in the manufacture of cloth in Stockholm. He came to Brasher in 1866, and engaged in the same business, which he still continues. In 1853 he married Martha Bicknell, whose grandfather, Amos B., was the original settler of Bicknellville, in Stockholm, and after whom the place was named. Mr. and Mrs. Stafford had two children: Ella, deceased, and Cassius. Mr. Stafford is a Republican, and his wife is an active member of the M. E. Church.

Skinner, John F., Brasher Center, a merchant at Brasher Center, was born in Salona, Clinton county, Pa., September 21, 1826, a son of John Cotton Skinner, and Deborah, Hanna. This family trace their ancestry from the year 1600, the founder of the family in America having been Joseph Skinner, born in England in that year, who came to America in 1620 with the Pilgrims. His son Joseph was born in 1668, his son John was born in 1725, the son of John being Cotton, born in 1770, and his son, John Cotton Skinner, father of our subject, was born in 1800, in Cayuga county. John F. Skinner was educated in the schools of his native town and Moravia Institute. He learned the trade of a moulder, serving three years, and for several years he worked at his trade. Then he became superintendent for his uncle, Isaac W. Skinner, in a large iron foundry, at Brasher Iron Works, N. Y., where he remained till the death of his uncle in 1874. Soon after this he bought the plant, which he conducted about ten years, when in 1887 he was burned out. Since that he has been in the mercantile business at Brasher Iron Works, until October, 1893, when he moved to Brasher Center. He is a Republican, and has been justice of the peace for about twenty-two years, justice of sessions for two years, supervisor of the town two years, town clerk two years, also overseer of the poor. He married first, January 24, 1847, Mary Ann McCune, born in 1829. They had ten children: Leonidas H., Deborah C., Margaret L., John C., Isaac W., Jacob B., Franklin R., Mary E., Joseph H., and Laura E. His wife died April 9, 1882, and he married second, July 10, 1883, Tryphena Collamer, of Ogdensburg, N. Y.

Kennehan, Patrick E., Brasher Falls, was born in Asnabrook, Ontario, April 26, 1848, a son of Patrick and Margaret (Mahon) Kennehan, of Kings county, Ireland, who came to Quebec and went to Asnabrook, where they remained until 1850, when they came to St. Lawrence county, where the father followed railroad work for a time, and later engaged with Hon. C. T. Hulburt as gardener, which was his trade, and which he followed while living in Asnabrook. He worked as gardener for Mr. Hubbard twenty-five years, when he engaged in farming for himself, now owning a fine

tract of land east of Brasher Falls. Our subject was educated in the schools of Brasher, and served three years as a machinist in the shops of Davis & Co., which he now owns, engaging in business for himself at the age of twenty-five, in 1873. Soon after this, he and Joseph Dishan bought the whole business, under the firm name of Dishan & Kennehan, and in 1883 he bought the business interest of his partner. He is a Democrat in politics. In November, 1893 he was appointed postmaster. December 28, 1875, he married Anna J. Butler, born in this town in 1852 (August 9), a daughter of John and Eliza (Hamil) Butler. Mr. and Mrs. Kennehan have had five children: Oswald J., born July 26, 1878, who was drowned August 14, 1891, aged thirteen years; George P., born January 22, 1881; Francis Henry, born April 15, 1885, who died at the age of nine days; Marion M., born October 29, 1889; Mabel E., born July 20, 1892. Mr. Kennehan manufactures threshing machines, sawing machines and all kinds of agricultural implements. He also has a good repair shop and manufactures all kinds of creamery fixtures. His shop is the best equipped shop in northern New York.

Goodale, R. P., Colton, was born in Pittsford, Vt., March 11, 1822, a son of F. C. Goodale, of New Hampshire, born in 1793, who married in 1815, Ruth St. John, of Hubbardton, Vt., by whom he had six children. In 1825 he came to Parishville with his family. He and wife were prominent members of the Methodist church, and assisted in building the Parishville edifice. He died in 1842, in his forty-ninth year. His wife died in 1840, in her forty-third year. R. P. Goodale learned the blacksmith's trade at the age of eighteen and when twenty years of age went to Vermont and worked with his Uncle St. John, with whom he had lived since nine years of age till the time he was fourteen. Here he remained one year, then went to Framingham, Mass., and worked one summer at his trade, then went to Dedham and worked a short time. Returning to Parishville, he worked on a farm two years. He and his brother worked at the blacksmith trade one year. He married, August 8, 1846, Susan L. McOmer, a native of Bristol, Vt., and a member of the M. E. Church, of Colton, born September 3, 1829, a daughter of Harmon McOmer and Lydia E. Wright, the former a native of Vermont, (died December 29, 1869), and the latter of New Hampshire, (died February 14, 1887), who came to Parishville in 1837, and who were the parents of fifteen children. One son, Adolphus, was killed in the war, at the battle of Gaines Mill. Eleven children lived to maturity, and were married before another death occurred. Mr. and Mrs. Goodale had three children: Earl D., of Potsdam, who married Etta Lyman, and has three children; Grace C., Gertrude E., and Uel Rolla. The second son, Delmer I., a farmer, of Colton, who owns a half interest and has charge of his father's farm, married Catherine M. Sullivan, and has one child, Jessie M. The third child, Alice, married Jackson Collins, of Colton, and died November 22, 1882. Soon after his marriage, Mr. Goodale went to Rensselaer Falls, and worked at his trade. In 1847 he bought the farm he now owns, to which he has since added, owning now one hundred and fifty-three acres. His first house was a log cabin, with bark roof. He has been a railroad man for some time, having been connected with the Hudson River Railroad Company. He then went to Boundbrook, N. J., and was engaged in lengthening locks on the canal one winter, and then went to Connecticut and for a year was foreman of the grading department at Waterville. He worked at blasting

and then went to Fort Deposit, and was foreman in taking dimensions for stone in bridge building. He next went to Dover and had charge of surfacing the track. Mr. Goodale is a Republican, and has been assessor, but resigned after serving one year. He has since served as assessor and highway commissioner. December 12, 1861, he enlisted in Company D., Scott's Nine Hundred, but changed to the Eleventh N. Y. Cavalry, and served two and a half years. He was orderly sergeant and was promoted second lieutenant, and then to first lieutenant. He is a member of the High Falls Lodge, No. 428, F. & A. M., and of the G. A. R., Wait Post, No. 581.

O'Driscoll, Father James, Canton, was born in Ireland, March 17, 1842, and received his education in Dublin. He was ordained in 1867, and came to America the same year, locating in Albany. He removed to Oswego and then to Lewis county. Twenty-two years ago he came to Canton, where he has done a great deal for the church and his people. He has built one of the finest edifices in Northern New York, at a cost of \$60,000, and his congregation numbers 1,000 souls.

Howard, Gilfred E., Pierrepont, was born on the farm he now owns in Pierrepont, June 1, 1851. His father, Orrin A., was a son of Aaron, a native of Massachusetts, born in 1780, who went to St. Albans, Vt., and there married Dolly Crary, by whom he had five sons and one daughter. In 1819 Mrs. Howard died and he married, second, Mrs. Lucy (Gates) Brooks, by whom he had two sons. In 1835 Mr. Howard came to Pierrepont, where he lived until his death in 1865. His wife died two years later. Orrin A. was born in St. Albans, Vt., September 16, 1816, and at the age of fourteen came to Pierrepont, where he was reared by his maternal grandfather, his mother having died when he was three years old. He was educated in Potsdam Academy, and when quite young began teaching, which he followed ten years. In 1850 he bought the farm now owned by our subject. He took an active part in politics, and for many years was one of the leading men of the town, holding the offices of town clerk, collector, constable, assessor, supervisor, highway commissioner and school superintendent. In 1843 he married Susan Tupper, born August 13, 1819, a daughter of Ansel and Callista (Reynolds) Tupper, and they had four children: Ansel T., Millie C., Gilfred E. and Nellie D. Mr. Howard died May 13, 1883. Gilfred E. was reared on a farm and educated in the common schools. He is a general farmer and dairyman and owns 153 acres of land. He has been twice married, first to Flora Moore of Potsdam, who died in 1876; and second, in 1878, he married Manie Madden of Morristown, by whom he had six children: Grace, who died aged nine months; Florence C., Horton E., Wayne P., Eldon E. and Ruth E. Mr. Howard is a Republican and he and wife are members of Crary' Mills Grange No. 54.

Russell, Oscar, Colton, was born in Colton, August 20, 1851, a son of S. K. Russell, elsewhere mentioned here. Oscar was reared on a farm and received his education in the common schools, having also been a farmer all his life. He owns 100 acres of land, and keeps an average of about fourteen cows for dairying. January 28, 1879, Mr. Russell married Relief Leonard, a native of Colton, and a daughter of James Leonard of Vermont, born September 4, 1822, who came to this town

at an early date. Mr. and Mrs. Russell have had one son, O. Leonard. Our subject is a Republican and has been assessor one term.

Baker, Alexander W., Brasher, a veterinary surgeon, was born in North Georgetown, Quebec, October 28, 1844. His was George W. Baker of Burlington, Vt., a farmer and justice of the peace who died there June 7, 1863, aged sixty-two years. The wife of the latter was Mary Ann De Boovis, a native of France, who died in 1872 aged sixty-eight years. Naham Baker, father of George, was born in Massachusetts, April 9, 1762, and married Rhoda Adams, born in Farmington, Conn., February 19, 1769. They were married October 29, 1792, and had two children: George W. and Rhoda, Maria. Naham died October 12, 1821, and his wife April 11, 1852. Their son George W., was born November 11, 1801, and the daughter, Rhoda M., was born November 11, 1803. Naham served in Revolution and was at Bunker Hill. He was one of the sentry guards over Major Andre the night before he was executed. The Bakers and Adams were from Puritan stock and can trace their lineage back to the landing of the *Mayflower*. The grandmother was connected to both Presidents J. Q. and John Adams. Our subject, Alexander W., was reared in Canada until his twentieth year and learned blacksmithing and then studied veterinary surgery at Ottawa. He located at North Lawrence, this county, for about a year, then came to Brasher Falls and carried on blacksmithing in connection with his profession. He is the only veterinary surgeon in this section of the county, and he has by patience and industry accumulated a nice property. He married in 1863, Eliza March, a native of Canada, born in Elgin, Huntington county, June 22, 1846. Her father was from Ireland, and her mother was born in Franklin county, of Irish parentage. Mr. and Mrs. Baker have had six children, five surviving: George A., born December 28, 1864, who is also a blacksmith and veterinary surgeon; Agnes E., born August 22, 1866; Frank J., born June 2, 1872, also a blacksmith; Anna E., born February 22, 1875; and May B., born May 17, 1877. Mr. Baker and his sons are Republicans.

Wrigglesworth, Mrs. Jane, widow of Andrew Wrigglesworth, Russell, who was born in De Kalb, January 6, 1833, a daughter of Enoch Taylor, who was a son of Nathan Taylor, born in South Hadley, Mass., who married Deborah Robinson, by whom he had two sons and two daughters. They spent their last days in Hammond, N. Y., where he died in 1838, and his wife in 1851. Enoch Taylor came to Hammond when a young man and followed teaching for several years, being also a farmer and mechanic. He was a great reader and a well informed man. He married, in 1837, Ruhama Dudy, born in Georgia, Vt., in 1815, a daughter of Obediah and Zilpha Dudy, natives of Vermont. Mr. and Mrs. Taylor had three children: George, a farmer of Russell; Jane, as above; and Mary, who lives with her sister. Mr. Taylor died May 6, 1876, and his wife, who still survives, resides with our subject. Jane began teaching at the age of fifteen, which vocation she followed many years. She married Andrew Wrigglesworth, by whom she had one daughter, who graduated from the St. Lawrence University, class of 1890, and is now a teacher in Brooklyn. Mr. Wrigglesworth was a farmer, owning a place in North Russell. He died August 25, 1868. His father, Joseph, was a native of England, who came to De Kalb when a young man. He married Sarah, widow of

James Aastman, by whom he had nine children. After the death of her husband Mrs. Wigglesworth sold the farm and followed teaching until 1885, when she bought the cheese factory now known as the Palmersville Factory, of which she has since been proprietor, the output being about 90,000 pounds annually.

Benham, S. R., Colton, was born in Shiek's Island, Canada, December 2, 1829, a son of Harvey Benham, a native of Stansted, Vt., born June 25, 1802. He married in Lower Canada Orrilla Hackett, a native of Massachusetts, who went to Canada with her parents at an early day. They went to Shiek's Island, which was owned by two of his uncles, Solomon and William Raymond. After a short time Mr. and Mrs. Benham came to Louisville, N. Y., where they resided till 1842, and then came to Colton, where he died in 1891, and his wife in 1885. They had eight children. S. R. Benham was reared on a farm, and at the age of twelve came with his parents to Colton, and has there spent his life chiefly, though he was in Michigan about two years and in Hanawa six years. He has acted as guide in the woods for many years, and spent the winters in lumbering. July 29, 1862, he enlisted in Company K, One Hundred and Sixth N. Y. Volunteers, and served till the close of the war, being honorably discharged in July, 1865. He participated in the following battles: Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor, Kelly's Ford, Manassas Gap, Locust Grove, Mine Run, Martinsburg, Philippi, Five Forks, Petersburg, and Sailor's Creek. He was also at Appomattox. September 9, 1854, he married Augusta Glidden, of Essex county, daughter of James and Emeline (Hill) Glidden, she being the widow of Mr. Hill, maiden name Hodgkin. She died in 1850 and Mr. Glidden in 1859. They had five children. Mr. and Mrs. Benham have had two children: James D., who married Sylvia Bicknell, and has one daughter, Grace; and Nina A., wife of Warren Daniels, of Sing Sing. They are both graduates of Potsdam Normal School. Mr. Benham is a Republican, a member of the G. A. R., Wait Post of Colton, and he and wife are members of the M. E. Church.

Gates, Arba, Russell, was born in Lewis county, July 24, 1830. His father, Arba, sr., was a native of Windsor, Vt., and came to Champion, Jefferson county, with his parents, who later went to Lewis county, where they died. Arba, sr., was married in Lewis county to Susan Clintsman, by whom he had eleven children. He moved to Fowler in 1838, and about twenty years later went west. He died in Wisconsin in 1888, and his wife in 1890. Arba Gates, jr., came with his parents to Fowler, and has since been a resident of this county. He has always followed agriculture, and owns seventy acres in one place and sixty in another. He came to Russell in 1868 and bought the Palmersville saw-mill, which he still owns. In 1885 he added a grist mill, and does a successful business. He also has one burr and two metal mills. He manufactures from 500,000 to 600,000 feet of lumber yearly, and from 500,000 to 700,000 shingles yearly. Mr. Gates is a Democrat, and has served as commissioner of highways two terms. He has been twice married, first to Minerva Stone, of Fowler, by whom he had four children: Emma Ett, Abram F., Dora, and one who died in infancy. His second wife was Sarah A. Brown, born in Wilna, Jefferson county, but a resident of Russell, and they have had eight children: John F., Thomas H., Susan, George, Mona, Charles, Harry, and Carl, who died aged two years. Mr. Gates is a Universalist in religious belief, and

his family attend the M. E. Church. He is a Mason of Russell Lodge No. 566, and was a member of the State militia.

Fletcher, Calvin T., Brasher, was born in Lawrence, September 17, 1838, a son of Chauncey and Orpha S. (Ketch) Fletcher, the former born in Mansfield, Conn., June 2, 1800, and the latter born in Starkboro, Vt., October 11, 1800. They came to this county when it was a wilderness, and had these children: Nancy, Janet, Julius A., Cleora A., Franklin R., Charles A., Olive A., Clark, Calvin T., and Martha S. Chauncey Fletcher died February 3, 1886, and his wife November 25, 1860. The family trace their ancestry in a direct line back to William the Conqueror. Rev. Richard Fletcher, chaplain to Queen Elizabeth, was also one of the family. He afterwards became bishop of London. The American branch of the family have many of them followed agriculture, and descended in direct line from Robert Fletcher, who came to America in 1630 and settled near Boston. Our subject was educated in the Lawrenceville Academy, studied law at Malone, and was admitted to the bar in 1864, practicing a few years, and then engaging in mercantile pursuits with his first wife's father, J. G. Reynolds, at Bombay. In 1871 he came to Helena, where he engaged in trade. October 12, 1865, he married Fredonia A., daughter of J. G. Reynolds, of Bombay. She died August 30, 1870. Their children were: Gates R., born in 1866, died in 1868; Ernest T., born November 2, 1868; Ormel, born and died in 1870. He married second Augusta A., daughter of John Sengfeld, of West Chazy, N. Y., November 9, 1871, and their children were: Lura E., born November 29, 1875; Clark E., born October 14, 1879; Charles F., born October 16, 1881. Mr. Fletcher is a Democrat, and has been supervisor several years, also notary public for many years. He has a fine trade, and owns several farms. His oldest son, Ernest T., is a successful merchant in Tupper Lake, N. Y., and was recently appointed postmaster.

Burt, G. W., Russell, was born in Dickerson, this county, May 15, 1848. His father, David, was a son of Seaborn, who was so named from having been born on the ocean while coming from England to America. His parents settled in Canada, and later came to Dickinson in Franklin county, and to Russell, where they spent their days. David Burt was born in Canada and came with his parents to St. Lawrence county when a young man. He was a carpenter. He married Evaline Wood, of Jefferson county, by whom he had six sons and four daughters. Three of the sons, John, Silas, and Elmer, also our subject, were in the late war, where all were killed save the latter. Mr. Burt lived in Russell about forty-three years. G. W. Burt was reared and educated in Russell, and at the age of fourteen enlisted in Company E, Fourteenth N. Y. Heavy Artillery, serving till the close of the war. He participated in the battle of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, North Anna River, and others. He was taken sick at North Anna River and carried to the First Division Hospital, then to Mount Pleasant Hospital, Washington, and after two months was transferred to the Veteran Reserve Corps, then sent to Indianapolis, and later to Cleveland, O., most of the time on detached service. At the close of the war he returned to Russell, and after one year in school went to Illinois and Wisconsin, remaining about five months, when he married, November 26, 1866, Anna Hill, a native of Louisville, N. Y., and daughter of William Hill, whose

father, William, sr., came from England. The father of the latter fitted out a ship to send him to the West Indies to settle the estate of his two brothers, but he was shipwrecked, and by chance brought to America, and settled in Vermont, removed to Louisville, St. Lawrence county, where he died aged ninety-three years. Mr. and Mrs. Burt have had six sons, one who died in infancy; Mayon E., who died aged seven; Rolla O., who died aged twelve; George M., Wilton D., and Roy D., now living. Mr. Burt is a painter by trade, which he followed till 1882, when he engaged in the mercantile business, where he carries a general stock of millinery goods, groceries, boots and shoes, clothing, patent medicines, etc. Previous to this Mr. Burt was in business in Richville. He is a Prohibitionist in politics, and has served as town clerk one year. He is a member of Rice Post No. 169 G. A. R., and he and wife are members of the M. E. Church, of which he has been Sunday-school superintendent for thirteen or fourteen years.

Sheldon, George A.. De Kalb Junction, was born in Brooklyn, December 22, 1860. At the age of five years he removed with his parents to Rutland, Vt., where he lived fourteen years, and learned the tinner's trade. He then spent a year and a half in Gouverneur, and then, on account of ill health, went to Brooklyn for the winter, spending the following summer in Rutland. In October he returned to Gouverneur, but after a stay of only a week he came to De Kalb Junction, and at once took a position with S. T. Walker, October 30, 1882, and worked for him five and a half years. He then entered the employ of M. D. Alvison, and after ten months with that house embarked in business for himself; November 1, 1888, he took the stand where he now is. The business at that time was very small, but by excellent work, superior business methods and close attention he has built up a large and constantly increasing trade. He carries a full and complete stock of shelf and heavy hardware, stoves, crockery, paints, glass, etc., besides doing a large tinning business, requiring the services of three skilled workmen. In 1884 Mr. Sheldon married Ida Smith, and they have one daughter, Mabel. He is a staunch Republican.

Horton, W. J., Colton, was born in London, England, July 30, 1848, a son of Jacob and Emma (Wetland) Horton, also of England, who reared six sons and four daughters. In 1853 Mr. Horton and family, and Mrs. Horton's mother and stepfather, Mr. Murry, with an uncle, Robert Wetland, a sailor who brought the family, all came to this country. The sailor returned to the ocean and has never since been heard of. The family lived in Boston for five years, and in 1858 came to Colton, where the father died in 1885, his widow now residing in the town. Wm. J. Horton was about five years of age when he came to America. The family came to a farm in Colton when he was ten years old. When about twenty-one he engaged in jobbing, and soon bought a farm of 150 acres improved land and about 1,800 acres of wild land. In 1888 he engaged in mercantile business at South Colton, buying out F. F. Flint & Co., and has a fine store, keeping a good stock of general merchandise. Mr. Horton married first, January 1, 1871, Sarah Tilton, by whom he had three children: Harriette, Willie Royal, and Sarah. Harriette is the wife of James Bump, of Parisville; Sarah married a Mr. Hollenbeck, an inspector of car wheels at Norwood; and Willie is now in Colton. Mrs.

Horton died January 28, 1875, and our subject married second Wealtha E., daughter of the late Edward Spear, of Parishville, and they have had four children: Etta, Mary, Myrtle, and Winifred. Mr. Horton is a Republican, and has been collector and constable eleven years. He enlisted in the late war under Edward Knapp, of Potsdam, but the company being full he was returned.

Libbey, George E., Colton, was born in Benton, Me., February 20, 1836, a son of Aaron, a native of Socco, Me., and of the seventh generation from John Libbey who came from England. Aaron married Emily Woodsome, of Maine, by whom he had seven children. He was a prominent man of affairs in the town and held many public offices. He died September 25, 1866, and his wife died August 3, 1867. George E. Libbey started out in life for himself at the age of nineteen and first learned the carpenter's trade, following this for a number of years. In 1863 he went to California, working at his trade and also in the manufacture of wagons, and in 1867 returned to Maine and engaged in farming and lumbering until 1879, when he came to Colton as agent for F. Shaw & Bros., of Boston, who owned the St. Lawrence Tannery and the St. Regis Tannery. Mr. Libbey has since lived here continuously. He is one of the stockholders of the First National Bank at Canton, is a Democrat, and held several town offices in Maine. He married first Rosella Humphrey, of Maine, by whom he had no children. She died in 1861, and he married second Mahala M. Mills, also a native of Maine, and they have two children: George W., a student in medicine at the university of Burlington; and Rose M., a teacher in Minnesota. Mr. Libbey is a member of High Falls Lodge No. 428 F. & A. M., also of Potsdam Chapter No. 39 and St. Lawrence Commandery No. 28, K. T. of Canton.

Bullis, Lewis, Pierrepont, was born in Plattsburg, Clinton county, June 16, 1837, a son of John W., a native of that place, born in 1804, who married Mercy R. Fonda, by whom he had five sons and five daughters. In 1841 Mr. Bullis came to Pierrepont and settled on what is known as the "Waterman Hill Stock Farm," owned by our subject and his brother Miad, who was born in Pierrepont. J. W. died in Canton in 1884, and his wife died in 1887. Lewis Bullis has always followed farming and dairying, and now owns 200 acres of the old homestead and 200 additional in Canton, Russell and Pierrepont, and also keeps about thirty-five cows. In 1870 he married Susan E. Lewis, a native of Hermon, and daughter of Roswell and Betsey (Thompson) Lewis, early settlers of Hermon. Mr. and Mrs. Bullis have had two children: Jerm and Mernie.

Baker, Lucius B., M.D., Russell, is a native of Russell, born February 17, 1846, a son of the Rev. Lucius S. Baker, the oldest Baptist minister in St. Lawrence county, who was born in Chester, Vt., August 8, 1810. He was the oldest son, in a family of ten children, of Bezaleel Baker, born in New Hampshire, whose father was a native of Nova Scotia. Rev. L. S. Baker came to this county in 1842, where he has since lived. He was educated in Colgate University, formerly Madison, and commenced the ministry in 1837, which he has continued until within about five years, since which time he has ceased from active work. January 27, 1837, he married Hannah G. Walker, a native of Vermont, born April 21, 1814, died August 8, 1887, and they had three children:

Celestine N., born March 28, 1839, died October 6, 1890; Lucius B., as above; and Roger J., born November 17, 1854, died February 6, 1882. Lucius B. was educated in St. Lawrence Academy, Potsdam, N. Y., and the medical department of the University of Vermont, from which he graduated in 1868. He began practice in Clifton, N. Y., and in September, 1869, was appointed house physician in the Rochester City Hospital, where he remained three years, then was elected city physician, practicing six years, and then came to Russell, where he has since lived, giving his time entirely to his chosen profession. He married in Rochester, in 1874, Sarah C. Markley, a native of Winchester, Va., by whom he had one child, Kittie H., born June 28, 1875, died September 3, 1893. Dr. Baker is a charter member of the board of trustees of the Rochester Free Dispensary and the Rochester Pathological Society; he is also a member of the St. Lawrence County Medical Society, and for several years health officer of the towns of Russell, Clifton and Clare. He is liberal in religious belief, and a Republican in politics.

Brown, Orson L., Colton, was born in Colton, June 5, 1847, a son of David Brown, whose father came from Vermont to Colton about 1825. David was born in Plymouth, Mass., in 1805, and married Eunice Long, born in Potsdam in 1808, a daughter of Jonathan Long. Mr. Brown came to Colton about 1822 and settled on the farm now owned by Orson L. Here he died February 9, 1881, and his wife March 23, 1890. They had one son, Orson L., who was reared on the farm he now owns, and has here spent his life. He was educated in the St. Lawrence Academy, and has always been a farmer, owning now over 300 acres and keeping a dairy of twenty-eight cows. December 7, 1869, he married Alzina Adams, of Parishville, a daughter of Ambrose Adams, one of the first settlers of the town. They had one child, Louisa E., born June 28, 1876. September 19, 1884, Mrs. Brown died, and he married, September 29, 1885, Edna A. Howe, of Parishville, daughter of Roderick Howe. Mr. Brown is a Republican, and one of the assessors of the town. He is a member of High Falls Lodge No. 428, F. & A. M. He and his wife are members of Adirondack Chapter O. E. S. of Colton, N. Y.

Bedal, T. W., Colton, was born in 1815 at Hartford, N. Y., a son of Joshua, a native of Bath, N. H., born January 25, 1782, whose father, Joshua Bedal, was a native of France, born in 1740, who came to America with two brothers, Jacob and Richard, who were killed at the battle of Bunker Hill. Joshua fought in the French and Indian and the Revolutionary Wars, and was under Wolfe, Washington, and Lafayette. Joseph's children were: Joshua, Jacob, Ruth, Louisa. Of these children Jacob married Nellie Carr, of Royalton, N. H., whose father was taken captive by the Indians at the massacre at Royalton and kept in captivity seven years. Jacob and wife had seven children: Daniel, William, Henry, Amasa, George, Albert and Hiram. Timothy Bedal, our subject, was one of fourteen children, of whom Louisa died in 1829; George died aged eighteen, being shot by a robber; Angeline died in Vermont when a child; Isabel married Benjamin Patch, of Vermont; Alonzo is a farmer of Vermont; Lafayette was killed in the late war; Cynthia married a Mr. Ellenwood, and died in Vermont about 1867; Langdon died in Sheldon, Vt., about 1887; Harriet married a Mr. May, son of Judge May, of Detroit; Maria married George Mifflin, of Essex county, N. Y.; Sarah,

wife of Nathan Wheeler, of Wisconsin; Augusta, married Joseph Petit and lives in Wisconsin; Jane married Frank Carr, of Meridan, Minn.; and Timothy, who came from Vermont to Chateaugay in 1840. In 1846 he came to Colton, when the town was but a wilderness, and here he cleared a home for himself and earned a living by making black sails. He bought 100 acres of land, later disposing of fifty acres. He married in June, 1835, Miss Ann Bean, and they had seven children: one who died in infancy; Mary, born November 25, 1836, wife of James Irish. She died December 7, 1864, and left two children, Viroqua and Elva, both of whom are deceased. Melvina, born June 19, 1838, died December 10, 1841; Jane, born May 20, 1841, died October 9, 1880, the wife of Frank Carr, of Minnesota, and had seven children: Ellen, Allen, Edson, Clarence, Elsie, Frank, Mary, Alva S. The latter was born March 1, 1843, and married Lucy L. Smith, of Colton, by whom he had four children: Bertha, born August 6, 1871, married, August 30, 1890, Lewis R. Crump, now of Colton; Arvilla, born September 4, 1873; Edson A., born March 21, 1876; Lydia L., born December 13, 1878. They are all musicians, and under the name Crump's Orchestra furnish music for many of the leading balls. Alvah Bedal enlisted in the Thirteenth N. Y. Cavalry on August 27, 1864, with his brother, Allen F., and served till the close of the war; Allan F. was born April 19, 1845, and was killed at what was known as the hay fight in 1865; Rose Augusta was born February 4, 1847, and died in youth. Alvah Bedal now resides at home with his parents, and is the owner of 157 acres of land. He and his father are both Republicans, and liberal in religious views.

Botsford, Dr. Llewellyn T., Colton, was born in Canton, May 27, 1852, a son of Cyrenus Z., a native of Lewis county, N. Y., born in 1813, who settled about 1830 in Canton and was there educated. In early life he was turnkey of the jail at Canton and attended school, later he followed teaching. He was thrice married, his last wife being Aurilla King, of Canton, and soon after his marriage he moved on the farm where he now lives. He is a Republican, and was a prominent member of the Union League. He had three children: Elizabeth, wife of William H. Lewis, of West Potsdam; Jennie, wife of Adelbert C. Clark, of North Russell; and Llewellyn T. The latter attended the public schools and Canton Academy, and after reaching his majority he worked on a farm and taught school to earn funds to continue his education. He then entered St. Lawrence University, remaining two years, then began the study of medicine with Sanford S. Hoag, of Canton. He spent one year in the medical department of Burlington (Vt.) University, and graduated from the New York Homœopathic Medical College in 1878. Since this, with the exception of three years in Canton, he has had a successful practice in Colton. In 1880 Dr. Botsford married Jennie Potter, daughter of Pelopides Potter, of Colton, and they had three children: Lelon P., Julia G., and Millie R. Mrs. Botsford died December 10, 1890. Dr. Botsford is a Republican, and has served several years as health officer, coroner for six years, and was one of the Board of Education three years. He is a member of High Falls Lodge No. 428, F. & A. M., and he and family attend the Episcopal Church.

Ashton, William H., Brasher Falls, dealer in and manufacturer of carriages, also general dealer in farm implements. Born May 18, 1834. A son of Walker and Pris-

cilla (Evans) Ashton. They came to America in the years 1819-1822 from England. Walker, the father, was a dealer in silks and jewelry, dealing between New York and Montreal until 1828; in the years from 1835 to 1838 was high sheriff of Yamaska county, P. Q. He died May 20, 1838, aged fifty-two years. Priscilla, the mother, was married first to Samuel Goulding, 1815, who died in 1821 in Montreal, Canada. She again was married to Samuel McCall, 1823, who died in 1830. She, the widow McCall, married Walker Ashton in 1832, who died May 20, 1838. After being a widow for forty-eight years, and after passing through many of the hardships and trials of this world, she died at Waterloo, Canada, March 8, 1886, in her ninetieth year. They were all members of the church of England. Walker Ashton, son of Mathew Ashton, had four brothers and three sisters: John, Robert, William, James, Mary, Salley and Eliza. John died in Parishville, N. Y., in 1857, aged seventy-four years; Robert died in Shefford, Canada, in 1874, aged eighty-four years; William died in 1882, aged eighty-eight years, in Shefford, Canada; James, residence unknown; Mary, wife of Thomas Stone, died in Parishville in 1880, aged ninety years; Salley died in Montreal, aged eighty-five years; Eliza died in Merryworth Castle, Kent, England, wife of Lord Fallmouth, in her ninety-seventh year. Our subject began to learn his carriage trade at the age of nineteen with E. B. Rounds, of Swanton, Vt., and in the year 1856 came to Brasher Falls, N. Y., where he has always been in business, conducting his carriage shop and also a farmer. He has been a constable for twenty years and deputy sheriff for six years; is now serving his ninth year as a township assessor. He has been a Republican ever since the party was organized in 1856. August 14, 1859, W. H. Ashton married Julia A. Frary, of Stockholm, N. Y. Her parents came from Lewis county, N. Y. She died May 24, 1884, aged forty-five years, leaving three children: Arthur D., born December 14, 1860, who is in business with his father, married Jessie Tripp, of Stockholm, N. Y., daughter of John Tripp; Agnes P., a twin sister of Arthur D., who lives with her father; and Charles W., born June, 1862, who is also in business with his father at Brasher Falls, N. Y.

Close, Henry J., Colton, was born in Canada, March 22, 1867, a son of William, a native of Chateaugay, born March 17, 1834, and the latter was a son of John Close, who was engaged in the manufacture of shingles. In 1868 Mr. Close came to Colton, where he and his brother John bought the farm now owned by John Close. William sold his interest in this and bought the S. D. Buttles farm of 175 acres, and for three years resided in South Colton, having erected the building now owned by our subject. He was postmaster three years during Cleveland's first administration. He died February 3, 1889, and his son, Henry J., held the office the balance of the term. William and wife had four sons and four daughters, all now living except Gertrude, who died aged two years. Mrs. Close died January 19, 1893. Henry J. was raised on a farm, educated in the common schools, and engaged in farming until November, 1893, when he was appointed postmaster of South Colton, and has since lived there. He is a Democrat, and has been inspector of elections three years. Mr. Close and family are members of the Catholic church.

Day, Chester, Colton, was born in Canton in 1825. He is the son of Jonathan Day, a native of Cheshire, Mass., born in 1771, who married at Addison, Vt., Rebecca Olin,

born in 1782. They had ten children. In 1801 Mr. Day came to Canton, there being but four families in the town at the time. Here he resided on a farm until within a few years of his death, when he removed to another farm, and died in 1866 (February 28), his wife having died May 8, 1862. He had charge of the county house, the first one built, for several years. Chester Day was reared on a farm and had a common school education. He learned the cooper's trade, and is also a carpenter, and for a number of years built boats. He married Sarah L. Ames, of Canton, born June 19, 1825, by whom he has had seven children: Sarah L., born November 18, 1845, who married William Smith, of Stockholm, and they have one son, William H., born December 19, 1847; Frances L., born May 16, 1852, who died in 1893, and who was the wife of Stillman Loop. She had two children, Harley D. and Edith M.; Marion A., who lives at home, born in 1854; Eva E., born July 24, 1864, died in infancy; Mary L., born April 18, 1863, married Wilbur Page, of Potsdam; Eva M., born June 2, 1865, married Orin Bradish, of Colton, and has one child, Ila. Mr. Day came to Colton in 1852, and has lived here ever since. He has been a guide in the South woods for the Kildare and Hollywood clubs for fifteen years, and has been employed in the woods for thirty-five years. Mrs. Day died May 4, 1879. He went to work for Pratt & Co. in the spring of 1852, and worked for the company about seven years, having charge of the lumber yard five years. In 1882 he went to Jourdon Pond with Henry Day; he had charge of the building of the Kildare club house which was built that year.

Reynolds, J., Colton, was born in Canada, February 8, 1820, a son of J. C. and Polly (Mooney) Reynolds, both of New Hampshire, who raised eleven children. In 1835 they came to Pierrepont, and settled on a farm, where they died. Joseph, grandfather of our subject, was a native of Massachusetts, and died in Canada. His wife was Mary Reynolds, by whom he had twelve children. Our subject was raised on a farm, and in 1848 he married Mary J., daughter of George W. and Mary E. (Reynolds) Marden. He was a native of New Hampshire and she of Vermont, and they had twelve children. They came to Parishville about 1840, and now reside in South Colton with their son. Mr. and Mrs. Reynolds have had seven children: Milton E., Charles, Hector, Ernest, Minnie, Nellie B. and William. Mr. Reynolds came to Colton in 1853, and has lived here ever since. He built the hotel which burned down on the site of the present Empire Exchange of Colton (also built by him), and was its proprietor three years, when he sold out and built the Reynolds block, opposite. He sold this and removed to the Plains in 1877, where he bought a farm of 500 acres, and now resides thereon. He also built a hotel at Hollywood, Stillwater, in 1889, of which his son, William W., is now proprietor. This summer resort is pleasantly located on the west side of Racket River, has good conveniences for travelers, and its rates are reasonable. The daily stage from Potsdam connects with the daily at South Colton for the Hollywood House, and the hotel has a livery in connection. Mr. Reynolds is a Democrat, and has been assessor four years, postmaster many years, inspector of elections two years, and has always been a worker in his party. He has been postmaster at Hollywood four years.

Aikens, John, Colton, was born in Barnard, Vt., May 7, 1795, a son of Nathaniel, who married a Miss Mary Tupper, and had two sons and six daughters. * In 1811 he

came to Potsdam and settled on a farm, where he remained until his death in 1839. John was sixteen years old when he came to Potsdam, and was educated in the common schools and Potsdam Academy. In 1840 he married Eliza Beach, of Pierrepont, born in Vermont, August 3, 1812, who came with her parents in 1818 to Pierrepont. Mr. and Mrs. Aikens had two children, John H., born in 1841, who enlisted in the Sixteenth N. Y. Infantry, was transferred to the One Hundred and Twenty-first, and was wounded at the battle of the Wilderness May 10, and died in Fredericksburgh May 13, 186— . The second child, Mary E., was born in 1847, and died at the age of nine months. Mr. Aikens came to Colton in 1841 and settled on the farm now owned by Mrs. Aikens. He died January 25, 1883, and his wife is still living at the age of eighty-two years. Ebenezer and Mabel (Henry) Beach, the parents of Mrs. Aikens, had seven children, and came to Pierrepont, where they settled on a farm now owned by a Mr. Sabin. They later went to Wayne county, where Mr. Beach died in 1841, and his wife in 1848, in Illinois.

Rodger, G. H., M.D., Hermon, was born in Hammond, this county, April 4, 1860. He was educated in Gouverneur Wesleyan Seminary and Hamilton College, from which he graduated in 1883. He studied medicine in the University of New York, and graduated in 1888, beginning practice in Seattle, Wash., where he remained three years, but on November 26, 1892, he returned to Hermon, this county, where he has since practiced successfully. William, father of Dr. Rodgers, married Isabella Shiel, they being both of Scotch descent.

Wilson, John, Brasher, of Helena, was born in Brasher, May 30, 1847, a son of John and Lavina (Vosburg) Wilson, both of Canada. The father was a farmer and came to this county in 1835, making for himself a fine home in the wilderness. He was a Whig and Republican, and several of his wife's ancestors were soldiers in the Revolution. The father died at the age of eighty-two in 1888, and the mother aged seventy-five years. Of their five children our subject was the fourth. He was a soldier in the civil war in Company —, Sixth N. Y. Heavy Artillery, serving from December, 1863, to August, 1865, and participating in the battle of the Wilderness, front of Petersburg, etc. He is now a pensioner and a member of the G. A. R. He is a Republican in politics, and has held offices in his town. October 3, 1869, Mr. Wilson married Nancy Payden (who died June 10, 1876), a daughter of Joseph and Mary J. Payden, of Ireland, who came to this country while young. May 24, 1877, he married second Mrs. Agnes O'Brien Bowns, born October 12, 1852, widow of Thomas Bowns. Mr. Wilson's children are as follows: Agnes, aged —; Frank, aged twenty-four; Mary Lovina, aged twenty-two; Chloe, Elizabeth, aged twenty; Frederick, aged nineteen; Eva, aged twenty-one; Joseph John, aged eighteen; Mabel, aged fifteen; Bertha, aged thirteen; Alice, aged ten; George, aged four; Ida, who died February 2, 1893, aged two years; and Eddie, aged seventeen.

Richards, James A., Brasher, of Helena, was born in Waterford, Vt., February 1, 1826, a son of Samuel and Rachel (Jacobs) Richards, also natives of Vermont, who came to Brasher in 1839 and settled at Helena. He was a soldier in the war of 1812, and died aged eighty-seven years, his wife dying at the same age. Our subject grew

up on the farm, and has always followed agriculture, having accumulated a fine property. He is one of the most successful farmers in the town. Mr. Richards married, January 12, 1853, Jane Houghton, a native of this town, whose parents were among the pioneers. They have had nine children, seven of whom survive: Amelia, wife of Arthur Cunningham, of Tilton, N. H.; Emma, wife of Edward Cunningham, of Helena; Philena, wife of Daniel Ward, of Boston, Mass.; Sarah, wife of C. Turner, of Moira, N. Y.; Effie, wife of Harry Blanchard, of Bombay, N. Y.; Horace, and James W., who live at home. Mr. Richards is a Republican, and has held several offices in the township.

Day, William H., Colton, was born in Canton, December 19, 1847, a son of Chester Day. He married Lucinda H. Morrison, and they have had five children: Alfred C., who married Carrie Hogle and had two children, Henry and Almond, Almond 2d next dead; Charles H., who married Dora Coleman, and has two sons, Harry and Walter; Leon and Lila, who live at home. Mr. Day has been a guide in the South woods for many years, and for twelve years has been superintendent of the Vanderbilt Kildare club house, holding that position now. Mr. Day is a Republican, but not an aspirant to office. He is a member of High Falls Lodge No. 428, F. & A. M.

Pelsue, Orson J., Colton, was born in Stockholm, October 17, 1843, a son of George Pelsue, a native of the same place, born December 22, 1820, and died at Antwerp, December 6, 1879. He was a son of George Pelsue, a native of Vermont, mentioned elsewhere in this book. George, father of Orson J., married Fannie J. Eldridge, and they had four children. Orson J. came to this town with his parents at the age of six, and four years later went to live with his uncle, F. V. Ellis, of Stockholm, remaining till he was seventeen, when he and his father enlisted in the One Hundred and Sixth N. Y. Volunteers, and served three years, being honorably discharged in 1865. They were in the battles of Cold Harbor, Monaccay and the Wilderness, among others. Soon after their return from the war they bought the hotel property at Stark, where they kept hotel for eleven years. Mr. Pelsue married first Sarah Remington, and they had one child, Frank R., born November 3, 1870, who married Mabel Richey, November 1, 1893. Mr. Pelsue married second, May 9, 1872, Melinda, daughter of Woodard Brown, of Parishville, born September 22, 1848, and they have had two children: Nellie, born June 8, 1878, died January 14, 1879; and Grace B., born March 1, 1874, now living at home. From the hotel our subject went into the livery business at Norwood for about a year, then kept hotel at Parishville for the same length of time, and then kept hotel at the Head of Bog for two years. Soon after leaving the Bog he engaged as book-keeper for L. Usher, of Potsdam, and kept his boarding-house at the Head of Plains for four years. Next he came to Stark and bought a small farm, where he now lives. He has been justice of the peace about fifteen years, and his wife is at present postmistress at Stark.

Webster, W. A., Hammond, was born in Hammond on the farm where he now lives May 12, 1843. He followed farming actively up to ten years ago, since which time he has been giving his attention to the lumber trade principally. He owns a fine sash, door and blind factory in Clayton and 475 acres of land. In 1871 he married Charlotte

Dygert, of Herkimer county, and they have one son, William L., who is studying medicine. Mr. Webster is one of the best known magistrates of this county. His father was Samuel Webster, a native of New Hampshire. His mother was Harriet (Beach) Webster, of Connecticut. Mr. Webster enlisted in Company A, Sixteenth N. Y. Heavy Artillery in 1863, and served until the end of the war. He is a member of J. B. Campbell Post 424, department Redwood.

Gustin, A. H., Colton, was born in Stanstead, Canada, March 6, 1828, a son of Aaron, son of Josiah Gustin, of New Hampshire, who was a captain in the Revolution. His wife was Margaret Wardner, born on the ocean while her parents were coming from Holland to America. Aaron was born in Marlow, N. H., April 5, 1793, and married Miriam Flanders, of Strafford, N. H., February 15, 1817, she having been born November 9, 1799. They had thirteen children: Lyman H., born March 5, 1818; Laura, born October 21, 1817, died in Illinois in 1893; Emily, born February 7, 1822; Levi B., born April 10, 1824; John E., born April 12, 1826, died in 1890; A. H., as above; Joseph F., born June 8, 1830, died aged five years: Orlin, born June 11, 1832, died April 19, 1837; Marshall, born March 7, 1834, died in Iowa in 1879; Samantha, born in 1836; Mary, born July 22, 1838, died June 8, 1853; Lovina, born February 15, 1841, died in Missouri in 1871; and Julia A., born October 3, 1846. Mr. Gustin died in 1864, and his wife died in 1890 in Canada. A. H., our subject, was educated at the common schools, and at the age of twenty-two years came to this county (May 17, 1850). He married, January 4, 1853, Harriet, daughter of Richard Roberson, an early settler of Hammond, and they had three children: Florence E., born October 14, 1853; Charles J., born February 12, 1860; and Albert L., born December 31, 1865. Mrs. Gustin died December 10, 1879, aged fifty years, and on December 5, 1883, our subject married second Elma A. Perkins, daughter of Amos F. Perkins, of Stockholm, and they have one child, Hazel M., born July 15, 1887. Mr. Gustin is well known throughout the county and surrounding localities as a builder and contractor, and has built or superintended over half of the buildings in Colton village: also the steam laundry at Potsdam, the American Hotel at Norwood, Stark Falls Hotel, and the hotel at Hollywood. He is a Republican, and has been assessor ten years, also has served as constable, collector, highway commissioner, etc. He is a member of High Falls Lodge No. 428, F. & A. M., and president of the Pleasant Mound Cemetery Association, which office he has held twelve years.

McMullin, Paul, Lisbon, was born in Oswegatchie in November, 1857. His parents emigrated from Ireland and settled in this county in 1818. Paul received his education in the public schools, and has always been engaged in agricultural pursuits. He married in 1861 Miss C. Collins, and they have six children. Mr. McMullin has for the past eight years been a tenant, possessing however a fine drove of thirteen head of cattle, four horses, and sixteen sheep, besides all the requisite utensils necessary for the prosecution of his business. He is an energetic, hardworking and successful man, respected and esteemed by all.

Long, Ransom B., Parishville, was born in Parishville, October 12, 1840. His father was Justin, son of Jonathan, a native of Vermont, who married Matilda Copeland, and

came to Potsdam about 1809 with an ox-team. Here they cleared a farm and settled, but later went to what is now the town of Colton, where they died. They had four sons and two daughters. Justin Long was born April 4, 1812, at Potsdam, and married Emily Belding, a native of Pierrepont, by whom he had a son and a daughter, the latter the wife of Edson Perkins. Mr. Long owned 400 acres of land, and was a Republican in politics. He died March 16, 1889, and his wife on December 6 of the same year. Ransom B. Long was reared on a farm and received a common school education. He is a general farmer and owns 500 acres of dairy land. March 27, 1890, Nora Whittaker became his wife, and they have one son, Glenn. Mrs. Long is a native of Parishville, and a daughter of Simon Whittaker, of Stockholm. The latter was a son of Alanson Whittaker, one of the earliest settlers of that town. Mr. Long is a Republican in politics.

Martin, Orrin E., Ogdensburg, was born in Westville, Franklin county, December 22, 1847. His father, Hollis S., was a son of Samuel Martin, and was born in Compton, P. Q., in 1822. Samuel was born in Londonderry, N. H., in 1775, and his father, Nathaniel, served as body guard to General Washington. Hollis S. moved to Westville with his father in 1834, and after receiving his education learned the blacksmith's trade. He married Paulina E. Ellsworth, of Dear River, Fort Covington, Franklin county, in 1845, and in 1853 they moved to Chateaugay, Franklin county, where he carried on carriagemaking and blacksmithing till 1868. He then removed to Norfolk, this county, and began the manufacture of wagon hubs and shingles, this being the first hub factory in Northern New York. In 1872 he moved to Norwood, where he and his son Orrin built a large factory and continued the business till 1877, when he sold out to his son Orrin, though he continues to live at Norwood. He had six children: Sidney A., Orrin E., Laura A., Hollis L., Charles A. and Herbert D. His wife died May 5, 1887, and Hollis L. died at Monterey, Mexico, August 24, 1891. The latter was a Republican. Orrin E. was educated in the common schools of Chateaugay, and worked at blacksmithing with his father till the age of eighteen, then went to Malone and engaged with Whittlesy, Perkins & Co. in the machine shop, remaining there one year, then returned to Chateaugay and engaged in the hub business with his father. In 1877 he bought his father's interest, and in 1878 the factory with all its contents was burned, with a loss of \$20,000 and no insurance. The factory was immediately rebuilt and the business continued till 1880, when Mr. Martin moved to Ogdensburg and leased the Craghton's brewery property, building it over into a hub factory and shingle mill. This also was burned a year later with a loss of \$9,000, \$1,500 insurance. He then leased the Hart pottery property and carried on business till 1887, when he formed a company known as the O. E. Martin Hub Company, incorporated, and associated with him Henry F. James and James G. Westbrook, of Ogdensburg. They continued in business a year, and built large buildings on River street in which to carry on the hub business. The next year Mr. Martin sold his business to Henry F. James, and then bought the stock of the Dunkirk Hub Company of Dunkirk, N. Y., which he later disposed of, and in 1889 bought the Norwood Agricultural Works, formerly owned by S. W. Davis. Mr. Martin built a pulp mill on this place with a capacity of 4,200 tons of wood pulp annually. He also owns a grist mill and built a butter factory in 1893. February 15,

1876, he married Mary J. Butler, only daughter of the late William Butler, of Potsdam, and they have three children: Edith L., Hollis W., and Arthur H. Mr. Martin lives in Ogdensburg and is a Republican in politics, and he and his wife are members of the M. E. Church.

Curtis, Lafayette, Brasher, of Brasher Falls, was born February 10, 1834, a son of Stephen and Hafnah (Powers) Curtis, natives of Hardwich, Vt., who came to St. Lawrence county about 1826. They had five children: Otis, William, Martha, Lafayette, and Mary. Our subject was a soldier in the late war, having enlisted in Company M, Sixth N. Y. Heavy Artillery in December, 1863, and served nearly two years. He was at the battle of the Wilderness and in front of Petersburg, under Sheridan in the Shenandoah, etc. Since the war he has followed farming, now owning two fine farms, one of 150 and one of 114 acres. The homestead is the old Wright farm, owned by his wife's father. February 8, 1863, he married Lucinda Wright, born on the farm where she now lives July 7, 1842, a daughter of Ira B. and Jerusha (Hilliard) Wright, of Connecticut and Canada, respectively. Mr. and Mrs. Curtis have had five children: Silas, born September 10, 1870, died in March, 1871; Lemuel, born June 11, 1872; Abbie, born August 20, 1875, died November 1, 1889; Hosea, born January 27, 1878; and May, born May 18, 1880. Mr. Curtis is a Republican, a member of the G. A. R., of the Grangers, and also of the Masons, belonging to Lodge 441 of Brasher Falls. He and wife are members of the M. E. Church.

Clark, Edmund, Russell, was born in Russell, April 25, 1815. His father was Edmund, son of Samuel, a native of Blandford, Mass., who came to this town in 1807 and here spent the remainder of his days. Edmund, sr., was born in Blandford, Mass., on March 19, 1780, and died August 14, 1860. His wife was Chloe Brainard, born in Blandford, June 6, 1779, and died August 19, 1860. Our subject was educated in the public schools and has always been a farmer. He now owns a place of 180 acres and keeps a dairy of twenty-three cows. He married, May 11, 1845, Janet Smith, daughter of Rollin Smith, and they have had these sons and daughters: C. Rollin, Frank E., Myron B., Cyrus F., and Silas W. and Flora A. (twins).

Gilman, Alman, Russell, was born in Colchester, Vt., October 24, 1827, a son of Antapath and Theodora (Hudson) Gilman, natives of New Hampshire, from whence they emigrated to Vermont. Mr. Gilman was an engineer and farmer, but followed farming the greater part of his life. Of their eight children two survive: Sophrona, wife of J. L. Fish, a farmer of Mt. Gilead, O., and Alman, our subject. The latter came to New York State in 1852 and settled on wild land in Pierrepont. In 1847 he married Celia Caswell, of Vermont, by whom he had eight children, three now living: George, an engineer in the pump works in Chicago, who married Lucinda Brooks, and has one son, Arthur; Betsey, wife of William Matthew, a farmer of Canton; and L. H. Gilman, now engaged in farming in Russell. The latter married Ella, daughter of Austin Clark of this town. The names of those deceased are as follows: Luther, Herbert, Solomon, Miley, and Eugene. Mrs. Gilman died in 1875 (June 19), and he married second Fannie, daughter of Zerah Burdic, of Pierrepont, by whom he had one daughter, born February 3, 1880, who died October 13, 1887. Mr. Gilman remained on the

farm about seven years, then moved to Pierrepont and engaged in the saw-milling business, continuing until 1868, with the exception of his war service. September 30, 1862, he enlisted in Company K, Ninety-second N. Y. Infantry and remained about seven months, being discharged on account of sickness. He returned to the service as soon as he could be accepted and remained till the close of the war. He participated in the battles of Kingston and other engagements. Returning home he sold the mill and built another in Russell, which was burned February 1, 1891, he losing about \$3,000. He had always had a large patronage, and was able to replace the mill promptly, it being in readiness for business just one month from the time of the fire. He is now carrying on a successful business of manufacturing lumber at the rate of about 200,000 feet annually, and has a feed mill with which he grinds from 3,000 to 5,000 bushels of grain per year. He also makes about 200 barrels of cider yearly.

Risley, Hubbard, Russell, was born in Greenfield, Mass., October 25, 1818, a son of Asel Risley, whose father, Asel, sr., was a native of England, who came with his two brothers to America and settled in Greenfield, Mass., buying two townships, and here they lived and died, Asel leaving four children. Asel, jr., was born in 1777, and was twice married, his first wife being a Miss Grant, by whom he had seven children. He came to Canton at an early day, and after the death of his wife returned to Massachusetts and married Sophia Griswold, by whom he had seven children. He returned to Canton, where he lived for a time, but died in Hermon in 1843, and his wife in 1841 in Massachusetts. Our subject was reared on the farm and educated in the public schools. He came to Canton in infancy with his parents and here he has spent most of his life. He was for three years in Onondaga county in the manufacture of salt, but returned to St. Lawrence county. In 1839 he married Susan, died April, 1884, daughter of James Beard, one of the early settlers of Jefferson county, who died in Canton. Mr. and Mrs. Risley have had eight children: Sarahette, wife of James K. Hale, of Hermon, who has one child, Morse G.; Charles, who married Mary Varsen, and had one child, George V., died April, 1877; Marion, wife of Charles Risley, by whom she has one son, Manley; Louisa, deceased wife of Robert Davidson; Sylvester H., born in Russell, October 6, 1848, who married Alice, daughter of Philander Chapin, of Ogdensburg, who married Harriet Jarvis, of Canton, and had seven children. Mr. and Mrs. Risley have had one son, Bruce C., born April 7, 1881; Augustus W., who married Mariette Nickerson, and has one child, George N.; Eliza, deceased wife of Horace Chapin, who left one child, A. Bernice; and Vinnie E., wife of George Lewis. Mr. Risley was a Democrat in early life, but has many years been a Republican. He bought his present farm of 200 acres in 1848, and keeps a large dairy.

Buck, Epaphroditus, Russell, was born in Heath, Franklin county, Mass., December 9, 1829, a son of Hiram Buck, a son of John, also of Heath, Mass., where he spent most of his life. The latter was in the Revolutionary War, for which he drew a pension. He married a Miss Smith, and had ten children. He came to Pitcairn, this county, where he died in 1844 at the age of nearly one hundred years. Hiram, father of our subject, was born in Heath, Mass., and when a young man came to Massena with two yoke of cattle for one Smith, which he drove about 300 hundred miles. He worked a

year or two, then returned to Massachusetts, where he married Harriet Blodgett, a daughter of Samuel Blodgett, who came to Jefferson county, and later went to Albany, where he died. Mr. and Mrs. Buck had five sons and four daughters. In 1821 he and wife went to Antwerp, where they remained till 1837, then came to Russell, and later went to Hermon, where they died, the father at the age of eighty-eight, and the mother aged eighty-two. Our subject was seventeen years of age when he came to Russell. He was educated in the common schools and the academy at Gouverneur. He started in business on a farm of a few acres, to which he has since added until he now he has a valuable farm of 200 acres, where he now resides. In 1848 Mr. Buck married Phoebe Russ, a native of Onondaga county, born in 1828, a daughter of Russell and Anna (Hall) Russ, natives of Onondaga county, who removed to Wilna and from there to Russell about 1822, where they died. Mr. and Mrs. Buck have had eleven children: Harriet, Wyman L., Eugene (deceased), Duane, Arthur (deceased), Ella A., Charles W., Edwin E., Addie E., Elton E., Carrie E. Mr. Buck has always been a Republican since the organization. He and wife are members of the M. E. Church.

Sanford, Silas H., Hopkinton, was born March 9, 1849, a son of Jonah Sanford (see biography of C. K. Sanford). His birthplace was the farm on the old turnpike in the town of Hopkinton, where his father settled soon after his marriage. He was educated in the common schools and the Lawrenceville Academy, and worked with his father on the farm until the latter's death, October 18, 1886, when he fell heir to considerable property, including the old homestead of 320 acres, where our subject at present resides. By careful management and good business tact and sagacity, he has added largely to his property. Recently he bought 174 acres adjoining his farm, known as the Judge Sanford homestead. His dairy consists of upwards of eighty cows, being the largest in the town. He is now erecting a butter factory. Mr. Sanford is a genial, social man; knows every one within a radius of several miles of his home, and is respected and liked by all. In politics he is an ardent Republican and has held the office of justice of the peace several years. He is a member of Amber Lodge No. 375, F. and A. M.

Brush, Charles H., Hopkinton, was born in Hopkinton on the farm he now occupies, November 4, 1866, and traces his ancestry to one Robert Brush, whose father came from Wales and settled on Long Island in 1666. Reuben, a son of Robert, was born on Long Island in 1711, and married Ruth Wood, born in 1715. Elkanah Brush, youngest son of Reuben, was born in Connecticut March 9, 1762, and married Althea Fink, who was born in 1764. They had nine children, the oldest of whom, Eliphalet, was born in Bennington, Vt., November 12, 1781. His parents soon moved to Vergennes, Vt., from whence he came in 1802, with the first company of white men, to what is now Hopkinton. He selected 100 acres and paid for them by working for Mr. Hopkins summers, and teaching school in Vermont winters. In 1805 he drove in the first ox team and cart for Mr. Hopkins. February 22, 1810, he married Linda Pier, born in New Haven, Vt., May 21, 1790. They had six children. He was a Whig and a Republican, voting at every election for sixty-five consecutive years from 1807. Mrs. Brush died September 15, 1862, and the death of Mr. Brush occurred January 11, 1873.

Their lives had been spent in steady, honest toil, and both were early and valued members of the Congregational church. Jason C., their third child, was born January 22, 1822. January 1, 1856, he married Olivia Chittenden, who died September 7, 1858, leaving one daughter, Ella O., now wife of Arthur L. Bonney of Potsdam. November 6, 1862, he married Annice P. Ayers of Lawrence, by whom he had two children, our subject and Grace L., wife of W. L. Pert of Potsdam. Mr. Brush was remarkably energetic and industrious, a valued member of the Congregational church, a Whig in early life and a staunch Republican later. His death occurred May 25, 1891, at the farm where he was born and had always labored. Charles H. Brush was educated at the Potsdam Normal School, but by reason of his father's ill health, the care of the farm early devolved upon him, and he did not graduate. He has purchased the Mead farm of about 140 acres, and with his mother owns the homestead of 200 acres. In politics he is a Republican, and he and his mother are members of the Congregational church. He has in his possession the ox cart which his grandfather drove through the woods from Vermont, and a gun taken from the British in the Revolution and handed down from his great-grandfather.

Dixon, William Henry, Madrid, was born near Yorkshire, England, July 1, 1824, and was six years old when his parents came to this country. His father, Robert, took up land on the Ogden tract in the town of Potsdam, where he reared a family of five children and spent the balance of his days. He died in October, 1854. The mother of our subject, Ann Allenby, also a native of England, died in April, 1858. The early life of our subject was spent in Potsdam. He was educated in the common schools and took up farming, which he followed with his father until after marriage when he bought a farm of 120 acres in Potsdam and lived on it until April 1, 1852, when he sold and bought a farm in Madrid, which he cultivated and increased, until at the time of his death, November 19, 1875, he owned 330 acres. He also owned village property in Madrid village. Mr. Dixon was always a Republican. He was many years a trustee of the school, and was a member of the Congregational church of Madrid, and a trustee for a number of years. He always lived a very quiet and retired life, and maintained a great influence among his townspeople. He married April 23, 1846, Mary L., daughter of Israel P. Haskell, one of the earliest settlers in Madrid. They have had eleven children, only three of whom are living: Julia A., wife of James Fox, a commercial traveler of Potsdam; M. Christene, who lives with her mother; Mabel Katherine, a student of Potsdam State Normal School. Mary Louisa Haskell Dixon was born and brought up in the town of Madrid, and was the daughter of Israel Putnam Haskell and Polly Williams Haskell of Vermont, her parents being among the early settlers, and her father a descendant of Israel Putnam of Revolutionary fame. She received her education in the Madrid school and the district school in her father's neighborhood, and united with the Congregational church in Madrid village, May 28, 1841. She led a quiet life, loved by all who knew her, was the means of bringing a great many to Christ by the pure life she led, as she was a person who would not have an enemy, and was a thorough Christian lady. She married William H. Dixon April 23, 1846. She lived in the village of Madrid after her husband's death, until the time of her death, December 6, 1890, and was sixty-four years old. The cause of her death was congestion of the

lungs, or pneumonia, and she was sick four days. Below are the resolutions drawn up after her death by the Ladies' Aid Society of which she was a member:

As God in His providence has seen fit to remove by death from our midst one of our old and faithful members, Mrs. Dixon, we would offer our deepest sympathy to the afflicted friends, and assure them of our regret that so useful a life has been brought to its earthly close. Believing that a better world has opened to her its joys, we submit to this sad providence with chastened hearts, and would express our gratitude for the influence of her Christian life, which in its peace and serenity breathed forth the spirit of the Master. And since we mourn our loss—not as those without hope for the future—we can safely and trustfully commend her sorrowing daughters to the "God of all comfort, who comforteth us in all our tribulations, that we may be able to comfort them which are in trouble, by the comfort whereby we ourselves are comforted of God."

Lathrop, Mrs. Serepta S. Merrill, Lawrence, was born in Vermont in 1811, a daughter of John Merrill, who during the War of 1812-15 was captain of a Vermont militia company and participated in the battle of Plattsburg, and granddaughter of John Merrill, who served seven years in the Revolution. In 1837 she married Rial Lathrop of Chelsea, Vt., and they had two children: Hiram, who died at the age of six years; and Clarinda, who resided with her mother until her death, aged fifty years. Mr. Lathrop and family came in 1867 to Nicholville, where he engaged in the meat business. He was a man of means, and generosity in all public works. In politics he was a Whig, and later a Republican, and served in various offices in his native town. Both Mr. and Mrs. Lathrop were life-long members of the Methodist church, of which the former was a liberal supporter, and Mrs. Lathrop has willed the church \$4,000, having also given liberally to all public enterprises, no one in need being ever turned away from her door. She has always been a great reader, and although eighty-three years of age she is well informed on the leading topics of the day, and especially takes a great interest in politics, being a strong advocate of the principles of the Republican party. Since her husband's death in 1884 she has resided in Nicholville.

Glazier, Ward, was born in the town of Oakham, Worcester county, Mass., September 22, 1818. His father Jabez, immigrated to the then wilderness township of Fowler, St. Lawrence county, N. Y., the following year and soon became one of the leading business men of the town. Appointed by Theodocius O. Fowler, the owner of the township, as his agent, for the sale of his lands and the general management of his business affairs, was postmaster, justice of the peace, for many years, and held various other town offices. Ward's minority was spent in assisting clearing land and running a saw mill built by his father in the wilderness on his farm. His early opportunity for procuring an education was very limited, and having a strong desire for one, he, at the age of 21 commenced a two years' course at the Gouverneur Academy and at the expiration of said time while on a visit to his relatives in Massachusetts he married Miss Mehitable C. Bolton, daughter of William Bolton, of the town of West Boylston, Mass., and returning to or Fowler settled on a farm near the village of Little York since known as Maple Grove or the Glazier homestead. Was engaged in farming and mercantile pursuits. At the breaking out of the civil war, he in company with others in August, 1861, recruited and organized Co. I, 92d N. Y. Regt. of Inf., then being organized by Col. Jonah Sanford, served with his regiment in Penensular Campaign under General McClellan, wounded in action at the battle of Fair Oaks, Va., and on account of said wound and fail-

ing health he was forced to leave the service and was honorably discharged. An incident of Mr. Glazier's career was his going over to Ottawa, Canada, for recruits; as this was a serious breach of international law, Glazier had a narrow escape from arrest by the Canadian authorities, but guessing their intent he cleverly made his escape, at the same time drawing forty men into the service of the United States. After the war he returned to the farm where he remained until 1885, when he took up the pension and claim agency, removed to Gouverneur and opened an office. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Glazier were eight in number, namely; Willard, Elvira, Marjory, Caroline, Arthur, Lina, George H. and Arthur W. (Caroline and Arthur died in infancy). Willard the eldest has distinguished himself as soldier, author and explorer. As a soldier he served with credit in the Harris Light or 2d N. Y. Cavalry, under Generals Bayard, Stoneman, Pleasanton, Gregg, Custer and Kilpatrick, earning his various promotions on battlefields, from a private to a brevet captaincy. Since the war he has published several works relating to his army experiences, travels and explorations. Capt. Glazier explored the head waters of the Mississippi and located the true source in a fine lake beyond Itasca which geographers now recognize as the principal reservoir. Elvira graduated from the State Normal School at Albany, N. Y., taught several terms of school and died at the age of twenty. Marjory was a graduate from Miss Willard's Female Seminary at Troy, N. Y., taught several terms of school, married Madison Buck, of Wheaton, Ill., and died at the age of twenty-six years. Lina J. married Simeon Smith and resides at Fowler, N. Y. George H. is in business in Chicago, Ill., and Arthur W. is on the homestead in Fowler engaged in farming and pension attorney. The ancestors of the subject of this sketch were natives of Massachusetts for several generations and came originally from England. His grandfather, Oliver Glazier, was a soldier of the Revolution and a pensioner. They came originally from England.

Flood, J. Q., M. D., Hopkinton, was born April 29, 1845, in the town of Montague, County of Lanark, Ontario, Canada. His parents were of Scotch-Irish descent; he taught school for many years, until he came to Canton in 1870. He received his medical education in the universities of New York city and Burlington, Vt., and graduated in 1880. He practiced his profession in Norwood until February, 1881, then located in Hopkinton, where he has secured a very large and lucrative practice. He is a member of the St. Lawrence County Medical Society, of the Medical Association of Northern New York, and is an active member of the Masonic fraternity, belonging to Elk Lodge No. 577 and Elk Chapter No. 197 of Nicholville, N. Y., also of St. Lawrence Commandery No. 28, of Canton. He is an active, aggressive Democrat, and served as postmaster in this town during Cleveland's first administration, from 1885 to 1889, resigning on the 4th of March, 1889, when his party went out. His family consists of his wife, Lillie L. Shannon, and son, Armand Ault, born October 26, 1890. They are members of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

Davis, P. A., Hopkinton, was born in Stockholm, November 24, 1838, a son of Francis Davis, born in Hancock, N. H., in 1805, whose father was Edmond, born in Hancock in 1781. He was a noted teacher. His wife was Mary Graves, and they had seven sons and a daughter. He was for many years postmaster of East Washington, and also a justice

of the peace. Francis Davis was at one time a teacher, but for the greater part of his life he was a saw-miller, also owning a grist mill. October 12, 1828, he married Betsey Converse Knights, (widow of E. Knights), by whom he had five children: Mary, Julia, Martha, Francis and Philo. The latter was educated in the schools of Hopkinton and Potsdam Academy and has always followed farming, except for a few years during which he was engaged in a creamery. A few years ago he rented his farm and now lives at Fort Jackson. He owns the old Davis homestead. September 18, 1860, he married Anna Lobdell, who was born December 27, 1837, at Plattsburg, a daughter of D. S. Lobdell, whose wife was Loretta Leonard. Mr. and Mrs. Davis have had four children: Edith L., born June 21, 1861, wife of Rev. J. M. Bartholomew of New York city, assistant pastor of Holy Trinity church; Martha E., born March 13, 1863, wife of Professor T. W. White, teacher and superintendent of schools at Westboro', Mass.; Francis D., born July 25, 1866, a graduate in mechanical engineering from Cornell University, class of '90, who is now in the employ of Yale & Town of Stamford, Conn.; Harry D., born May 19, 1872, died at the age of nine years. In politics Mr. Davis is a Democrat. He is a member of Elk Lodge, No. 577, F. & A. M.

Chittenden, Varick A., Hopkinton, son of Clark S., was born in Hopkinton, February 6, 1838. He was educated in the Potsdam Academy, and in 1857, in partnership with his brother, King S., engaged in the mercantile business in this town. The partnership lasted until 1874, when our subject bought out his brother and carried on the business till 1893, when he sold to his son, J. H., who now carries it on, the business having been continued in this family since 1823. V. A., in partnership with his brother, owns the old homestead of 435 acres, where they carry on general farming, and are also largely interested in the stock business. Mr. Chittenden is a Republican and was town clerk for twenty-one years. He is now serving his fifth year as postmaster of Hopkinton. He married first Charlotte Risdon, of Hopkinton, by whom he has had three children: Bertha, wife of H. J. Sanford, a merchant of Parishville, by whom she has one daughter, Alice; Edna M., wife of E. M. Kent, of Westfield, a manufacturer of paper; J. H., who was educated in the Ogdensburg Academy and the Albany Business College, from which he graduated in 1886. In 1893 he married Gertrude Hoyt, of Parishville. The wife of our subject died March 5, 1871, and he married second Laura A. Lawrence, of Hopkinton, by whom he had two children: Mabel, who died aged three years, and Lawrence A., a student at the Ogdensburg Academy. (See biography of K. S. Chittenden).

Chittenden, King S., Hopkinton, was born in Hopkinton, February 20, 1833, a son of Clark S., son of Solomon Chittenden, of Connecticut, whose ancestors were Welsh and English. He married in Vermont Susannah Sanford, by whom he had five sons, and he and wife spent their last days in Hopkinton. He was a soldier in the Revolution, and died at the age of ninety-six, and his wife aged ninety-two. Clark S. was born in Benson, Vt., May 16, 1803, and at the age of sixteen began to learn the currier's and tanner's trade, at which he worked four summers, attending school winters. Early in life he engaged in the mercantile business in Hopkinton, which by strict attention to business and by honorable methods he made into a prosperous trade, which he contin-

ued forty years, then turned over to his sons King S. and Varick A. January 8, 1828, he married Julia A. Sheldon, born May 27, 1808, in Hopkinton, a daughter of Abram Sheldon, one of the pioneers of the town. They had five children, two surviving, our subject and V. A. Chittenden. He was justice of the peace forty-three years, postmaster sixteen years, supervisor six years, and member of the State Legislature two years, 1859-60. He was always in favor of good schools, and he and wife were members of the Congregational church. He died May 18, 1890, and his wife May 19, 1880. King S. was educated in Potsdam Academy and at Bakersfield, Vt., and clerked in the post-office under William L. Knowles in 1851-52. In 1857, in partnership with his brother, V. A., he engaged in the mercantile business until 1874, when he sold his interest to his brother and took charge of their farm and stock business, in which they had also been engaged for a number of years. They own 435 acres of land, the homestead of their father. In their business career they have built up an enviable reputation for integrity and liberality. In politics our subject is a Republican and has served as town clerk and as supervisor, which latter office he held from 1888 to 1894, when he refused a renomination. He has been postmaster in this town for twenty years. October 10, 1859, he married Sarah E. Hopkins, of Potsdam, daughter of Aaron T. Hopkins, who came to Potsdam in 1828, and married Betsey Eastman, daughter of Samuel Eastman, a pioneer of Hopkinton. He engaged in the leather business, and in 1840 built the large stone tannery at Potsdam. He was supervisor nine terms. Mr. Chittenden and wife reared Emma S. Ingalls, who married Sanford H. Chittenden, who died December 22, 1887, leaving two sons, S. King and Sidney I.

Brush, Joseph A., Hopkinton, was born in Hopkinton, May 10, 1816. He was a son of Joseph Brush, a native of Bennington, Vt., born September 18, 1783, who died here January 18, 1879. His wife was Clarissa Armstrong, who was the widow of Abram Sheldon, and they had two sons. He came to Hopkinton in 1808 and settled on the farm now owned by Mr. Haselton in 1814. He died January 18, 1879, and his wife October 6, 1868. Joseph A., our subject, was born and reared on the farm, and educated in the St. Lawrence Academy. He was always a farmer and owned considerable real estate in the town. In politics he was a Republican and was highway commissioner several years. He and wife were members of the Congregational church. September 12, 1842, he married Adaline Wright, who was born in Hopkinton in 1818, a daughter of Caleb Wright. The latter was born in Vermont in 1787, and at the age of sixteen came to Hopkinton, where he spent his life. His wife was Rosalinda Smith, a native of Massachusetts, born in 1784, by whom he had five children. Her father was Simon Smith, a soldier of the Revolution, who lived and died in Vermont. The date of Caleb Wright's death being November 14, 1839, and that of his wife August 8, 1861. Mr. J. A. Brush died December 4, 1884.

Woodward, G. W., Hopkinton, was born in Franklin county, August 16, 1847, a son of J. W. Woodward, whose parents were William and Sarah Woodward, of Vermont. The father of our subject was born December 27, 1815, and March 20, 1842, he married Sarah Peck, born July 20, 1820, a daughter of William and Mary Ann (Martin) Peck, and they had two sons and three daughters. Mr. Woodward died November 14, 1858,

and his wife August 14, 1870. G. W. Woodward was sixteen years of age when the war broke out, and was anxious to enlist, but was persuaded to remain at home with his widowed mother, whom he took care of until her death. Soon afterward he went to Massachusetts, where he remained until 1881, being engaged in various occupations. He was six years in the fire department at Holyoke. July 17, 1881, he came to this county and bought his present farm, carrying on a general line and making a specialty of dairying. He has about twenty-five head of high bred stock, and the milk from his cows stood first in the test at the factory. December 22, 1877, he married Em L. Sheldon, born November 15, 1848, daughter of Asa U. Sheldon, born in this county in 1809, whose father, Gaius, was a pioneer of this town. Mr. and Mrs. Woodward have had two sons and one daughter: Wright W., born May 10, 1880, at Holyoke, Mass.; Mark Roy, born April 28, 1882; Ruth Gail, born February 29, 1887. Mr. Woodward is a Republican, and he and family attend and support the M. E. church.

Wells, Henry, Fort Jackson, was born in Lawrence, April 17, 1850, a son of Deacon Robert Wells. Mr. Wells was educated in the Lawrenceville Academy and the New Hampton Institute, N. H., graduating from the latter in 1866. He started as a clerk, and was with James Sherar & Son, of Nicholville, one year, also with S. Sweet & Co., wholesale clothing, of the same place, then engaged as traveling salesman with Andrew Montrait, of Troy, N. H. After one year he, with J. S. Kellogg, bought a store of general merchandise of Franklin Kellogg at Fort Jackson, and a year later Mr. Wells bought out his partner and continued the business a year, then sold out to Franklin Kellogg, went to Detroit, Mich., and for four years was foreman for a livery firm. He then came to Potsdam, and after clerking for H. M. Storey and E. D. Brooks about eight years, his brother's death occurred and our subject returned home to look after his parents in their old age. He now owns and lives on the old homestead, and is also engaged with the firm of Miller & Ober of Fort Jackson. Mr. Wells is a Republican, and a member of the I. O. O. F. No. 620 of Winthrop, N. Y. In 1890 he married Edith Austin, and he and family attend the Free Will Baptist church at Fort Jackson.

Lucey, D. B., Ogdensburg, was born in Boston, Mass., August 17, 1858, of Irish-American parentage. He received his elementary education in the public schools of this county and the Normal School at Oswego, and graduated at the Normal School at Potsdam in the classical course in 1883. He then accepted the position of principal of the Ogdensburg Grammar School, and after one year received the appointment to the chair of Natural and Physical Sciences in the Free Academy in the same city, which position he held for three years. During this time he studied law and was admitted to the bar in September, 1886. In June following he retired from the academy and commenced the practice of his profession in Ogdensburg. In 1890 he formed a copartnership with Hon. George R. Malby for the general practice of law, which relation still continues. Has been connected with the successful prosecution or defense of many important litigations, including some large corporation suits and criminal trials. June 30, 1891, was married to Mary Agnes Tuck, daughter of Andrew Tuck, of Lisbon. Is

a member of the Board of Education of the city of Ogdensburg, the Ogdensburg and Oswegatchie clubs, and a lieutenant in the Fortieth Separate Company, New York National Guards.

Curtis, Francis, Russell, was born in Oswego county, August 14, 1835. He is a son of Ashabel C., a native of Oswego county, born May 29, 1805, who came to Russell in 1836. He married Jane White, born in Vermont, July 14, 1808, and they had nine children. He is a Democrat in politics and a member of the M. E. church. His father was Isaac J. Curtis. Francis M., our subject, was reared on a farm and educated in the common schools. At the age of eighteen months he and his parents came to Russell, where he has since lived. He has always worked at farming and carpentry. He married in 1862 Mary, daughter of Henry and Chloe (Pomeroy) Barnes, of Jefferson county, who came to Russell in 1850, where they both died. Mr. and Mrs. Curtis have had three children: Linda M., wife of Edward Brown; Erwin V., and Middle L. In politics Mr. Curtis is a Democrat.

Van Ornum, Chester, Russell, was born in Russell, September 14, 1861. His father, Chester L., a son of Abram and grandson of Abram (a pioeuer of the town of Russell), was a carpenter and joiner by trade and was born in the town of Edwards, January 2, 1827, coming to this town in 1849, where he settled at Elm Creek. He soon returned to Edwards and bought a saw mill and grist mill, which was later destroyed by fire, he sustaining a loss of about \$5,000. He soon rebuilt the mill and continued the business about three years, then sold out and came to Russell, where he worked at his trade five years. He bought a farm on Elm Creek, but in 1873 he removed to Silver Hill and took charge of the Palmer mill which he conducted the remainder of his life. February 11, 1849, he married Mary E. Nelson, daughter of Abel and Sophia Nelson, both of Herkimer county, and they had two sons and two daughters: Ella V., born February 25, 1852, who married, first, Henry Rushton, and, second, Charles T. Freeman of Edwards; Nelson A., a farmer of this town, who married Mary Noble; Stella, wife of A. L. Freeman, a farmer of Edwards; and Chester, who worked for his father at farming and lumbering, and at the death of his father took charge of the mill. He manufactures lumber of all kinds, and also does custom work, having a planing mill in connection. November 24, 1886, he married Agnes, daughter of D. M. Noble, and they have one daughter, Vera, born September 22, 1887. In politics the family are Republicans. The father was a member of the Baptist church, and his widow, who now resides with our subject, is also a Baptist. The founders of this family in America were three brothers who came from Holland at an early day and settled in the Mohawk Valley.

Smith, John C., Russell, was born in Russell, July 3, 1851. He is a son of John T. Smith, who was born in Russell April 5, 1822, and was a farmer by occupation. He married Alzina Chapman of Stone, Vt., by whom he had five children. He died July 12, 1858, and his wife in November, 1870. Our subject was educated in the public schools, but his parents dying, he and his brother, R. G. Smith, carried on the homestead until John C. became of age, when the place was sold. At the age of nineteen the latter began work on a farm, and in 1877 he and his brothers, R. G. and E. L., engaged in the hardware business, he soon buying out the interest of R. G. Smith, and later he

and E. L. sold to the former, and engaged in farming. After four years John C. returned to Russell, where he has since lived. In 1884 he bought the building now occupied by R. G. Smith, and he and the latter now occupy the upper story in the manufacture of the Gibbons washing machine. He also owns a farm of 193 acres, which he uses as a dairy farm. He is a Democrat in politics, and is serving his second term as justice of the peace. He is a member of Russell Lodge No. 566, F. & A. M. July 2, 1878, he married Ella C., daughter of Calvin H. Knox. The latter was a son of Chester, whose father, John Knox, came from Blandford, Mass., to Russell in 1805. Calvin H. was born here December 3, 1824, and died November 10, 1891. March 2, 1858, he married Priscilla Barker, by whom he had two children: the wife of Mr. Smith, and Justine E., deceased wife of F. A. Gray of Russell. Mrs. Knox died March 9, 1864.

Fairbanks, Richmond J., Russell, was born in Hermon, October 25, 1858, a son of Reuben J. and Harriet (Eggleston) Fairbanks. Reuben was a son of Oshea and Metabel (Powers) Fairbanks. Oshea and wife came to Gouverneur about 1823, and a year later to Hermon, being pioneer settlers of that town. He went west about 1850, and little has been known of him since. He had five sons and three daughters, of whom Reuben J. was born February 7, 1828. He enlisted October 16, 1861, in Co. F, 60th N. Y. Volunteers, and served throughout the war. November 24, 1863, he was wounded at Lookout Mountain, Tenn. He participated in the battles of Gettysburg and Chancellorsville, and was with Sherman in his famous march to the sea. Mr. Fairbanks and wife were married April 20, 1852, and had six sons and five daughters: Florence, Mandana, Samuel, Harriet, Cynthia, Rosina, Rodger E., Clark, Perry, Leroy D. and R. J., our subject. The later was educated in the school at Hermon, and at the age of seventeen began his business career as a teamster and farm hand. He afterwards attended school one year, and then worked a year each at teaming and in the cheese factory. At the age of twenty he bought out the Leathe's route from De Kalb to Fine, and had charge of this for eight years and four months. This proved a very successful undertaking for our subject, he buying during this time 370 acres of land, to which he has added about 250 acres. In 1889 he built a saw mill on his farm, and now manufactures lumber in all dimensions, both rough and finished, shingles and cheese boxes, sawing about 500,000 for market annually. He also has an interest in the Iron-Clad Mills at De Kalb Junction. He has an interest in the Kelly Wagon Works also, and is president of the company. October 28, 1880, he married Sarah Cousins, born September 7, 1856, daughter of William and Janette (Cleland) Cousins, he a native of Ireland, born February 10, 1819, and she of Scotland, born January 29, 1826. The former died in June, 1885. Mr. and Mrs. Fairbanks have had three sons: Milton J., born July 27, 1882; Howard C., born December 6, 1885; and Richmond Worth, born June 1, 1887. In politics our subject is a Republican. He is a member of the Independent Order of Foresters, Court 1,241, Hermon Lodge.

Compton, H. M., Russell was born near Milford, Pike county, Pa., April 19, 1848, a son of Richmond and Eleanor (Drake) Compton. Richmond was born at Fort Richmond, Staten Island, July 19, 1812, his wife being a native of Pike county, Pa., born March 6, 1815. Richmond was a lumberman, and the owner of large tracts of timbered land, which he manufactured in lumber. He had five sons and three daughters, the former

all (except one who died in infancy) being soldiers in the late war, who served with distinction. Our subject enlisted also, when sixteen years old in the Eleventh Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry and was in Grant's campaign around Richmond, and was connected with the Armies of the James and Potomac, participating in the battle of Cold Harbor, Drury's Bluff and other hard fought encounters. He received his education in the common schools of Monroe county, Pa., and began work at lumbering at the age of fifteen. At the age of nineteen he acted as director and manager of lumbering, serving in that capacity for several years. For over ten years he had charge of a wholesale lumber yard in Pennsylvania, and remained four years as manager of the A. Lewis Lumber Co. He then became one of the managers of the lumber works at Pittston, and in 1891 came to Clifton, N. Y., and took charge of the land and lumber interests of Clark & Thompson, of New York city. They furnish the Canton Lumber Co. 6,000,000 feet of spruce annually, also furnishing large quantities of pulp wood to the High Falls Pulp Co. In 1871 our subject married E. Grace, daughter of Nelson Underwood, and they have had one son and two daughters, all now attending the Normal School at Potsdam: Iva, born October 6, 1872. A. Lewis, born August 5, 1875, and E. Jeannette, born March 20, 1878, the youngest pupil admitted to the Normal School. Mr. Compton is a G. A. R. man, belonging to the Pittston Post. He is a Republican and he and family are members of the M. E. church.

Robertson, Alexander M., Colton, was born in Louisville, this county, June 22, 1838. His parents, Alexander and Jane (Martin) Robertson, were Scotch, though the latter was a resident of the north of Ireland, and came to Canada when young. Here they were married, and later moved to St. Lawrence county where they lived a number of years. Mr. Robertson, sr., died in Canada August 12, 1887, and his wife September 1, 1892. Alexander M. came to Colton in 1863 and there learned the cabinet maker's trade, which occupation he followed till 1870. Subsequently he worked as a carpenter eight years, and for four years occupied the position of clerk and bookkeeper for the St. Lawrence Tanning Co., then three years at carpentry. In 1885 he built for H. J. Goodwin the veneer mill which is now owned by S. D. Goodwin, and took charge of the finishing department till 1889, since which he has been manager until January 1, 1894, when he became a partner with a half interest in the business. Mr. Robertson was a Republican, but has been a Prohibitionist since 1884, and has been collector of Colton three years. He is a member of the First M. E. church of Colton, and a member of High Falls Lodge No. 428, F. & A. M. March 10, 1869, he married Jennie Foster, and they have two children: Nennie I., the elder, is a graduate of St. Lawrence University, and is the wife of Rev. E. G. Mason, pastor of the First Universalist church at Oakland, Me., and Hattie E. the younger is now a student at the St. Lawrence University.

Smith, R. G., Russell, was born in Russell, April 1, 1849. His father, John T., was a son of Rollin Smith, a native of Blandford, Mass., born October 24, 1788. December 2, 1817, he married Olive Gibbs, who was born February 28, 1791, and they had six children, four now living: Mrs. Edmond Clark, of North Russell; Mrs. Ansil Doolittle, of Russell; Mrs. Samuel Moore, of Russell; and Mrs. Zenas Squires, of Canton. Mr. Smith came to Russell about 1813, and here spent his life, teaching the first school in

Russell village. He was quite a conspicuous figure in the early history of this town, having served eight terms as supervisor, and was also justice of the peace. He died in 1866 and his wife in 1881. The father of Rollin was John Smith, who lived and died in Massachusetts. Our subject was born and reared on a farm, and his father dying when he was nine years old, he was in early life thrown on his own resources, and being the oldest son he had much responsibility thrust upon him in caring for the family. He was educated in the common schools, and spent several years in teaching school, beginning at the age of seventeen. He also attended the Canton Academy, and at the age of twenty-four took a course in penmanship and telegraphy at Eastman's Business College, graduating in 1873. He next went to northern Wisconsin and taught for some time and in 1874 took a course in the Oshkosh Business College, and taught one year after that. In 1875 he returned to Russell and engaged in farming, but his health failing he organized a select school of sixty pupils in Russell and taught one term. February 29, 1876, he married Elizabeth, daughter of Hugh Miller, of Russell, and they have had four children: Roy L., John L., Grace, who died aged seven years; and Goldia. In 1877 Mr. Smith and brothers John C. and Eugene L. engaged in the hardware business in Russell, but our subject soon sold out to John C., and later repurchased the entire stock and has since had a very successful business, carrying all classes of hardware and tinware. For several years he has also dealt in butter tubs, and has handled real estate also. He is a Republican, has served as justice of the peace two terms and is now filling his third term as supervisor. He is a member of Russell Lodge No. 566 F. & A. M.

Moore, Samuel, Russell, was born in Remsen, Oneida county, December 20, 1825, a son of Samuel M. Moore, whose father, King Moore, was a native of Wales, and an early settler of Connecticut, where he died. Samuel M. was born in Connecticut February 25, 1794, was reared on a farm and educated in the common schools. He came to Remsen when a young man and there married Ursula Young, a native of Steuben, born February 12, 1797, by whom he had six children. They came to Russell in 1838 and settled on a farm where our subject now resides, and here he died in 1883, and his wife in 1871. Samuel Moore came to Russell when twelve years of age and has here since resided. He owns a place of 131 acres and follows general farming and dairying. In 1851 he married Clarissa C. Smith, born April 3, 1826, a daughter of Rollin Smith, and they have had six children: Chauncey L., of Russell, who married Attie E. Foster and has two children, Foster L. and Lela M.; George A., of Pierrepoint, who married Lillian M. Farmer and has six children, Floyd E., Gertrude L., Rollin E., John, Bessie and Roy H.; Hattie L., wife of Elgin D. Owen of Russell, who has two children, Jerm B. and Donna O.; Eliza, who lives at home; Carrie J., wife of Joseph F. Gray of Canton; and Sidney A., at home. Mr. Moore is a Democrat and in religious belief a Universalist. Olive Gibbs Smith, mother of Mrs. Moore, traces her ancestry back seven generations to one William Gibbs of Lenharn, Yorkshire, England, who obtained a grant of land four miles square in his town for signal services.

Merriman, Fred J., Madrid, was born in Somerville, St. Lawrence county, July 9, 1856, a son of Lyman Merriman, a farmer of Gouverneur. His mother, Caroline H. daughter of Oren Freeman. The boyhood of our subject was spent in the towns of

Rossie and Gouverneur. His parents moved on the farm in the latter town when Fred was seven years of age. His first education was received at the common schools, and when he was seventeen years old he was sent to Wesleyan Seminary in Gouverneur. His first occupation was a teacher, which he began in his nineteenth year. The year he was twenty-one he went to Watertown, where he began the study of law in the office of McCartin & Williams. He was in the office as student and clerk about four and one-half years, and was admitted to the bar January 9, 1880. He was in the office of H. M. Wilbur as clerk and practicing for himself about a year and a half and was with Henry Purcell then city recorder, a year and a half. In 1884 he moved to the village of Madrid, where he opened an office and established a practice that has since occupied his attention. The winter of 1879 he was clerk to the committee on printing, and committee on militia in the Assembly Chambers at Albany. September 1, 1890, Mr. Merriman was appointed by A. Von Landburg, deputy collector of Internal Revenue for the third Division of the 21st District, consisting of the counties of Franklin, St. Lawrence, Jefferson and Lewis, an office he has filled with satisfaction to his superiors and credit to himself. He is a retired member of the State militia, serving five years with the 39th Separate Company and retired as corporal. He married September 2, 1886, Edith T., daughter of the late O. C. Robinson of Madrid. They have one daughter, Jessie Viles.

Gray, C. F., Russell, was born in Russell, February 25, 1863, a son of Daniel C. Gray, who is also a native of this county and a son of Daniel Gray, who was a native of Massachusetts and came here at an early day. D. C. Gray was born February 8, 1833, and has always followed farming until the last three years. He resided in Chicago for some time. He married Sarah E. Winslow of this county, who bore him three children. Our subject was educated in the common schools and has always followed agriculture. He has 160 acres of land and keeps twenty-five cows, also sheep. February 23, 1887, he married Carrie, daughter of Frank and Sarah (Gilman) Towner, the latter being a daughter of Antipath Gilman, mentioned in this work. Mrs. Towner died in 1880. Mr. Gray is a Republican, and he and his wife are liberal in their religious views.

Sanford, Herbert J., Parishville, was born in Hopkinton, April 1, 1861, a son of Jonah Sanford. He was educated in the Lawrenceville Academy and in Potsdam Normal School. Mr. Sanford spent one year at the tanning business in Hopkinton, and three years in the mercantile and lumber trade in Parishville, under the firm name, of Clark, Sanford & Co. In 1886 he engaged in the mercantile business for himself and has since done a very successful business. June 28, 1882, he married Bertha, daughter of Varick A. Chittenden, a retired merchant of Hopkinton. Mr. Sanford and wife have had three children: Infant son, born July 15, 1884, died September 6, 1884; Alice Edna, born December 23, 1887; Floyd H., born January 5, 1891, died October 6, 1891. Mr. Sanford is a Republican in politics, and he and his wife attend the Congregational church.

Millar, William John L., M.D., Russell, was born in Newboro, Ontario, Canada, June 27, 1839. His father, William J. Millar, M.D., was a native of Belfast, Ireland, born in 1795, and was a son of Captain Alexander Millar of the English army, a

Scotchman by birth, who was killed during the rebellion in Ireland in 1798. William J. Millar, M.D., came to America about 1835, and was a graduate of Dublin University, Ireland. After coming to this country he taught Greek and Latin for two years in the College of Geneva, N. Y. From here he returned to Canada, and began the practice of medicine and surgery at Newboro, Ont., and there he remained in active practice up to the time of his death in February, 1858. In 1837 he married Eliza Moore of Brockville, and they had eight children, four sons and four daughters, of whom our subject, William J. L., is the oldest. He was educated at Buffalo, N. Y., and is a graduate from the Buffalo University. He came to Russell in 1867, and has since been in active practice here and in surrounding towns. In 1862 he married Ada J. B. West, daughter of James West of South Mountain, Ont., a surveyor and civil engineer, who was the son of Capt. Henry West of Canterbury, England. Dr. and Mrs. Millar have four sons: James C. W., born in South Mountain June 10, 1864, who is principal of a school in Montana; William J. L., 2d, now practicing medicine with his father. He was born May 26, 1865, and graduated from Buffalo University in May, 1893. He married Edith L. Wilson of Heuvelton, and they have one child, William J. L., 3d, born May 16, 1892. Arthur W. W., born June 12, 1867, at Russell, is a farmer and married Florence May Sanderson; Reginald C. M., was born November 7, 1877, at Russell, is teaching school and lives at home. Dr. Millar is a member of the St. Lawrence County Medical Society, is a Democrat and attends the Methodist church.

Fanning, Benajah C., Russell, was born in Russell, October 29, 1836, a son of Caleb, who was born in Herkimer county, November 14, 1807. He was a son of William and Elsie (Corp) Fanning, who came from Herkimer to St. Lawrence county when Caleb was a boy. In 1830 they came to Russell, where he died in 1835, and his wife several years later. Caleb was twenty-three years old when he came to this town, and he has lived on the same farm since 1832. In 1833 he married Jane Brown of Edwards, born March 26, 1816, a daughter of Jonathan Brown. To Caleb and wife were born eleven children, of whom seven grew to maturity: Emily, wife of Hezekiah Carr; Benajah, our subject; Vaniah, who married Clarissa Stafford; Andrew, who lives on the old homestead and married Annie Nolan; Hezekiah, who married Elizabeth McConnell; D. C., wife of Victor Hatch. Mr. Fanning is a Republican. Benajah C. worked at farming at home till the age of twenty-seven, and then rented the homestead for four years. In 1868 he bought his present place of 135 acres, which he has cleared and improved, and he keeps a dairy of fourteen cows and young stock. In 1863 he married Susan, daughter of Ashabel Curtis of Russell, and they have had two children: Jessie, wife of Albert Hughes of Russell, and Lynn, who lives at home.

Stearns, Nathan W., of Brasher Center, was born in Stockholm, November 1, 1827, a son of Abel H. and Deborah (Kelcey) Stearns, the former born February 8, 1786, and the latter July 22, 1790. They were married February 2, 1809, and came to Stockholm among the pioneers, where the father died May 13, 1843, and the mother October 16, 1845. They had nine children: Ralph P., Jonathan W., Isaac K., Abel H., jr., Eliza Ann, Jason W., Benjamin H., Reuben R., and Nathan W. The latter

was reared a farmer and was for several years a clerk at Brasher Center, and about two years a merchant. For the past thirty years he has been engaged in farming, now owning a farm of about eighty acres. He is a Republican, and has been overseer of the poor, etc. March 8, 1854, he married Maria I. Talcott, born August 14, 1826, daughter of Dr. Giles L. and Charlotte W. (Goodnough) Talcott of New England, and afterward of Stockholm. Mr. and Mrs. Stearns have had five children: Marcia M., born March 3, 1855, wife of Dr. M. B. Holcomb of Keeseville; Giles H., born March 27, 1858, married Lilly M. Bentley; Elva J., born April 30, 1863, wife of H. S. Taylor of Brasher; Bertha E., born February 2, 1866, wife of M. E. Shoen of Massena; Charles H., born February 4, 1869, married Emma J. Allen, and is a farmer at home. Isaac Kelcey, the maternal grandfather of our subject, was a pioneer in the county and a man of considerable influence in his day. The village of Winthrop is on what was Isaac Kelcey's farm, where he lived after coming to the county. His nearest white neighbors on the northeast were at Cornwall, P. Q., some twenty-five miles distant; though the red men were all about him. He lived in perfect peace and tranquillity among them.

Rider, James M., Russell, was born in Vermont in 1839, a son of James D., whose father was one of the pioneers of St. Lawrence county. James D. married Sarah Potter, born in Vermont, and they settled on a farm in Hopkinton. James M., our subject, was reared on a farm and received his education in the district schools of Parishville and Hopkinton. At the age of eighteen he began work on a farm at very low wages, and continued in this line for about fifteen years. By industry and frugality he soon became possessor of one of the most valuable farms in the town. In 1866 he married Maria M., daughter of Harry West of Vermont, and they have five children: Minnie Backus, born in Hopkinton April 3, 1868, married Myron Backus, and has one child, Fredda W.; Gertrude, born in Canton June 9, 1871; Eve Knox, born in Canton April 28, 1873, married Burtiss S. Knox; Jay, born in Russell January 1, 1875; William, born in Russell June 27, 1878. Mr. Rider first bought a farm in Hopkinton, where he lived one year, then rented in Canton five years, and then bought the farm of over 200 acres, which he now owns and works. He carries on general farming and dairying, keeping about twenty cows and other stock, sheep, etc. He is a Republican in his politics, but has never cared for office. His family attends the Methodist church.

Young, Enoch, Brier Hill, was born in Hammond, December 8, 1835, and came to Morristown in 1844. His father was Zenas Young, and his grandfather, Enoch Young of Dutchess county. His mother was Evaline (Battell) Young. Mr. Young is an extensive farmer and prominent in Morristown. He is a Republican in politics, has been delegate to the county and State conventions, and has been supervisor of Morristown for eleven years.

Yerden, George S., Brier Hill, was born in Montgomery county, July 29, 1832, and has lived in Brier Hill for sixty years. He first followed painting with his father, but subsequently became a carpenter and joiner, which he followed till 1883, when he opened a general store at Brier Hill. He was appointed postmaster there August 15, 1884. Mr. Yerden has been married twice. His first wife was Mary E. Burnett, whom

he married October 13, 1859. His second wife, Mrs. Bridget Bracey, he married September 25, 1888. Mr. Yerden is a Republican, and highly esteemed by a large circle of acquaintances.

Wilson, George B., Colton, was born in Gilboa, Schoharie county, June 5, 1836, a son of Benjamin, a native of that county, born August 21, 1799, who married Elizabeth Franklin, of Vermont, and had seven children who grew to maturity. George B. lived on a farm till the age of fifteen, and was then apprenticed to learn the tailor's trade, which he soon abandoned and learned tanning, working first in Gilboa, and then in Delaware and Hamilton counties. At the age of twenty-two he came to Colton and entered a tannery, working in the rolling department for Lorenzo Hull, and with the exception of four years spent on his farm in Pierrepont he has been engaged in the St. Lawrence Tannery most of the time since, holding the position of foreman. Mr. Wilson owns 240 acres of land in Pierrepont and a lot in Colton. May 9, 1863, he married Ellen J. Jones, of Vermont, and they had four children: Fred W., Charles, who died aged ten years, Frank H., and Alice. In 1861 Mr. Wilson enlisted in Company H, Ninety-second N. Y. Volunteer Infantry, and after serving one year was discharged for disability. He is a member of G. A. R., Wait Post No. 581 of Colton. Fred W. Wilson was born in Colton, November 10, 1864, was educated in the St. Lawrence University, and spent some time as clerk in a drug store, having been connected with Hepburn & Spear seven years. Since April 15, 1889, he has been engaged in the general merchandise business, also handling hay and wood. October 11, 1893, he married Louisa A. Johnson, of Richville, daughter of James Johnson, of Philadelphia. Mr. Wilson is a Republican and has been town clerk one year. February 2, 1892, he was appointed postmaster and has since held that office. He is a member of High Falls Lodge No. 428 F. & A. M.

Wainwright, J. W., Gouverneur, was born in Prescott, January 4, 1847, and spent his early years on the farm. Twenty-five years ago he came to Gouverneur. In 1868 he married Olive Haskins, and they have three children: Mrs. William Baker, Elmer, and Tunis. Seven years ago Mr. Wainwright opened his hotel in Brooklyn, which he will greatly enlarge this year. His father was Mathew Wainwright, and his mother Adelaide (Thornton) Wainwright.

Walker, William, De Kalb, was born in Richville, April 8, 1843. His father, Horatio, was one of the early settlers of De Kalb, who came from Massachusetts. He married Ruth Smith, a native of De Kalb. Our subject followed farming till thirty years of age, when he engaged in the mercantile business in his present place. He has conducted a most successful business for twenty years, and has won the esteem of his townspeople. In 1869 he married Amelia E. Lynd, and they have one daughter, Ada L.

Wainwright, Lorin M., De Kalb, was born in Macomb, November 13, 1853. He remained on his father's farm until twenty-five years of age, when he embarked in the mercantile business, conducting a general store and meat market, which latter branch he gave up after operating it ten years, and now devotes himself to the general store, with which he also has open sheds for farmers' use. In 1874 he married Ella Bar-

ber, who died in 1876. In 1877 he married again and has four daughters. Mr. Wainwright has been very successful in his business operations, and is regarded as one of the enterprising men of De Kalb. He is a Mason and an active Democrat.

Wright, S. B., Hammond, was born in Oswegatchie, July 19, 1833. He was a farmer's son, and after teaching school eight winters he returned to farming, which he has followed ever since. In 1857 he married Martha Moyer. Mr. Wright has been assessor of Hammond ten years. In 1890 he was elected magistrate. His father was William H. Wright, a native of Canada. His grandfather was Timothy Wright, a native of Vermont, and his mother was Mary (Taylor) Wright.

Walrath, Philip, Edwardsville, was born in Herkimer county, August 15, 1818, but has resided in Morristown for fifty years, and during a great part of this time has been one of the active and leading men of the town, holding public offices. In 1844 he married Pluma, daughter of Dr. Willis, of Springfield, Otsego county, and they have three children: Mrs. Craigs, Solomon, and Alfred Willis. Mr. Walrath has been a member of the Lutheran church for forty-five years.

Wright, I. W., Gouverneur, was born in Canada, May 2, 1826. He learned the trade of carpenter and joiner and followed it many years. In 1868 he came to Wegatchie and embarked in the manufacture of woolen goods. He has a fine woolen mill, in which he put all the machinery himself. Mr. Wright married Maria Fishbeck in January, 1851. They have one son and two daughters: Ida Louisa, Venetta Estelle, and J. H. Wright. Mr. Wright manufactures cashmeres, flannels, cotton wraps, etc.

Wand, Philip, Ogdensburg, was born in Ogdensburg, January 14, 1853. His father inaugurated business here forty-two years ago. Philip learned the trade of a wagon and carriagemaker with his father, with whom he worked, and upon the death of that gentleman succeeded him in the business. About sixteen years ago they moved their business from down town up to their present stand on New York avenue, which property they purchased and built upon. Philip married in 1880 Sarah Connor, and they have two children. Mr. Wand is an energetic and enterprising gentleman, much respected, and his establishment is among the oldest in this city.

Wood, Henry H., Ogdensburg.—His ancestors came to this country in the *Mayflower* and settled in Norwich, Conn. They afterward participated in the Revolutionary War in General Gates's army, and in the War of 1812. A branch of the family settled in the Genesee Valley and Black River country. From this branch Henry H. is in direct descent. He received his education in the schools of Hammond, and was brought up by his grandfather, Henry C., his father, Henry F., having died in early manhood. He has been in Ogdensburg for the past thirty years and is general manager for S. G. Pope, which position he has held for the past thirteen years. Prior to this time he was employed by the railroad for many years. He married in 1872 Jane A. Smith.

Watkins, Henry, Potsdam, was born in Rutland, Vt., in October, 1819. He graduated from Middlebury College and came to Potsdam to reside about 1842. Here he entered St. Lawrence Academy as professor of mathematics and remained in this position for several years. In 1847 he engaged in the foundry business, later forming

a partnership with Charles W. Leete in the hardware trade. In 1863 Messrs. Watkins & Leete purchased an interest in the saw mill property on the west side of the river, and continued business together in both these branches of industry until 1872, when the partnership was dissolved, Mr. Leete taking the hardware and foundry, and Mr. Watkins the saw mill property, with which he was connected until his death. When the movement was started to secure the location of one of the State Normal Schools in this village, Mr. Watkins entered into it heart and soul. He was active and untiring in all the plans, details and management connected with the building of this great and beneficent institution. As a fit recognition of his services he was made president of the first local board appointed for the school, and continued to hold the position until his death. His interest in this institution never for a moment flagged, and every movement for its advancement and success received his earnest and effective support. Mr. Watkins was a member of the Presbyterian church, with which he united early in life. He took an active part in the building of the present church edifice of that society in this village. He was one of the solid and substantial business men of the place, and for half a century was closely identified with the social, moral and material life and growth of Potsdam. He died in Potsdam, March 29, 1891, of typhoid pneumonia in his seventy-second year.

Wait, Myron H., Potsdam, was born in Potsdam, May 17, 1825. Allen Wait, father of our subject, was a native of Vermont, born in Shoreham, March 11, 1780, and was one of the first settlers of the town of Potsdam, coming here in 1802, when the town was a wilderness. He took up 100 acres in the northwestern part, and his first residence was a log house, which was superseded in 1825 by a frame house. Allen Wait took little interest in public affairs, but devoted his whole time to his home interests. His wife was Abigail Bailey, also a native of Vermont, and they had ten children, only two of whom are living: Allen Wait, the second, a farmer of this town; and Myron H. Allen Wait, sr., is dead, and Mrs. Wait died in December, 1839. The whole life of our subject was spent in this town, living on the old homestead farm until he was fifteen, when the family moved to the western part of Potsdam. When he was twenty-one he started out for himself, but returned after two years to spend four years with his father. In 1853 he moved to Hopkinton, where he bought a farm of sixty acres, and cultivated it three years, returning in 1856 to Potsdam, buying a farm of ninety-six acres to which he added until he owned 176 acres. He left this in 1871 to settle on his present farm, a fine place of 167 acres and also an adjoining one of fifteen acres. The farm is devoted mainly to dairying, and Mr. Wait conducts a milk route in Potsdam, where he disposes of about 150 quarts per day. He also makes butter from the furnishing of thirty-six cows. Mr. Wait married in 1854, Eliza J., daughter of Benjamin Butler, a farmer of Potsdam, who was a native of Vermont, coming to this country when seven years of age. Mr. and Mrs. Wait had two children: Ida Elizabeth, wife of Ezra S. Smith of Des Moines, Ia.; and Emma Sophronia, now a teacher in the Normal School at Shippenburg, Pa.

Wait, John, Potsdam, was born in Clayton, August 10, 1855, a son of Jason, a native of Jefferson county, where he was born July 25, 1833. He is a ship builder by trade and has built a number of lake vessels. He married Sarah A. Angsbery of Jefferson

county, and they had three children, all living. Mr. Wait died in 1862. John was educated in the common schools of Clayton and when sixteen years of age went into the organ factory of A. M. Brush at Clayton, where he spent five years, and in 1872 they removed to Potsdam and Mr. Wait came with them, and has ever since lived here. He is a Democrat and takes an active interest in politics. He married, September 14, 1880, Sarah E. Fling, a native of Potsdam.

Weagant, Ernest E., D.S., Potsdam, was born in Canada, August 6, 1859, a son of Herman G., now in his seventy-fourth year and still practicing dental surgery in Morrisburg, Canada. The early life of Ernest E. was spent in the town of his birth. He was educated in the common and high schools of Morrisburg. His first study of dentistry was in his father's office, and in 1887 he entered Philadelphia Dental College, from which he graduated with the degree of D.D.S., March 1, 1888. The same year, in May, he came to Potsdam where he bought the office and practice of Dr. H. M. Welch, and he has ever since been engaged in the practice of his profession. He has spacious parlors and office in the Ives Block on Market street, and has built up a practice second to none in the town, making a specialty of crown and bridge work.

Whalen, Thomas, Ogdensburg, was born in Ogdensburg, September 12, 1830. His parents settled in St. Lawrence county about 1822. Thomas was educated in the common schools and worked with his father on the farm until twenty years of age, when he commenced learning the carpenter's trade, after the completion of which he became actively engaged in contracting and building, which occupation he has since successfully followed and in the course of which he has erected many important buildings, among others we mention the annex to the academy, several buildings on the hospital grounds, etc. He married Elizabeth Burns, and has three sons and three daughters. Mr. Whalen has served the city as alderman, assessor, etc. He is a member of the Oswegatchie club, and is identified with the city's best interests. He furnishes constant employment to a considerable force of hands.

Williams, C. E., Ogdensburg, was born in Vermont, December 11, 1867. He was liberally educated in the schools of Turin, Lewis county, after which he served an apprenticeship for five years in pharmacy, eventually graduating from the National Institute of Pharmacy in Chicago. In 1890 Mr. Williams purchased the drug establishment for many years conducted by George Watt, and has been very successful. He handles a number of specialties, and is well adapted for the business.

Westbrook Family, The, Ogdensburg.—Members of this family settled in Ulster county about 1640. Charles R. Westbrook, father of James, came to Ogdensburg from Kings-ton, Ulster county, in 1855, and followed the practice of his profession here for eight years. He then was appointed manager of the Parish property, and five years afterward assumed charge of the Power Iron Works, which position he held for twenty years. After this Mr. Westbrook was in the customs department in New York city and also had charge of the Sterlington Iron Works there. He is at present practicing law in that city. James Westbrook was born in Ogdensburg, September 29, 1860, was educated in the schools here, and in July, 1879, entered the O. L. & C. Railroad office

here as clerk. He is now agent of the business. Mr. Westbrook married a daughter of Stillman Forte and they have three children. Mr. Westbrook is a member of the Ogdensburg Club, etc., and upon his mother's side is a descendant of Judge John Scott, whose history is identified with St. Lawrence county.

Welch, Michael, Stockholm, is a son of Michael and Frances Welch, natives of Ireland, where they died. Michael, jr., was born in Ireland, and when fourteen years of age went to Nova Scotia, where he remained until twenty-one and then went to Boston. In 1841 Mr. Welch came to Stockholm, where he has since resided. He at first settled on a farm of seventy-five acres, but has added to it until now he owns 106 acres, on which he has made improvements. Mr. Welch married in Massachusetts Catherine Kelley, a native of Ireland, by whom he has eight children: Margaret, James, John, Michael, Charley, Patrick, Edward, and William. Mr. Welch is a Republican in politics, and is a member of the G. A. R., Captain Gibson Post. In 1861 Mr. Welch enlisted in the Ninety-second N. Y. Infantry, Company D, and served until the close of the war. During the last two years he was in the Ninety-sixth N. Y. Infantry, Company G.

Whitton, I. R., Gouverneur, was born at Smith's Mills, June 7, 1867. His father is a farmer and he lived for some years on the farm. Four years ago he opened a store at Smith's Mills, which he still conducts with marked success. In 1884 he married Adele, daughter of Earlton Heath. They have three children: Selee, Hazel Belle and Claude. Mr. Whitton's father is George Whitton. His grandfather was James Whitton.

Wood, J. H., Gouverneur, was born in Jefferson county, September 12, 1853. In 1881 he married M. E. Comstock. His father, Andrew Wood, was a native of Scotland, and came to America when a young man. Mr. Wood is a self-made man, and is much respected by all. He has been collector for several years and occupied other public positions. He owns a fine farm of 168 acres, and carries on dairying and grain raising.

Welch, Sylvester, Ogdensburg, was born in the town of Philadelphia, Jefferson county, March 29, 1842. He received his education in the district schools and early commenced to learn the trade of blacksmith at Oxbow, after the completion of which he came to Ogdensburg in 1875, and has conducted this branch of industry here since that time. He married in 1861 and has four children. Mr. Welch is a descendant of an old American family of Revolutionary antecedents. His great-grandfather was an active participant of these stirring times, as was that ancestor upon the mother's side.

Weston, John R., Potsdam, was born in Canada, March 22, 1863, and came to Morristown, St. Lawrence county, when seventeen years of age. He was educated in Brockville High School, and his first occupation was as a bookkeeper for W. H. Comstock, of Morristown, a position he held for four years, and for four years traveled for the same firm. In 1889 he came to Potsdam, where he was in partnership with Zenas Clark, jr., in the book and stationery business. They were burned out a year after the establishment of the company, and in 1890 he formed a partnership with Fred-

erick A. Wood and occupied the store in the new Ives block. Mr. Weston is a member of Raquette River Lodge No. 213, F. & A. M.; St. Lawrence Chapter No. 24; and St. Lawrence Commandery No. 28. He has advanced to the thirty-second degree. Mr. Weston married in 1890 Mary J. Lynde, of Gouverneur.

Whitney, Thomas J., Gouverneur, was born in the town of Morley, St. Lawrence county, September 23, 1850, one of five children of Nathan E. and Esther (Stephenson) Whitney. In 1865 Nathan E. removed to Gouverneur and settled, that his four boys might learn the trade of stone cutter. In 1876 the first marble was quarried in Gouverneur by T. J. Whitney & Bro. T. Whitney went to Rutland, Vt., in 1879, and spent three years there in the employ of the Rutland Marble Company. In 1882 he organized the Whitney Marble Company, and in 1884 organized the St. Lawrence Marble Company, and has been superintendent since that time. They ship marble all over the United States and Canada, and have the largest mill in the region, using sixteen gangs and employing 100 men the year around. T. J. Whitney married in 1872 Alice M., daughter of Benjamin and Selina F. (Bignall) Kinney, of Gouverneur. Mr. Whitney has been a member of the Board of Trustees for eight years, and was president of the Water Commission when the new system of works was constructed. He was also district commissioner of the fourth judicial district of the exhibit of the State of New York at the World's Columbian Exposition.

Veitch, Thomas A., Waddington, was born in Waddington, June 4, 1836. He is a son of Adam Veitch, a native of Scotland, born in 1805, who came to Waddington when fifteen years of age with his parents, Thomas and Isabell (Trumbull) Veitch, who settled on a farm where they lived and died. Adam Veitch was educated in Scotland. He married Ann Nesbit, a native of Scotland, by whom he had a family of four children, of whom three are now living. Mr. Veitch died in 1864, and his wife in 1882. Thomas A. was reared on a farm and educated in the common schools of Waddington. He has always followed farming and now owns 321 acres of land, used principally for dairying, and keeps thirty-five cows. Mr. Veitch married, August 19, 1859, Elizabeth Young, of Waddington, a daughter of Walter Young, of Scotland, who came to Waddington, and here spent most of his life, dying in California. Mr. Veitch and wife have three children: Adam, Angenett, and Walter. Mr. Veitch is a Republican, and he and wife are members of the Presbyterian church of Waddington.

Vanderburg, Fred, Pierrepont, was born in Antwerp, Jefferson county, May 6, 1836, a son of James and Roby (Knight) Vanderburg, the former a native of Herkimer county, and his wife of Rhode Island. They had four sons and three daughters. In 1837 Mr. Vanderburg and parents came to Pierrepont from Jefferson county, where they lived a number of years. The family afterwards went to Lewis county, where Mr. Vanderburg died in 1869, and his wife in 1853 in Pierrepont. Our subject, Fred Vanderburg, was reared on a farm and has always followed farming, owning now 230 acres of land and keeping twenty-four cows. He has been three times married; first to Catharine Daniels, of Pierrepont, by whom he had three children: Flora, Kittie L., and L. Luella, who died aged two and a half years. He married second Mary J. Coon, of Pierrepont, and third Josephine Hibbard, a native of Pierrepont, by whom he has

had five children : Ida, Julia, Maleta, Fred, and Charles H. Mr. Vanderburg is a Democrat and has been highway commissioner four years.

Taylor, George F., Waddington, was born in Waddington, April 7, 1821. His father was John Taylor, who was born in Scotland, November 22, 1789, and in 1819 came to Waddington and settled on a farm now owned by his son John. He was a large real estate owner, having at one time about 700 acres of land. He married Isabella Turnbull of Scotland, born December 15, 1793, by whom he had four sons and two daughters. He was a Whig in politics, and he and his wife were members of the Scotch Presbyterian church. He died May 1, 1843, and his wife February 19, 1883. George F. was reared on a farm and educated in the common schools. Farming has been his life occupation. He resided in Lisbon for a number of years, then came to Waddington and purchased a farm of 112 acres, on which he lived until three years ago, when he removed to the village and his adopted son, Homer Taylor, has charge of the farm. October 30, 1847, Mr. Taylor married Anna, daughter of Andrew Veitch of Waddington. Mr. Veitch came from Scotland in 1818, and lived and died on the farm he settled. His wife was Janet Porteous of Scotland, and they had six children, of whom five grew to maturity. Mr. Taylor has always been a Republican in politics. He and wife are members of the Second Reformed Presbyterian church of Lisbon, but at present attend and support the M. E. church of Waddington. John Taylor, brother of subject was born in Waddington, October 4, 1829. He resides on the old homestead and has 230 acres of land. He married, October 29, 1862, Isabel, daughter of John Hobkirk. Mr. Taylor and wife have nine children, all living. He is a Republican, and he and wife are members of the Scotch Presbyterian church.

Thomas, John, Pierrepont, was born in Wales, February 3, 1830, a son of William, a native of the same place. He married Ann Davis, and they had nine children. In 1833 they came to Clinton county, N. Y., finally settling in St. Lawrence county, town of Rossie, and later in Pierrepont, on the farm now owned by our subject, where they both died. John was reared on the farm and educated in the common schools. He is the owner of 160 acres of land, and followed general farming and dairying, keeping fifteen cows. In 1857 Mr. Thomas married Helen S. Barker, a native of Moriah, Essex county, born in 1839, daughter of Orrin and Harriet (Potter) Barker, natives of Vermont and Essex county respectively. Mr. Barker died in 1880 and his wife in 1852. Mr. and Mr. Thomas have had three children: Rena, wife of George L. Isham of Colton; William J., a farmer who married Lena Charey; and Orrin B., who lives at home. Mr. Thomas is a Republican.

Tann, J. M., Edwardsville, was born in Jefferson county, October 4, 1856, and was engaged in farming until 1887, when he embarked in the cheese business with W. D. Austin. In 1882 Mr. Tann married Maggie, daughter of M. P. Ehle. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, a Republican in politics, and has held local office. Mr. Tann's father is William Tann, a prosperous farmer of Edwardsville.

Taylor, D. R., Fowler, was born in England, April 2, 1846, and came to Canada with his parents in 1849, where his father died. In 1868 he came to this country, and has been engaged in farming principally, and has done some mining. In 1876 he married

Clara, daughter of Chauncey House of Macomb. Mr. Taylor is an ardent Prohibitionist, and a member of the Methodist church. His children are: Earle, Edmond, Ivan, Nellie and Ormond.

Stone, Oscar O., Parishville, was born in Parishville, November 16, 1843, a son of Thomas Stone, a native of Ireland, born August 19, 1811, who came to this country and settled finally in Parishville. December 15, 1836, he married Almira Boland, a native of Rutland, Vt., and daughter of William Boland, a native of Scotland, who came to Parishville in 1830, where he died six years later. Mr. and Mrs. Stone had two children, Oscar O., being the only survivor. Mr. Stone died April 5, 1885, and his wife resides with our subject. Oscar O. was reared on a farm and educated in the public schools. He follows farming and at present owns 227 acres of land, keeping a dairy of twenty-seven cows. He is a Republican and has always taken an active interest in politics. He has been twice married, his first wife being Maria Batty, by whom he had one child who died in infancy. Mrs. Stone died in 1870, and in 1871 he married second Sarah Cowles, daughter of Charles Cowles of Parishville, by whom he has had two children: Maria (deceased), and Lizzie, at home.

Sayer, M., Morristown, was born in Macomb, February 20, 1855, and has followed farming all his life. In 1879 he married Ella Lowes. His father was James, and his mother Jane (Farley) Sayer, both of England. Mr. Sayer is a member of the Foresters, an active Republican, and an enterprising business man.

Soper, William, Waddington, was born July 8, 1817. His father, David Soper, was a native of Essex, Vt., and at the age of eight years came to Waddington with his mother and stepfather, his own father dying when he was a child. He bought one of the first farms in what is now Waddington. This farm of 120 acres, said to be the best in the town, is now owned by William Soper. The wife of David Soper was Mary Straiter, of Brockville, Canada, by whom he had three sons and three daughters. Mr. Soper died in February, 1875. Mr. Soper in early life was a farmer and lumberman. Mr. Soper married Elizabeth, daughter of John Thompson, of England, who came to Waddington when Mr. Soper was six years of age. Mr. Soper and wife have two children: Nancy J., widow of Sidney Monroe (killed in the late Rebellion), and Avilla, wife of Hiram H. Peacock, who at present has charge of Mr. Soper's farm. Mr. Peacock was born in Waddington, a son of Matthew Peacock, who came to Waddington from England in 1826, and is now a resident of Waddington village. He married Elizabeth Stearns, of Vermont, and they have had four sons and five daughters. He is a stone mason. Hiram H. Peacock and wife have one daughter, Eva H. He is a member of Waddington Lodge No. 393 F. & A. M.; is a Republican in politics, and a great lover of fine horses, taking pride in having as good if not the best team in the town.

Snyder, John, Heuvelton, was born in Oswegatchie, July 9, 1832. His parents were of Mohawk Dutch descent, who for a time resided in Canada, and afterward at Fort Plain. John received his education in this State, and May 2, 1861, enlisted in the Sixteenth N. Y. Volunteers, and went to Albany. He was transferred shortly afterward to the Sixtieth N. Y. Volunteers, in which he served one and one-half years, at the ex-

piration of which he entered the Fourteenth N. Y. Infantry, and served two years and eleven months, during which he was taken prisoner at the battle of Petersburg, June 17, 1864, and confined in Libby Prison until May 4, 1865, when he again succeeded in returning to his regiment. He participated in all the battles of the Army of the Potomac which occurred during his service, with the exception of the time he was a prisoner, and was also in numerous skirmishes. After the war he returned to Heuvelton and engaged in hotel keeping until within the past few years, since which he has conducted a general store. He married Sarah Moore, of Oswegatchie. John Snyder was a brave soldier, and is an upright, conscientious and energetic business man.

Stowe, Thomas, Morristown, was born in Morristown, October 5, 1847. He and his brother, John H. Stowe, own the old homestead. Their father was Robert Stowe, who came from England and settled here in 1836, and their mother was Johanna (Hayes) Stowe. Thomas married Catherine McPhail, and they have one son, Earle Vincent. The Stowe brothers are well known breeders of Holstein cattle and high grade sheep.

Steinburg, Harvey, Ogdensburg, was born in Dundas county, Canada, June 2, 1851. He learned the meat business in that country and located during 1889 in Ogdensburg. May 18, 1892, he moved upon New York avenue where he enjoys a large and first class patronage. Mr. Steinburg married in 1875 Miss McIntosh, of Canada, and they have two sons. Mr. Steinburg has been remarkably successful since coming to Ogdensburg. He is a thorough business man and enjoys the respect and confidence of the public.

Scullin, Nicholas, Potsdam, was born in County Antrim, Ireland, August 11, 1800. His father died when he was quite young, and he came to this country in 1819 with his mother. His mother located in the town of Brasher, where she reared a family of eleven children. Nicholas worked with his brother Felix on the farm until he was twenty-five years of age, and then learned the mason's trade, which he followed in different places until 1872. The spring of that year he bought a farm of 146 acres in Potsdam, where he spent the balance of his days. He died February 11, 1892. He married, February 11, 1830, Mary Colligan, and they have had eleven children, eight of whom are living: Mary, wife of Robert Grow, of Brasher; Felix, a farmer of Potsdam; John, of St. Louis, is prominently connected with the street railroads of that city; Henry J., a farmer of Potsdam; James, a contractor of St. Louis; Nancy, of the Convent of the Good Shepard in Chicago; Kate, wife of Henry Loomis, of Messina; and Eunice, who lives at home. The family are members of the Catholic church at Potsdam. The farm is conducted as a dairy farm, with fifteen cows. Mr. Scullin is a Democrat and holds the offices of collector and constable, and was for two years a trustee of schools.

Stanton, Alexander B., Potsdam, was born in Pittsford, Rutland county, Vt., September 25, 1821. The father of our subject, John S., was also a native of Vermont, born in Essex county in 1789. He was a farmer and a member of the Congregational church. He married in 1820 Lucy Hubbell, of Pittsford, Vt., whose father, Oliver Bogue, came to Vermont from Connecticut among the earliest settlers of the State, and

was an old Revolutionary soldier. John S. Stanton was the father of four children, three now living: George Franklin, a mechanic and farmer of Westport; Alex B., and a daughter, Mrs. Helen Curren, of Peterboro, Ontario. Mr. Stanton was educated in the common schools, and when seventeen years of age started for himself working for farmers. In the fall of 1849 he came to St. Lawrence county, where he bought a farm of sixty-five acres in Potsdam. Since that time he has increased the size of the farm by purchase of one of five acres and one of forty-eight, making now 110. He has erected a good residence, three large barns and a cheese factory on the place. Mr. Stanton married in 1847 Minerva Baldwin, of Westport, and they had five children: One died at three years of age; Marthesia, wife of John Speed, of Santa Anna, Cal.; Lucy, wife of John Clark; Fred. A.; and Minnie, wife of Fred Hill, of Boston, Mass. Mrs. Stanton died September 7, 1869, and he married second, April 12, 1870, Angeline, daughter of George Thompson, of Potsdam, and they have one daughter, Grace M. Mr. Stanton built a cheese factory in 1878, and sold it in 1882 to D. Frank Ellis; it is now standing idle.

Farmer Brothers, Gouverneur.—This firm conducts one of the leading merchant tailoring establishments in this part of the country and their trade extends in every direction outside of Gouverneur, besides their large local custom. The firm is composed of F. A. and H. G. Farmer, the former managing the business and the latter traveling for a New York fur house. Both are natives of Fowler and sons of Francis Farmer of that town. Their grandfather was John Farmer, formerly of Herkimer, and the family is descended from the Mohawk Dutch. Their mother was Louisa Homer. F. A. Farmer has resided in Gouverneur for thirteen years, during nine years of which he has been in business. He began his mercantile career as a clerk, and learned the art of cutting (in which he excels) with James Brodie. He is recognized as one of the leading business men of the town, and is well and favorably known in social circles, being a Master Mason and a member of the Royal Arcanum. In 1883 he married Susan, daughter of Lewis Hale, of Gouverneur, and they have two daughters. Mr. Farmer is an adherent of the Baptist church, of which Mrs. Farmer is a member.

Swift, Norman, Potsdam, was born on a farm in Potsdam, August 24, 1824. Foster Swift, father of our subject was a native of Vermont, born in Barnard, Vt., in 1796. He was a son of Levi Swift who came to this county in 1805, and moved his family here in March, 1806. He took up a tract of 300 acres where he reared his family. Foster Swift married Nancy, daughter of Jonas Fay of Royalton, Vt., and they have had eight children, three of whom are living: Heman, of Oshkosh, Wis., George, a contractor of Potsdam, and Norman. Foster Swift made his home on this farm until 1858, when he bought a farm about two miles west where he lived until 1856, when he moved to Wisconsin and died in 1868. Our subject was educated in the common schools and learned the carpenter's trade. About four years after he took up mill-wright work, which he followed about eight years, most of the time with Shaw of Glens Falls. He also built the Sissonville mill and a steam mill in Clinton county. In 1850 he bought the homestead farm back and has since increased it from thirty-three to 167 acres, where he has reared his family and still makes it his home. In 1868 he began to make contracts for bridge building, water dams, heavy roofing, and work of

that class, and has ever since been engaged in the same. He has held the office of highway commissioner, and was town hall commissioner at the time of its erection. January 1. 1851, he married Jane, daughter of Ansel Merritt and Betsey (Howard) Meacham, and they have had seven children, five now living: George H., a farmer and contractor of South Colton; Marian, wife of Edward C. Batchelder; Elizabeth J., wife of John L. Brown, a druggist of North Lawrence; Frank M., a surveyor, who makes his home with his parents; and Fred N., who is his father's assistant. This is considered one of the best farms of this section for dairy. Mr. Swift keeps about forty head of cattle and sends his milk to the butter factory.

Sheldon, G. B., Gouverneur, was born on the homestead in Gouverneur, August 24, 1827, he being one of twelve children of Timothy and Nancy (Bowen) Sheldon. The Bowen ancestry were natives of Pawtucket, R. I. as were also the Sheldons. Timothy, the father, came from Pawtucket to Oneida county when a boy with his father, James Sheldon, who came as agent of Brown's tract. He was a native of Pawtucket, born in 1776. The father, Timothy Sheldon, came to Gouverneur in early life and settled on the farm now owned by his descendants, when it was an unbroken wilderness. G. B. Sheldon was married in 1857 to Fedora Babcock, daughter of Perry Babcock, one of the first settlers in Gouverneur. They have one son, Leroy Sheldon, who was born August 25, 1865. After receiving the benefit of the schools of Gouverneur he went to Cornell in 1884 where he spent two years in a special course, including agriculture, dairying, soils, etc., since which time he has been engaged with his father in carrying on the dairy business. They have a fine farm of nearly 400 acres and have a dairy of forty-five cows, making butter exclusively the year around by the latest and most approved methods, using steam power, separator, etc., their enterprise proving successful to an uncommon degree. They also have a flock of eighty sheep of high grade, their horns being notable for their convenience and adaptability to the requirements of their business. Leroy G. was married in 1882 to Millicent Pope, daughter of George and Elizabeth (Soper) Pope, of Morristown. They have two children: Lillian and Percy.

Sellers, George W., Gouverneur, was born in Gouverneur, October 16, 1855, and learned the trade of cabinet making with S. B. Van Duzee. Seven years ago he embarked in business, starting a general store in Brooklyn, and with much success. Mr. Sellers takes a lively interest in the welfare of Gouverneur, and is one of the village trustees. He married in 1875 and has six daughters. His father, George Sellers, is a respected citizen of Gouverneur and a native of England. Mr. Sellers and family are members of the Methodist church.

Sheldon, E. H., Ogdensburg, was born in Lisbon, St. Lawrence county, March 15, 1859. His earlier years were passed upon a farm, and through earnest work and frugality he gradually succeeded in accumulating sufficient funds to come to Ogdensburg and enter into the carriage and agricultural business in 1886, since which time he has rapidly increased his connections until last year he sold over \$14,000 worth. Mr. Sheldon keeps on hand a full line of carriages, wagons, mowers, reapers, road machines, engines, plows and binders, hay tedders, and in fact everything in his special line of business, and all of the very best and most improved manufacture. He married in 1886

and has two children. Mr. Sheldon is a Mason, and is one of Ogdensburg's most respected business men and citizens.

St. Germain, Frank, Ogdensburg, was born in Montreal in 1837. For twenty years he has been conducting his present business of boat building. He has a shop and every at the foot of State street where he has a large supply of skiffs, paddling and sailing canoes, oars, paddles, sails, etc., and also furnishes guides, fishing tackle and minnows to the general public. He was married about thirty-two years ago to Miss E. Lesperance, and they have seven children living. One of his sons, Frank, jr., is a partner in the business. His wife was Libbie Pero, and they have three children.

Stowe, Charles A., Norfolk, was born in Norfolk, October 12, 1823, a son of Christopher G. Stowe, a native of Grafton, Mass., where he lived until nineteen years of age. He then went to Vermont with his parents, where his mother died. His father returned to Massachusetts, where he died. Christopher G. was born August 4, 1782. In 1809 he came to Norfolk and a year later contracted for land now owned by Charles A. Mr. Stowe returned to Vermont, and there married, March 30, 1814, Polly Webster, a native of New Hampshire, born August 28, 1784. He then settled on his farm in Norfolk, and there spent the remainder of his days. November 4, 1820, he married second Lucretia Dearborn, born January 11, 1784, widow of Asa Lord, by whom she had two children. By his second marriage Mr. Stowe had two sons and two daughters. He served in the War of 1812, was county superintendent of the poor thirteen years, supervisor and overseer of the poor. He assisted in surveying the town of Norfolk. He and his wife were members of the Congregational church, of which he was forty years a deacon. He died September 12, 1859, and his wife May 19, 1843. Charles A. Stowe was reared on a farm and educated in the common schools of Norfolk. He taught school for a short time, and at the age of twenty-three went to California, then spent four years traveling in this country and South America. He then engaged in farming and dairying, owning now 105 acres. October 9, 1851, he married Mary L. Kimball, a native of Norfolk and daughter of Amos and Hannah (Poor) Kimball. Mrs. Kimball was a native of Vermont, born in 1800. Mr. Stowe and wife have one adopted daughter, Emma L., wife of Elbert Hack. Mr. Stowe is a Republican, and has been highway commissioner and overseer of the poor. He and wife are members of the Congregational church at Norfolk, of which Mr. Stowe has been deacon twelve years.

Soper, William, Hammond, was born in Theresa, January 15, 1858. In 1882 he married Emma Pierce. He followed steamboating for five years and then built his first sash, door and blind factory, where he conducts a large and constantly increasing business. His father was Orrin Soper, and his mother Clarissa (Ward) Soper.

Stevens, Lewis E., Canton, proprietor of the Hodskin street boarding house, was born in Lowville, Lewis county, May 28, 1825. He is a son of Ashbel Stevens, a Baptist minister, who was the first white male child born in Lowville. He was a son of one of the first settlers of that county. Ashbel moved to this county on the county line and set together a church called the Antwerp and Fowler church. Lewis E. at the age of seven years carried the mail from Sunnysville to Shingle Creek. Elder Ashbel Stevens preached three sermons on Sunday, and died on the Thursday after,

March 17, 1842. He preach his last sermon in the house where he died. He left three children : Lewis E. and Caroline B. by his first wife, and Mary M. by his second wife, who was Polly Wilcox. His first wife was Betsey Morse. Lewis E. Stevens married Mary Smith, who died leaving three children : Martha, Henry and Elbert E. He married second Jennie Smith, a sister of his first wife, who died leaving two children : Jennie and Josie. He married third, Maria Griswold, widow of Leonard Frye. Lewis E. Stevens came to Canton and settled here in 1860, and established a large insurance business as an agent of the Agricultural Company of Watertown, N. Y. He was appointed recruiting agent for this district in 1862. He is a member of the Baptist church of Canton, and is a very earnest worker in the cause of temperance and established the Temperance Grove meetings here. Elder Ashbel Stevens was a son of Elisha Stevens, a native of Connecticut.

Simpson, Thomas, Waddington, was born in Waddington, November 13, 1850. His father, Samuel, was born January 3, 1818, and when a boy came with his parents to Canada. He came to Waddington and worked at the blacksmith trade. In 1840 he purchased the farm now owned by Thomas Simpson. He married Maria, daughter of George and Rosana Abbie, natives of England and early settlers of Waddington. Mr. Abbie was a farmer for the Ogdens for a number of years, and both he and his wife died in Waddington. Samuel Simpson and wife have had three children, of whom Thomas is the only one living. Mr. Simpson was a Republican, and he and his wife attended and supported the M. E. church. He died October 16, 1889, and his wife October 7, 1892. Thomas Simpson was reared and educated in Waddington, has always been a farmer, and now owns 250 acres of land. He keeps a dairy of twenty cows. Mr. Simpson is a Republican, and has always attended and supported the M. E. church November 28, 1875, he married Libbie Dawley of Lisbon, daughter of William and Hannah Dawley of England, early settlers of Lisbon. Mr. Simpson and wife had one daughter, Libbie L., living at home. Mrs. Simpson died July 10, 1877.

Storie, George D., Gouverneur was born in Rossie, February 5, 1858, and learned the trade of spoke manufacturer. In September, 1883, he opened a general store in Wegatchie and has since conducted it with great success, occupying spacious premises and carrying a large stock of goods. In 1880 he married Ella O., daughter of David Henderson, and they have one son, Ebert Storie. Mr. Storie's father was David M. Storie, a native of Scotland. Mr. George D. Storie is postmaster of Wegatchie, serving his second term, and has been magistrate since twenty-one years of age.

Stephenson, A. Revis, V. S., Ogdensburg, was born in Ontario, Canada. He was graduated from the Ontario Veterinary College of Toronto in April, 1878, and came to Ogdensburg in September, 1892. Dr. Stephenson is making arrangements to conduct a superior infirmary here. He possesses already every requisite facility and convenience, which combined with his well known skill has already brought him the leading patronage of horsemen of this locality.

Sawin, J. P., Stockholm, was born in Potsdam, April 25, 1845. His father was Philander Sawin, who came to Potsdam when a young man, and here married Esther, daughter of Anthony Thompson. To Mr. Sawin and wife were born two children : J.

P., and Jane, wife of William C. Wait, of Stockholm. Mr. Sawin was a mechanic by trade. He died in August, 1847, and his wife August 8, 1877. J. P. Sawin was a mere child when his father died, and he was reared by his grandfather, Anthony Thompson. He received a common school education, and early in life engaged in farming, which he has since made his occupation, owning at present 250 acres in Stockholm. Mr. Sawin has been twice married; first to Anna A. Davis, a native of Stockholm and daughter of Bradley Davis. They had one child, Riley, who died aged nine years. Mrs. Sawin died July 2, 1874, and he married second Lois P. Munson, a native of Stockholm and daughter of Henry Munson of that place. In politics our subject is a Republican. He has held the office of highway commissioner over seven years; is a member of the I. O. O. F., Winthrop Lodge No. 620, and of the P. of H., Stockholm Depot Lodge No. 538. Mr. Sawin is a Universalist, and the family attend and support that church.

Spaulding, B. D., Fowler, was born in De Kalb, April 2, 1866. His father, Wilson M. Spaulding, was a farmer, and our subject learned the trade of cheesemaker, at which he continued for seven years. December 1, 1892, he started in mercantile business at Hailesboro, and is conducting a most successful establishment. In 1891 Mr. Spaulding married Maude M. Reed, daughter of Alpheus Reed, of Hermon. His ancestors were among the early settlers of De Kalb.

Schwartzman, J., Gouverneur, was born December 25, 1864, and came to America in 1883. He has been engaged in the mercantile business continuously in this country, and with much success, starting in business in Gouverneur in February, 1892, as a dealer in ready-made clothing, men's furnishings, boots and shoes, etc. He now has one of the leading establishments in his line in Gouverneur. Our subject married Etta Jacobs, of Syracuse, January 10, 1893. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and is a popular business man of the place.

Spinks, Levi, Colton, was born in Hampton, Vt., June 10, 1816. His father was William, a native of the same place, born in 1790, a son of E. Spink, also of Vermont. William married Priscilla Wood, and they had seven children, all now deceased except our subject. At the age of eight years Levi came with his parents to Parishville, and in 1834 they moved to Colton, the father purchasing a farm on which he spent the remainder of his life. Levi worked with his father until the age of twenty-three, when he began for himself, working by the month on a farm. He married, February 15, 1841, Harriet, daughter of Henry Gibbons, of English descent, though a resident of South Colton. At this time he bought a farm of fifty acres, to which he later added 200. Mr. Spinks and wife have prospered, owing to industry and perseverance, and have experienced all the hardships and privations of pioneer life, but now they are enjoying the fruits of their early exertions. Two children have been born to them, but both have died, one of them in infancy, and the other, Philo, born March 10, 1861, married Tina Blanchard, daughter of Albert Blanchard, of Colton, and died May 19, 1888.

Smith, Robert W., Brasher, a farmer of Brasher Iron Works, was born June 13, 1823, at Fort Livingston, N. Y., a son of Daniel S. and Mary (Mansfield) Smith. His father was a native of Connecticut, born in 1784. He was a soldier in the War of 1812, and

died at the age of eighty four years. His mother was a native of Vermont, and died aged seventy-one years. Our subject's grandfather Smith, was a soldier under Washington, and spent a winter at Valley Forge. Amos Mansfield, an uncle, was a captain in the War of 1812, and served at the battle of Plattsburg. Robert W. Smith was reared on the farm, and at the age of twenty-one he bought his first farm in Brasher, to which he has added from year to year until he now owns nearly 1,200 acres. April 10, 1850, he married Emily J. Cooper, born October 3, 1830, a daughter of James and Jane (Kincaid) Cooper, natives of Salem, N. Y., and Mr. and Mrs. Smith have had six children: Daniel H., born February 2, 1851, who married Carrie E. Holcomb, and owns part of the old homestead; Deforest J., born October 4, 1853, married Addie C. Wells, and also lives on part of the old farm; Cora E., born July 8, 1859, wife of Charles C. Drake; Wright A., born February 6, 1862, married Alice E. Holcomb, and he also lives on part of the old farm; Orvis O., born October 1, 1864, who lives at home; Lottie, born July 9, 1870, lives at home. Mr. and Mrs. Smith are both members of the M. E. church, and he is a Republican.

Smith, Frank L., Potsdam, was born in Mansfield, Cattaraugus county, N. Y., May 27, 1860. On the paternal side the ancestors were from Rhode Island, and were of English descent. On the maternal side they were of Scotch origin. The grandfather of our subject, Hezekiah, was a captain of militia and a native of this State. Lorenzo H., father of our subject, was born in Otsego county, followed farming and is now a resident of Cherry Creek, Chautauqua county. Our subject was one of a family of six, of whom Frank was the oldest son. His early life was spent in Cattaraugus county. He was educated in the common schools and assisted on the homestead until twenty years of age. In 1880 he was engaged as bookkeeper in the bank of Ellicottville, Cattaraugus county, where he was employed until 1887, rising from one position to another until he became the head bookkeeper. In December, 1886, he came to Norwood for the purpose of starting a bank, and the project culminated in January, 1887, Mr. Smith taking the position of cashier. The State Bank of Norwood was opened for business May 1, 1887, and under the efficient management of Mr. Smith it has grown to be a financially successful institution, and a great benefit to the community at large. Mr. Smith is a member of Norwood Lodge I. O. O. F. He married in 1887 Carrie B. Armstrong, of Mansfield, Cattaraugus county.

Smith, Carlton, Potsdam, was born on a farm in Potsdam, May 12, 1822, a son of Manassa Smith, who was a native of Vermont, one of the earliest settlers of the town, and a member of the union who settled the Ogden tract. Manassa Smith married Judith Walker, of Vermont, and they were the parents of six children, two now living: Silas, a farmer of Wisconsin; and Carlton. Carlton was educated in the common schools and took up farming. He lived at home until he was twenty-three years of age, when he moved on his wife's farm in Bicknellville, where he made his home until 1883. During this time he built and conducted an iron foundry in that village, which he still owns. In 1880 he bought a farm of 176 acres in Potsdam, and in 1883 moved and settled here. Mr. Smith is a Democrat and has held the office of road commissioner for three terms in the town of Stockholm. He married in 1844 Betsey A., daughter of

Zebina Bicknell, a farmer of Stockholm, and they were the parents of four children: Mrs. Hannah Emery, of Norwood; Eugene, a farmer of Stockholm; George C., who lives on the homestead farm; and one died in infancy. The farm of Mr. Smith is conducted as a dairy farm, with twenty-five head of cattle. His residence is one of the finest old places in this town, built over sixty years ago of field stone, and to-day is as staunch as when erected.

Smith, W. F., Gouverneur, was born in Gouverneur, May 20, 1863. He learned the art of cheesemaking, and has been following that business four years. He now conducts the Smith's Mills factory, with an annual output of 150,000 pounds of cheese. In the spring of 1893 Mr. Smith married Bessie, daughter of William Brown. His father was Chauncey Smith, who died in 1884. His mother was Helen (Griffith) Smith.

Spear, George, Colton, was born in Royalton, Vt., one of nine sons and three daughters of John and Axie (Hibbard) Spear, who came to Parishville in an early day. George was educated in the public schools, and married, September 30, 1848, Clarissa Ellis, of Morley, N. Y., born June 11, 1825. Their children were: Henry, born June 1, 1851; James, born August 27, 1853; Fred, born February 9, 1856; Frank, born April 1, 1867; Amy, born October 20, 1862; George T., born February 17, 1864; Marion; and Adele E. Mr. Spear died April 28, 1892, and his widow lives in Colton. Mrs. Spear is a daughter of James S. Ellis, a son of Ziba Ellis, of New Bedford, Mass., born June 29, 1774, who married Rhoda Nickerson and had eight children. James S. Ellis was born December 15, 1801, in New Bedford, Mass., and married Malinda Wilson, of Shoreham, Vt., by whom he had nine children. In 1825 he came to this State and finally settled in Colton, where he died March 1, 1870, and his wife June 7, 1871. Frank and George T., sons of our subject, formed a partnership in 1885 in the drug business in Colton and have since carried on a successful trade. Frank worked at the lumber business previous to 1885. August 4, 1883, he married Hannah Mahoney, of Colton, daughter of John and Julia Mahoney, of Ireland, who came to this country when young. Mr. Spear and wife have three children: Ernestine, Nettie, and Marion. George T. Spear married in 1886 Leora Little, of South Canton, by whom he has had two children: Muriel, who died aged one year; and Maleska, aged four years. He has served as town clerk two years.

Southwell, Daniel, De Kalb, was born in England, July 14, 1840, and came to America in 1868. He has resided in Richville four years, and conducts the milling business of the place. He married Sarah Miles and they have four children, one son and three daughters. Mr. Southwell is a Democrat in politics; an Odd Fellow, and an adherent of the Episcopal church.

Robinson, J. E., Hermon, was born in Gouverneur, April 10, 1868, and at the age of twelve years came to Hermon, where he was employed in the post-office for some time. In 1890 he began his mercantile career as clerk, and purchased a drug and stationery business in 1890, which he now conducts. He was appointed postmaster of his town November 5, 1893. He is an active and successful young business man and holds a prominent place among the Democrats of Hermon.

Rider Family, The.—Robert Rider, sr., and Esther (White) Rider were natives of Ireland, who came to this country in June, 1812, and settled in Hebron, Washington county. Their original plan was to go to New York city, but on account of the war they changed their destination and went to Washington county, via Boston, Mass. Robert Rider was born near Ogdensburg, February 15, 1830, and his parents finally settled in Waddington, his father following the occupation of weaver in Washington county for two years, and operated a farm near Waddington for about ten years. Robert attended the public schools in Ogdensburg and was engaged in clerking afterwards for eight years. He also engaged in farming and through industry and frugality succeeded in amassing considerable property. He now owns 800 acres of land in this vicinity, besides quite an amount of city property. He and his brother William supported their parent for many years prior to their deaths, his father dying in 1850 and his mother in 1869. Robert has now retired somewhat from active work, although he still manages his large property interests here. Mr. Rider is emphatically the architect of his own fortunes, possessing that strength of mind and character which almost always raises a man above the generality of his fellows. He resides in Ford street, Ogdensburg, where he is a large tax payer.

Rutherford, John D., Waddington, was born in Waddington on the farm he now owns, October 13, 1811. His father, Richard, was a native of Scotland, who came to Waddington about 1801 with three other brothers, there being only one house in the town at that time. They purchased of the Ogdens a mile square, and lived and died farmers. Richard Rutherford married in Waddington, Margaret, daughter of John Dunn, and they had four children, of whom three grew to maturity. Mrs. Rutherford died in 1820, and Mr. Rutherford married a lady from Scotland, by whom he had three sons and five daughters. Mr. Rutherford and wife assisted largely in building the First Presbyterian church. Panthers, bears and wolves were plenty, and the subject of this sketch had a narrow escape from a panther when eight years of age. John D. was educated on the farm he now owns, and has always followed farming. He now has eighty-two acres and engages in general farming and dairying. He has cleared his own farm and erected all the buildings. Mr. Rutherford married in 1833, Mary, daughter of John Hamiah of Lisbon, N. Y., and they had six sons and three daughters: Richard, Thomas and William reside in Oregon, and John and James reside in Waddington; Alexander died in San Francisco, Cal.; Elizabeth died in Waddington; Mary and Jane live in Waddington. Mr. Rutherford was a Whig in early life and later a Republican. He voted for William H. Harrison, and for his grandson twice. Mr. Rutherford died December 1, 1892.

Rich, S. D., Gouverneur, was born in Hailesborough in November, 1831. He learned the milling trade and followed it for many years. He enlisted August 12, 1862, in Co. I, 11th N. Y. Cavalry. His regiment was stationed at Washington from 1864 to 1865. Mr. Rich has been in the hotel business in Hailesborough twenty-one years and is widely known all over St. Lawrence county, both because of his life long residence here, his success and geniality, and also for his uncompromising political opinions, being an aggressive Republican. In 1856 he married Lucy Walde, and they have one daugh-

ter, Mrs. F. N. Kilburn of Copenhagen. Mr. Kilburn owns one of the finest stud farms in America.

Ramsey, Isaac, Morristown, son of George and Lena (Elwood) Ramsey, was born in Morristown, October 13, 1852. His life occupation has been farming, at which he is very successful. In 1818 his father left England with his grandfather, Cuthbert Ramsey. They settled in Canada, but after a short time came to Morristown and were among the earliest settlers in this part of the country.

Rutherford, R. Edward, Waddington, was born January 24, 1860. He is a son of William J., son of Rex, who was a son of George Rutherford. Robert R. was born in Scotland in 1793, and came to Waddington with his parents in 1801. He was a self-educated man and well informed. He married Ann Porteous of Scotland, by whom he had five sons and two daughters. He owned 450 acres in Waddington. He was killed by falling from a stage in going from the fair ground at Morrisburg, Canada, in 1872. William J. Rutherford was born in Waddington, August 4, 1832. He married Isabel, daughter of Adam Veitch, and they had six children, of whom five survive. Mr. Rutherford lived and died on the farm he owned. He was a Republican and was assessor three terms. He was an elder in the Presbyterian church for a number of years. He died July 21, 1887, and his wife is still living on the farm. R. Edward Rutherford was reared on a farm and educated in the common school and Eastman's Business College at Poughkeepsie, graduating in 1885. Mr. Rutherford has always been a farmer, and the estate has 222 acres, the principal business being dairying. The farm supports twenty-five cows. Mr. Rutherford married, February 22, 1887, Florence Moulton, a native of Waddington, and they have had one daughter, Ann Isabelle. Mr. Rutherford is a Republican, and he and family are members of the Presbyterian church of Waddington.

Read, James C., Gouverneur, was born in Vermont, February 21, 1809, and came to Gouverneur in 1827. He was first a farmer and then a carpenter and joiner. In January, 1837, he married Sarah E., daughter of Jabez Miller. Mr. Read's father, William, was a native of Vermont.

Rex, Joseph, Ogdensburg, was born at Lachine, Canada, August 22, 1844. His parents moved here when Joseph was only eighteen months old, and as soon as he was able it was necessary for him to assist in obtaining a livelihood, and as a consequence he did not obtain the educational advantages most children obtain. At a very early age he entered the shingle mill owned by the Lyons and subsequently the factory of Mr. Pope, in which latter concern he commenced just before the war. In the spring of 1863 he enlisted in the 14th N. Y. Heavy Artillery, under Captain Oliver Flagg, and participated in thirteen engagements. He was mustered out at the close of the war, and returned to the employ of the Pope factory. When the fire occurred and these mills were burned, he went with Mr. Welch, father of Sylvester Welch, with whom he remained thirteen years, at the expiration of which time Mr. Welch died, and then Mr. Rex returned to the Pope mills, in which he has since held a very important position. Mr. Rex has been twice married and has one son. Besides his mill work Mr. Rex also owns a grocery store in this city, which is conducted by competent assistants.

Rutherford, Alexander, Waddington, was born in Waddington, April 16, 1833. He was reared on a farm and educated in the common schools, and went to California in 1861 and spent five years there and in Nevada. Returning to New York he worked for his father about two and a half years, and then went to Wisconsin for about a year. Then, in company with his brother Duncan, he went to California and was there about two years, when he returned again to Waddington and a year later went to California, but on account of his father's death returned to Waddington. Mr. Rutherford then worked for his brother, Nelson, for six years and then purchased a farm of fifty acres in Canada, and there lived for five years, when he sold and came to Waddington on the farm he now owns. He has 127 acres and keeps a small dairy. Mr. Rutherford married in March, 1879, Eliza J. Johnson, a native of Canada. Mr. Rutherford is a Republican. He is inclined toward the Presbyterian church, but has freely supported other denominations.

Rutherford, James, Madrid, was born in Northumberlandshire, England, April 13, 1826, and came with his parents to this country in 1832. William, his father, settled on a farm in Madrid of eighty acres of uncleared land. The first residence was a log hut. The father and two sons cleared the land, and in a few years had made it a good average farm and had increased it to 164 acres. William Rutherford died on the old homestead July 4, 1878, aged seventy-five years. The mother of our subject, Violet Amos, was also a native of the same county in England, born in 1805. They had eight children, six of whom survive. The mother of our subject died in August, 1888. James, the oldest son, was educated in the common schools, and made the farm his home until twenty-seven years of age. He then married and rented a farm in Potsdam, afterwards buying 174 acres, where he lived for ten years. In 1865 he bought a farm of 266 acres in Madrid, where he has since resided. Mr. Rutherford is a staunch Republican, and has been the town assessor in Madrid. He married in 1853 Sarah, daughter of Putnam Haskell, the first settler of this part of the town, and they had four children: Polly, wife of William Rutherford, of Madrid; William, who lives on the Haskell farm; Mary Rutherford, of Boulder, Col.; and one who died in infancy. Mrs. Rutherford died April 16, 1883, aged fifty-six years. William Rutherford was born on the old farm December 29, 1857, was educated in the common schools, and has always been engaged in farming. He married, September 7, 1880, Maggie, daughter of John W. Rutherford.

Rutherford, Andrew J., Madrid, brother of Deacon Thomas, was born on a farm in Potsdam, February 10, 1834, a son of James, who was a native of Scotland, born in Northumberland county, July 16, 1785, and came to this country in 1825. He took up a tract of 100 acres in Potsdam, where he spent the balance of his days. Andrew J. was the seventh son of this early settler, and was educated in the common schools, and assisted his father on the farm until he was thirty-two years of age. In the fall of 1866 he bought a farm of eighty-two acres in Madrid, where he has ever since made his home. He also owns twenty-eight acres on lot seventy-four. Mr. Rutherford has made many valuable improvements to this property, and has erected a beautiful residence, large barn, etc., and it is to-day one of the finest places of this section. He conducts a dairy with ten cows, finding a market at Boynton's factory adjoining. He has

also five horses and young stock. Mr. Rutherford is a staunch Republican, and was for a number of years trustee of the school. He is a member of Norfolk Grange No. 541. He married, February 2, 1865, Isabelle, daughter of John Mowitz, of Louisville, and they have two children: Mattie B. and Ella M.

Rodger, John T., Hammond, one of the leading business men of Hammond, was born in this town July 4, 1864. His father, Rutherford Rodger, is one of the best known farmers in Hammond. At twenty-three years of age Mr. Rodger embarked in mercantile business. He conducted a store at Edwardsville for some time, and has been in Hammond since September 1, 1892. In 1890 he married Ella E. Smith. Mr. Rodger is a member of the Order of Foresters, and is a Republican in politics.

Rhodes, Harlow, Fowler, was born on the farm where he now resides in Fowler, January 11, 1849. He married in December, 1870, Mary L. Hitchcock, and they have one daughter, Carrie L. Mr. Rhodes's father was Beloved Rhodes, and his grandfather Aaron Rhodes. Mr. Rhodes is a Democrat in politics, and is a successful and enterprising farmer.

Riggs, Philo P., Stockholm, was born in Stockholm, May 21, 1847. His father was John, son of John G. Riggs. John Riggs was born in Cornish, N. H., June 8, 1811. He was nine years of age when he came with his parents to Stockholm, and was there reared and educated. His wife was Lucina Sheldon, a native of Hopkinton, N. Y., born September 1, 1814, and they had three daughters and one son. Mrs. Riggs died May 10, 1852, and he married second Marion Sheldon, sister of his first wife. Mr. Riggs was a farmer and a Republican. His death occurred November 21, 1884, and that of his wife June 25, 1893. Philo P. Riggs is a general farmer and dairyman, and owns 115 acres. He has made a specialty of breeding "Phil Sheridan" stock, and Wilkes strain of Hambletonian stock. In politics he is a Republican. He is a member of I. O. O. F., Winthrop Lodge No. 620, and P. of H., Stockholm Depot Lodge No. 538. In 1868 Mr. Riggs married Lorette A. Palmer, a native of Lincoln, Vt. She came with her parents to Hopkinton, N. Y., when a child. Mr. Riggs and wife have these children: Bert F., born September 11, 1869; Leslie E., born February 6, 1874; and Ettie A., born December 30, 1879. The sisters of subject are: Adaline M., born September 3, 1837; Louisa, born September 11, 1842; and Lucina S., born May 4, 1852.

Sweatt, Charles A., Hopkinton, was born in New Hampshire, August 18, 1835, a son of John and Susan (Putnam) Sweatt, of New Hampshire, who came to the town of Hopkinton in 1844 and settled on the farm now owned by Mrs. Sweatt. They went to Iowa in 1864 and there lived and died, he in 1883 and his wife in 1882. Charles A. was educated in the public school and engaged in farming. He owned the homestead, to which he added eighty acres, making 160 acres in all. He was a Republican and served as assessor six years. His father was a farmer and minister, preaching in the Free Will Baptist church of Hopkinton, which he founded, and which his son always attended and supported. Mr. Sweatt married in 1854 Cornelia Kimpton, a native of Vermont, and a daughter of Josiah and Jerusha (Nay) Kimpton, of Vermont, who came here in 1844, where they have since lived. Mr. and Mrs. Sweatt have

had one daughter, Lora J., wife of Charles Brown, of Stockholm, and they have one son, Floyd S. Mr. Brown resides with his daughter on the old homestead. He was a clerk in Bicknellville for a number of years, and also clerked for Miller & Ober some time at Fort Jackson.

Rowell, George W., Ogdensburg, was born in St. Lawrence county, February 18, 1848. He was educated in the common schools at Black Lake, and came to Ogdensburg eighteen years ago, where he has been engaged in the manufacture of sash, doors, etc., and is also conducting an undertaking business here. He married March 18, 1859, Elizabeth Nichols, and has a son and daughter. Mr. Rowell is a member of the Prohibition party, and of the Masonic Order. His family were of New England stock, and some of his ancestors upon both his father's and mother's side participated in the Revolutionary War.

Roach, E. W., Colton, was born in Pierrepont in 1851, a son of Morris Roach of Ireland, who was born in 1811 and married Joanna O'Kief, by whom he had eleven children, four sons and two daughters now surviving. In 1845 Mr. Roach and family came to Potsdam, and he worked on the Northern railroad for several years. He then worked on a farm, and also rented farm land. About 1848 he came to Pierrepont and settled, owning now a place of 140 acres. E. W. Roach was reared on a farm and educated in the common schools. He early engaged in farming and now owns 137 acres in Colton, besides two houses and lots. He was for a time engaged in the lumber business, and was also proprietor of the Stark Hotel at Stark Falls for about three years. In 1889 he came to this village and has since been engaged in the restaurant business. He married in 1887, Kittie Clohosey, a native of Pierrepont, and daughter of Edward Clohosey, a native of Ireland, who came to America with his parents. Mr. and Mrs. Roach have three children: Vernice, Grace E. and Leo. Mr. Roach is a Democrat, but has never aspired to office. He and family are members of the Catholic church.

Russell, S. K., Colton, was born in 1814, a son of Abram Russell, a native of Rhode Island, born March 17, 1789. From there he went to Vermont and in 1835 came to New York State, settling in Parishville, but soon after removing to Dickerson. He was one of the first settlers of the town of Colton. He married Mercy Kenyon, and had four daughters and one son. Mrs. Russell died in 1855, and in 1870 he also passed away. S. K. Russell was reared on a farm and educated in the public schools, and at the age of twenty-one he came to Colton, where he has since resided. He married Caroline Rawson, a native of Potsdam, by whom he has had ten children, five sons and five daughters. Mrs. S. K. Russell died in March, 1889.

Russell, William H., Potsdam, was born on a farm in the town of Pierrepont, May 8, 1852, a son of Benjamin B., born in Malone, Franklin county, February 3, 1819. He moved to Pierrepont when twenty-five years of age. Here he conducted a farm until 1882, when he came to Potsdam where he died, December 25, 1890. The mother of our subject was Nancy Wilkinson, a native of Plattsburg. She is still living at the age of sixty-seven years. They had two children: Lorinda, married Alonzo P. Raymond, died October 25, 1875; and William H. The latter lived with his parents until he was

eighteen years of age. He was educated in the common schools and at eighteen started for himself. After working one year on a farm he engaged in the meat business in partnership with Nelson Belding. This partnership lasted nine years, and afterwards he had different partners in conducting a meat market and fruit and vegetable store. In May, 1890, he sold out his business and bought a farm of 220 acres in Potsdam, where he now resides, and which is devoted to dairying. He keeps thirty cows and thirty sheep. He married in 1870, Mary E. Drury of Pierrepont, who died November 2, 1875. Mr. Russell married second, August 26, 1876, Eva T. Kelsey of Stockholm, and they have two children: Ina Belle and Delos Leslie.

Runions, Oscar, Pierrepont, was born in Lisbon, this county, February 7, 1857, a son of J. N. Runions of Canton. Oscar was reared on a farm, educated in the public schools and at seventeen years of age came to Crary's Mills, where he learned the carpenter's trade. He afterwards rented a saw mill of J. V. Harper and in 1888 bought the mill and has since been engaged manufacturing lumber, sawing 600,000 feet yearly. November 28, 1891, the mill burned, and Mr. Runions has since rebuilt it, his new mill being 135 feet long, equipped with new machinery, and capable of handling dimension timber of any size and length, both hard and soft wood. He manufactures lath, shingles, etc., and has a grist mill to grind coarse feed and crush corn in the cob. The machinery is run by steam and water power. In 1884 Mr. Runions married Mabel Stinehour, a native of Crary's Mills, by whom he has had four children. In politics he is a Democrat.

Popple, William J., Hermon, was born in Heuvelton, August 11, 1861, and has been in the hardware business since the age of sixteen. He began first as a tinner with his brother in Heuvelton, following this trade for ten years. Five years ago he came to Hermon and established his present hardware business, in which he has been very successful. In 1889 Mr. Popple married Florence McCallum of Hermon. He is a member of both the Foresters and the Masons. The father of our subject was Lorenzo Dow Popple, and his mother was Ann Ireland, a native of England.

Potter, Edson, Colton, was born in Essex county, March 18, 1842, a son of Philip Potter. Our subject was six years old when he came to Colton with his parents. He was educated in the public schools of that town, and at the outbreak of the war enlisted in Co. K, 106th N. Y. Infantry, and served three years. He participated in twenty-eight battles, and was with Sheridan in the Shenandoah Valley. In 1866 Mr. Potter married Mary Read, a native of Morley, this county, by whom he had four children: Mary, Alvira (deceased), Philip (deceased) and Myra, wife of Frank Cushing. Since the war Mr. Potter has been engaged in farming. He is a fine violinist, having been a pupil of Prof. C. D. Lyons of Boston, and John Esputa of Washington. He has been engaged in musical affairs for thirty years, and during the war serenaded the leading generals in the army during winter seasons. Mr. Potter is a Republican and has been constable for twenty years and deputy sheriff two years. He is a member of the High Falls Lodge No. 428, F. & A. M. He is commander of the G. A. R., Warren B. Wait Post No. 581 of Colton.

Phillips, D., Ogdensburg, established his furniture and second hand store here in 1889, and has since, through hard work and strict attention to business, built up a large trade. His store is located at 266 Ford street, and in it may be seen everything usually pertaining to this line of business, including furniture, household goods, crockery, ironware, jewelry, etc. Prior to establishing business here Mr. Phillips peddled goods in St. Lawrence county and along the borders of Canada. He is married, has a family of four children and is a bright, hard-working and energetic man.

Parr, William, Stockholm, was born at Brasher Iron Works, N. Y., October 9, 1842. His father was Moses S., son of Thomas Parr, the latter a native of Vermont, where he married a Miss Sweet, by whom he had nine children. Mrs. Parr died in 1836, and he married second a Miss Truebell. In an early day Mr. Parr went to Bombay, Franklin county, and there died in 1854. Moses S. Parr was born in Vermont, March 27, 1800, and came to Franklin county when a young man. His wife was Sarah Babcock, a native of Vermont, born December 10, 1804, and they had four sons and two daughters. In an early day Mr. Parr and family went to Helena, St. Lawrence county, and afterward to Brasher Iron Works, where they resided until 1857, when they went to Brasher Falls. Mr. Parr was a Republican in politics and held the office of constable for twenty years. They spent their last days in Stockholm with their son, subject of sketch, William Parr. The latter received a common school education, and previous to the war he worked as a machinist, also at farming. He spent a short time in a pail factory at Bicknellville and in a shingle mill at Brasher Iron Works. He was at the latter place when the war broke out. July 21, 1863, he enlisted in the Fourteenth N. Y. Heavy Artillery, Company A, but served in the infantry. He was in the following battles: Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Weldon Road, before Petersburg and Fort Steadman. At the close of the war he received his discharge and returned to Brasher Falls, where he spent two years in the machine shop, since which time farming has been his occupation. November 12, 1867, he married Ellen Morris, a native of Canada, born October 28, 1849. She was one of nine children of Hugh and Sarah (Thompson) Morris, natives of Ireland, who emigrated to Canada and later settled in this country, in Brasher, where Mr. Morris died in 1886, and his wife in 1891. He was in the battles of Fair Oaks, Seven Days before Richmond, and at Yorktown. Mr. Parr and wife have five children: Fred, Lavina S., Willie H., Hugh, and Lottie. He is a Republican, and he and wife are members of P. and I., Banner Lodge No. 160. He is also a member of P. of H., Winthrop Lodge. Mrs. Parr is a member of the Catholic church. Subject has but one brother (Joel) now living. He resides at Brasher Falls. He also has a sister, Mrs. Eliza E. Dustin, who resides at Brasher Falls. Amanda, his oldest sister, married Sylvester Rich, and they had three children, all of whom are dead. Newell Parr, a brother, was in the Mexican War and died at Vera Cruz.

Proctor, Charles Davis, Ogdensburg, was born in New Hampshire, February 22, 1856. He received a common school education, and followed farming for about twenty years, then came to this city and engaged with his brother, H. I. Proctor, as foreman and general manager of yards in the lumber business. He married in 1880 Miss A. Alden, and they have two children, a son and daughter. He is a member of the Baptist church, and one of Ogdensburg's most respected citizens.

Paige, J. W., Ogdensburg, was born in Ogdensburg, March 27, 1841. He received his education in the schools of this city, and has since been identified with the brick-making business, which was inaugurated by his father, the late Smith Paige, in 1830, and which is now owned and conducted by himself and his elder brother, A. A. Paige. Mr. Paige married in 1869 Elizabeth Hewett, and they have two sons and two daughters. He is a high degree Mason, takes especial interest in historical and literary matters, and is highly regarded as a gentleman of superior attainments and ability.

Perrin, Walter W., Gouverneur, of the firm of Dewey & Perrin, druggists, was born in Potsdam, November 27, 1864, he being one of three children of Philander and Louise (Fay) Perrin. The father spent his early life in Vermont, coming to Potsdam when twenty-five years of age, where he has since remained. The mother's ancestors were also Vermont people. Walter W. was educated at the Potsdam Normal School. He learned the drug business with Mr. Thatcher of that town, and in 1889 came to Gouverneur, and in company with A. W. Dewey purchased the drug store of William Whitney, where they are doing a large and successful business. Owing to their enterprise and thorough knowledge of their business they stand notable among the younger element of Gouverneur business men.

Phelps Family, The, Potsdam.—In tracing the ancestry of this family we find that in 1826 two brothers, George and William, came to this country from England with a party of seventy in a sailing vessel under the leadership of Joseph Mygatt, a Presbyterian minister. The party founded the town of Litchfield, Conn., and the descendants of William Phelps are the subjects of this sketch. Benajah Phelps, the great-grandfather of our subject, was a resident of Massachusetts. He was the father of fourteen children, of whom Abel, the grandfather, was the oldest son. He was born in Massachusetts, April 28, 1774, and married in that State Mary Pelton. In 1801 they immigrated to Vermont, locating in Alburg, Franklin county, now Grand Isle county. Abel Phelps took up a tract of 400 acres, and in connection with its tilling conducted a ferry between Alburg shore and the head of Grand Isle. He was the father of four sons and two daughters: Benajah, Samuel Mix, Marcellus, Algernon Sidney, Olivia, and Mariaette. Abel died April 16, 1859, and Mrs. Phelps October 20, 1860. Samuel Mix, the second son and father of our subject, was born at Alburg, Vt., March 25, 1806, where he was educated and made his home until twenty-nine years of age. In March, 1835, he moved into St. Lawrence county and located in the village of Norfolk, where he conducted a hotel until 1851. The fall of that year he went to California, and was four years engaged in mining and mercantile business. Returning to St. Lawrence county he engaged in dealing in stock for the Montreal market, a business he followed until the time of his death, February 17, 1856. The mother of our subject, Katherine A. Hoxie, was of Scotch ancestry, and she married Mr. Phelps in Vermont, March 17, 1831. They had seven sons and two daughters, five still living. Hanson Co'son Phelps was born at Alburg, Vt., August 10, 1834. His early life was spent in the town of Norfolk. He was educated in the common schools, and the year of 1850 he spent in Malone and Fort Covington Academies. He was one year a clerk in a Mad River store, taught school one winter, and then went to Wisconsin, where he spent

seven months, and taught school the following winter in Madrid. The spring of 1854 he went to Chicago, where he was employed until July 1, 1858, as chief clerk in the office of the M. S. and Northern Indiana Railroad. He then returned and was for two years bookkeeper for Carpenter & Hall at Raymondville. In 1860 he engaged in the manufacture of shingles at Kent's mills in the town of Norfolk, running six machines with a capacity of 60,000 per day, and was engaged in this business sixteen years. In 1876 he removed to Norwood and for nine years was employed as a commercial traveler for a clothing firm. November 16, 1885, he was appointed postmaster of the fourth class office at Norwood. In 1888, by the efforts of Mr. Phelps, this office was raised to the third class, and Mr. Phelps was appointed by President Cleveland postmaster for four years, but was removed by President Harrison, March 1, 1890, one year and ten months previous to the expiration of his term of appointment. He returned to the business of commercial traveler, which he followed until January 1, 1892, and is now in the employ of the Norwood Elevator Company as bookkeeper. Mr. Phelps has been a member of the Masonic fraternity thirty-four years. He married, October 18, 1859, Louise H., daughter of William Kent, a native of Vermont, and they had five children. The eldest son, William Kent Phelps, was killed on the railroad when twenty-two years of age. A daughter, Mabel L., died at nine years of age. Samuel Mix Phelps is cashier of the Buffalo & Gladstone steamship line at Gladstone, Mich. Fred G. is a traveling salesman for a hat and cap house in New York city. Charles H. is a clerk of the Elevator Company at Gladstone, Mich. Sidney Roland Phelps was born in the town of Norfolk, July 28, 1838. He lived in his native town and attended the common schools until 1855. That year he conducted the Empire Exchange Hotel at Colton, and in 1856 he was the steward of the steamer *Jenny Lind*, plying between Ogdensburg and Montreal. The spring of 1857 he went to Chicago, where he was in the employ of the M. S. and Northern Indiana Railroad until July 5, 1858. He was from that time until October, 1858, engaged as conductor on the first street car ever run in that city. After his return he was for several years in the live stock trade, and October 15, 1866, purchased the Whitney House at Norwood of Benjamin Whitney, where he has ever since been the landlord. Mr. Phelps is a model hotel manager. He has been rewarded for his faithfulness to the business by the accumulation of a large property, enjoying the distinction of being the most popular landlord in St. Lawrence county. The house is always filled with guests, and some of the greatest men of our time have been entertained here. Mr. Phelps is an ardent Democrat, and in 1892 represented his district in the National Convention at Chicago. He married in 1870 Emma Louise, daughter of Allen D. Calkins, a native of Clinton county, now living at Norwood, and they have three children: Jesse Louise, Sidney Prentice, and Harry Benton; all live at home.

Wells, George K., Hopkinton, was born in Lawrence, March 28, 1842. His parents were Robert and Mary A. (Bacheller) Wells, and the former came to this county when a boy, and with his savings bought a farm in Lawrence, which he sold afterwards, and in 1855 came to Hopkinton and bought the farm of 302 acres, part of which is now owned by Mrs. Wells, widow of our subject. He had three sons. Mr. Wells died July 31, 1890, and his wife October 20, 1890. George K. was edu-

cated in the Lawrenceville Academy and followed farming, doing also an extensive business in the manufacture of lumber, shingles and lath. He built the shingle mill at Fort Jackson, a large steam mill in Hopkinton and a blacksmith shop at Fort Jackson. September 21, 1863, he married Caroline P. Adams of Lawrence. She was a daughter of Daniel H. and Irene (Bishop) Adams, the former a native of Providence, R. I., and the latter of Hindsburg, Vt., who came to Lawrence in an early day, where they died. They had three sons and seven daughters. Mr. Adams died July 14, 1877, aged seventy-seven years, and his wife October 1, 1893, aged ninety-two years. Mr. and Mrs. Wells had one child, Cora A., wife of Frank C. Locke of Stockholm, by whom she has one daughter, Hazel B. Mr. Wells died October 5, 1887.

Perrin, Byron (deceased), Potsdam, was born in Potsdam, October 21, 1821, a son of Noah Perrin, a native of Vermont, who was a son of Asa Perrin, one of the earliest settlers of this town, who came here and settled on a farm in Potsdam, where he reared a family of eleven children, of which Noah was the third son. Noah learned the tanner's trade, which he followed most of his life. After active business life was over he was ordained a minister. He died October 15, 1875. He was twice married. His first wife, and mother of our subject, was Paulina Lindsley of Potsdam, and they had two children. Pamela, the daughter, died at thirteen years of age, Byron was educated in the St. Lawrence Academy, and learned the tanner's trade, which he followed most of his life. In 1855 he came to the farm where he spent the remainder of his life. He died January 9, 1891. He married in December, 1845, Amarilla, daughter of Eleazer and Philena (Wright) Emery of Potsdam. They were the parents of four children, only one of whom is now living, Noah Byron Perrin, born July 11, 1847. He was educated in the old St. Lawrence Academy, and after finishing his schooling traveled very extensively through the west, and after returning home learned the mason's trade, which he has ever since followed. After his father's death he came into possession of the farm where he now resides. He married, August 10, 1876, Jennie, daughter of Patrick and Margaret (Sullivan) Devlin of Canton.

Pratt, Henry W., Waddington, was born in Waddington, January 19, 1817. His father, Amasa Pratt, was a son of Capt. Elias Pratt, who commanded a company of volunteer militia during the Revolutionary War, and served until peace was declared. Captain Elias was born November 16, 1763, at Oxford, Mass., his father having come from England at a very early day. Amasa Pratt was born in Oxford, May 7, 1787. He spent his youth in Worcester county, Mass., where he learned the hatter's trade. Coming to Ogdensburg he worked at his trade for Sylvester Gilbert. In 1810 he removed to Hamilton, now Waddington, and engaged in the mercantile business in connection with his former trade. June 12, 1814, he married Fannie Conner, daughter of James Connor of Amsterdam, N. Y. She was born October 18, 1793, and they had five children: Emmeline J., Henry W., Miriam, Amasa and Eleanor. Three of them are living: Emmeline J. of Waddington; Eleanor, wife of W. L. Rutherford of Waddington; and Henry W. Mr. Pratt was lieutenant in the State militia, and was a member of the first Masonic lodge in Madrid. He died May 27, 1830, and his wife April 11, 1873. Henry W. Pratt received his education in the common schools at Wad-

dington, and at sixteen years of age went to Ogdensburg and learned the latter's trade, serving four years with Field & Robbins. He returned to Waddington and engaged in his trade, which he abandoned after two years, when he lost his right arm while firing a salute on Washington's birthday, 1839. Mr. Pratt served three years as deputy sheriff of St. Lawrence county, was postmaster under William H. Harrison and Fillmore, and was justice of the peace fifteen years. He has also been a member of the town board several years, and of the board of education, in which latter he has always been deeply interested. At the breaking out of the Rebellion Mr. Pratt took an active part in recruiting volunteers to fill the quotas of his town. In 1877 he was appointed collector of customs and inspector at Waddington port, which position he held nine years. He was at one time a member of the I. O. O. F. In 1852 he married Sylvia A. Pratt, daughter of John M. Pratt of Dudley, Mass, and of English descent. Mrs. Pratt has been for many years a member of the Presbyterian church, and especially interested in Sabbath school work.

Popple, G. N., Heuvelton, was born in Waddington, October 28, 1854. He received an excellent education in the schools of Heuvelton, and when about nineteen years of age began learning the tinner's trade which in time he completed, and soon after established himself in business at De Kalb Junction in company with Roach, now of Ogdensburg. He dissolved this partnership in three years and established a hardware and tin business in Heuvelton (1881) which he has since successfully conducted. Mr. Popple married in 1878, Carrie Basterline, and they have two children. His parents were of New England descent and settled in this State about forty years ago. G. N. Popple is a very thorough workman, honest and upright in all his business transactions.

Price, John E., Gouverneur, was born in Gouverneur, December 9, 1856. He owns a farm of 102 acres devoted to dairying and farming. In February, 1878, he married, and has three children: Eugene, Alice A. and Lena. Mr. Price is a Democrat and a member of the Baptist church. His father was Jonas Price, a native of Herkimer county.

Pike, Nelson W., Madrid, was born in the town of Potsdam, March 7, 1835. The earliest ancestor of our subject who came to this country was Orrison Pike, his grandfather. He was the father of three children, of whom Alanson Pike, father of our subject, was the oldest. He was born in the town of Potsdam, February 27, 1809. He took up farming and tilled the soil his father had reclaimed from a wilderness. In 1828 he married Amanda Hall, a native of Vermont, and they were the parents of three children who reached adult age: Laura L., widow of Charles R. McClellan of Madrid; Preston H., followed farming, was a clerk for a few years, was in California during the gold excitement, became a lumber manufacturing overseer and in his later years was engaged in railroading. He died November 30, 1890, at fifty-three years of age. Alanson Pike, father of our subject, died November 27, 1865, and Mrs. Pike, February 5, 1867. The boyhood of our subject was spent on the farm in Potsdam. He was educated in the common schools and the old St. Lawrence Academy, and at seventeen years of age came with his parents to the village of Madrid, where the same year they built the present residence of our subject. At eighteen years of age he went

as an apprentice in the cabinet shop of E. D. Peck in the village of Nicholville, where he spent two and a half years learning the trade. The summer of 1856 he was employed on the erection of the Theological Institute at Canton, and the following winter he was employed on a house in Potsdam. In the spring of 1857 he returned to Madrid, bought a cabinet shop and established a cabinet shop and undertaking rooms, and has ever since been engaged in the same business in this town, the oldest established business in the town conducted by its founder. Mr. Pike has been a Republican since the first organization of the party, and has held numerous offices of honor and trust in his town, now serving his ninth consecutive years as assessor. He married, May 26, 1863, Laura A., daughter of Jared Abernethy of Madrid, and they have one son and one daughter: A. Stanley Pike, principal of the graded school at Bangor, Franklin county; and Florence May, a student, of the Potsdam State Normal School.

Phair, William, Gouverneur, was born in Ottawa, Canada, April 3, 1838, and came to Gouverneur in 1868. He had been in the Southern States for ten years previously, engaged in the furniture business. He has now been in the S. B. Van Duzee Company for twenty-five years, and is superintendent of the planing mill. In 1869 Mr. Phair married Harriet Newell, and they have four daughters.

Pickrell, Dr. Evan, Brasher, was born in Augusta, Ky., December 15, 1862, where he was educated, also at Georgetown College, and studied medicine at Minerva, Ky., with Dr. John A. Reed, and attended lectures at the medical department of the University of Philadelphia four years, graduating in 1890. For about two years he engaged in practice at Augusta, Ky., then came to this county and began the practice of his profession at Brasher Falls, where he is working up a fine practice, and becoming very popular in his adopted town.

Pringle, Ralph G., Madrid, was born on a farm in Madrid, on the Potsdam town line, August 17, 1860, a son of William Pringle and Mary B. Goldie. William Pringle was the twin brother of Gilbert Pringle, the oldest sons of Ralph Pringle. He was born June 25, 1834, in the town of Potsdam, and was educated in the common schools, and assisted his father on the farm until his marriage in 1859. His father had bought a farm in 1857 and William moved there after his marriage, and made his home there seven years. In 1866 he bought a farm of 118 acres, which he afterwards increased to 178, by the purchase of sixty acres known as the Hall lot. It was on this farm Mr. Pringle spent the balance of his days. In politics he was an active Republican, and held the office of assessor and commissioner of highways. He was always interested in church work and for many years was a member of the Reformed church of Potsdam, also of Norfolk Grange. He held the highest esteem and respect of his townspeople. Charitable and liberal to a fault, his death was a severe blow to the town and a great loss to his family. He died November 14, 1889. His widow and four children survive him. These children are: William J., principal of Northfield public school in Minnesota, a graduate at Grinnell, Ia.; Samuel J., a blacksmith of California; Margaret J., a graduate of Potsdam Normal School; and Ralph G. The latter was educated in the common schools and Madrid public schools, and took up farming. At the death of his father he assumed the management of the farm, which became his at his death. He

conducts it as a dairy, with twenty-two cows and other stock. Mr. Pringle is a member of the Congregational church of Madrid. He is one of the directors of the Madrid Branch Genesee Building and Loan Association, and a member of Madrid Grange No. 727, of which he is the overseer.

Pringle, Gilbert, Madrid, was born on a farm in Potsdam, June 25, 1834. Ralph Pringle, the father, was a native of England, born in Northumberland county. He married Janette Young, a native of Roxburyshire, Scotland. They had four children, only two of whom are living: Ralph, a farmer of Potsdam, and Gilbert. The early life of the latter was spent on the old homestead in Potsdam. His education was derived in the public schools and he took up farming. In 1867 he started out for himself on a farm of 115 acres, on the town line of Potsdam and Madrid, and for four years speculated in cattle and stock. In 1868 he sold the first farm and bought the Dailey farm of eighty-one acres in Madrid. He stocked this place with young cattle for two years, and leased it two years, and in March, 1871, bought his present residence, known as the Daniel Forbes farm of 100 acres. Mr. Pringle has made many valuable improvements to this property in the way of repairing the stone residence, erected over fifty years ago. He has also erected new barns and other outbuildings, and now has one of the best farms of this section. He has always been a firm Republican, but never aspired to public office. He and his family are members of the Reformed Presbyterian church of Potsdam. He married, March 1, 1871, Betsey, daughter of Thomas Blythe, a farmer of Waddington, and they have two children: Elizabeth and Thomas Ralph.

Pelsue, James B., Stockholm, was born in Wallingford, Vt., February 16, 1829. His father was George Pelsue, a native of West Chelmsford, Mass., born in 1786. George Pelsue was reared on a farm and in an early day came to Stockholm. Here in 1818 he married Mrs. Phœbe Chase, born in 1796, and widow of Edmund Chase, who was drowned in attempting to rescue two children from the St. Regis River. Mr. Pelsue removed to Wallingford, Vt., where he remained until 1832, when he returned to Stockholm, where he spent the remainder of his days. Mr. Pelsue and wife have had four sons and six daughters. He died February 21, 1868, and his wife November 14, 1870. The father of George was James B. Pelsue, who lived and died in West Chelmsford, Mass. The maternal grandparents of subject were Caleb and Phœbe (Parlin) Newell, natives of Connecticut and early settlers of Stockholm. The death of Mr. and Mrs. Newell occurred in Potsdam. Our subject, James B., was educated in the public schools. At the age of thirteen years he undertook and accomplished the task of paying for a small piece of land for which he induced his father to bargain. He acquired a farm of 125 acres with good buildings, and is now one of the leading farmers of his town. October 21, 1856, Mr. Pelsue married Luthera J., eldest of six children of Lewis and Almira (Newton) Marsh, of Stockholm. Lewis Marsh was born in Sharon, Vt., in 1803. His father was Isaac Marsh, a native of Vermont and a pioneer of Stockholm. He was twice married, first to Mercy Percival and second to Lucy Mason. Lewis Marsh was one of the representative farmers of his town. He died in 1873, and his wife in 1872 in Detroit, Mich., while on a visit to that place. Lewis N. Marsh, brother of Mrs. Pelsue, died at Sandy Hook during the late war. James B. Pelsue and wife have had five children:

Hattie L., wife of Lloyd N. Allen, of Detroit, by whom he has had two children, Ruby M. and Earl F.; Edson J., who married Emma I. Gilby, of Iowa, and had one son, Harold G.; George L. at home; Joel M., traveling salesman for Sanford Whip Company; and Early M. at home. Mr. Pelsue is a Republican in politics. He has often represented his party in town and county conventions, and in 1892 was chosen delegate to the State convention. He was a member of the State militia eleven years, was captain five years, and lieutenant two years. Mr. Pelsue and family are liberal in religious views. He is a member of P. of H. of Potsdam, No. 39.

O'Driscoll, Father James, Canton, was born in Ireland, March 27, 1842, and received his education in Dublin. He was ordained in 1867, and came to America the same year, locating in Albany. He removed to Oswego and then to Lewis county. Twenty-two years ago he came to Canton, where he has done a great deal for the church and his people. He has built one of the finest edifices in Northern New York, at a cost of \$60,000, and his congregation numbers 1,000 souls.

O'Brien & Maxfield, Potsdam.—Franz B. Maxfield was born in Parishville, November 20, 1860, a son of Samuel, a native of Vermont, who came to this country in 1858. He was a carpenter and also a farmer, and was the father of six children, of whom Franz was next to the oldest. Our subject was educated in the common schools and at Potsdam State Normal School, after which he taught for one year. In 1885 he was engaged as clerk and bookkeeper for F. B. Mathews in his hardware store. In November, 1889, Mr. Maxfield, in company with Frank F. Flint, purchased the business of Mr. Mathews and this firm existed until April 1, 1891. On that date T. O'Brien purchased the interest of Mr. Flint and the firm has since been O'Brien & Maxfield. Their store is located on the south side of Main street in the O'Brien block; has a frontage of twenty-four feet, and seventy-five feet depth, with a tin shop in the rear. They carry a full line of stoves and shelf hardware and are contractors for tinning, plumbing and furnace work. The second story is used as store room for reserve stock. Mr. Maxfield is a member of the S. O. V. He married in 1887, Nellie J. Currier of Potsdam, and they have had four children: Grace C., Carolyn R., and Jennie C. and Nellie C. (twins). The latter died April 4, 1893. Mrs. Maxfield died January 23, 1893.

Olmstead, William H., Potsdam, was born on a farm in Potsdam, October 12, 1825. Lester, father of our subject, was a native of Vermont and came to St. Lawrence county when about twenty-four years of age. He was born December 9, 1795. When he came to Northern New York he took up a tract of fifty acres in Potsdam, which he afterwards increased by a purchase of forty acres more. Lester Olmstead died on this farm August 31, 1878. The mother of our subject, Freelove Benson, was also a native of Benson, Vt. They were the parents of ten children, five now living: Polly, wife of Freeman McAllister of Potsdam; Allen, a farmer of Potsdam, who owns the old homestead; Almada, widow of C. A. Richards of Ogdensburg; Rufus, of Oklahoma; and William H. The early life of our subject was spent on his father's farm. He was educated in the common schools and after reaching his majority he worked for eight years on Vermont farms, and in 1853 bought a farm of 125 acres, on which he has built a beautiful residence and reared his family. He has since purchased about forty acres,

which he has added, and now conducts a dairy farm. He married, January 2, 1849, Susan J., daughter of Spalding and Dorcas (Parmenter) Waterman, and they have six living children: M. Lester, who owns a farm in Pierrepont; George W., who conducts his father's farm; William H., a shipping clerk in a button factory in Springfield, Mass.; Albert C., a maker of sewing machine needles in Springfield; Mandana L., wife of Lewis D. Partridge of Potsdam; and Rhoda A., wife of Moses M. Emery of Orange, Mass. Mr. Olmstead is one of the representative farmers of this town.

Olin, Charles M., Canton, was born in this town, August 11, 1832. He is a son of Joseph M. Olin of Chittenden county, Vt., who came here with his father, Joseph M., a son of David Olin, one of the first settlers of this town, who came here from Vermont. Joseph Mitchell Olin had twelve children: Polly, Joseph M., George S., Riscellus, Asa, Charlotte, James, Almira, Sally, Daniel, Huldah and Edward. The second child, Joseph M., had seven children: Charles M., Martha, Elmira, Elizabeth, Thankful Andrew and Dann. Charles M. married Betsey Ann Davis, who died May 23, 1892. She was a daughter of John Davis of Canton, formerly of Herkimer county.

Northrup, Lorenzo, Pierrepont, was born in Pierrepont, September 10, 1823. His father, Samuel, was a native of Shoreham, Vt., born in 1793, and who married Abigail Doolittle of the same place, by whom he had three sons. He served in the War of 1812, after which he came to Pierrepont and settled. He was supervisor six years, assessor eight years and justice of the peace about forty years. He died December 22, 1841, and his wife August 23, 1843. Lorenzo was educated in the common and select schools of his day and has always been engaged in farming, owning 180 acres of land. August 2, 1857, he married Patty M. Morrill, a native of Huntington, Vt., born in 1825, and a daughter of James and Eunice Morrill, who came to Pierrepont in 1835. Mr. and Mrs. Northrup had two daughters, Josephine A. and Delphine E., wife of George Hitchcock of Pierrepont. Mr. Northrup is a Republican and has been justice of the peace for about forty years in succession, except one term, and has served as town clerk for eight years. In 1876 he was elected supervisor, which position he held six years; he was also poormaster for three years. Mr. Northrup is a member of the Cray's Mills Grange.

Nash, Sidney L., Gouverneur, was born in Richville, June 14, 1849, and has always lived in this county. He learned the trade of blacksmith, and followed it sixteen years in Somerville. He was subsequently engaged in the cattle business and finally began hotel life, of which he has made a success. He built a hotel at Keene's and ran it five years, then sold out and came to Gouverneur in 1889, and is proprietor of the Brooklyn Hotel. In 1865 he married Jane M. Becker, and they have one child, Nina B.

Nightengale, John, Potsdam, was born on a farm in Potsdam, November 17, 1829. The earliest ancestor we find trace of is Timothy Nightengale, grandfather of subject. He was a native of Vermont and married Abigail Richardson. They were the parents of one child, Timothy Perry Nightengale, who was born in Monkton in 1800. He was educated in the common schools and took up farming, and when about twenty-five years of age moved to St. Lawrence county, buying a farm in the west part of Stockholm. He lived there but a short time when he bought a farm of seventy-five acres in

Potsdam, where he has since resided. He married when he first came to this town, Mary, daughter of John and Rosanna Kerr, and they had eight children, of whom John is the only one living. Timothy Nightengale died June 11, 1850, and Mrs. Nightengale, September 17, 1875, at seventy-five years of age. The whole life of our subject has been spent on the homestead farm. He was educated in the common schools and lived on the farm with his parents until the time of his father's death, when he conducted it for his mother until her death. After that it became his by right of inheritance. Mr. Nightengale is a Republican. He married, January 1, 1856, Catherine Maria, daughter of David W. and Clarissa (Gardner) Kennedy, natives of Vermont, but at that time residents of Parishville. They have been the parents of three children; Ida Estelle, wife of George Boody, a merchant of Parishville Center; Carroll Chester, who assists on his father's farm; and Clara Maria, who also lives at home. The farm is conducted as a dairy farm, with twelve head of cattle, fifty sheep and four horses. The residence was erected about 1843 by Timothy Nightengale.

Noble, Tremont H., Gouverneur, was born in Gouverneur, May 10, 1852, and has been a farmer all his life. In 1873 he married Nana, daughter of Eugene Finch, and and they have one son and two daughters. Mr. Noble is a strong Republican and a member of the Masonic fraternity. His father, Henry J., is still living, aged eighty-three years. He is reputed to be the oldest resident of Gouverneur born in the town.

Newell, H. A., Gouverneur, was born in Gouverneur in 1859, and has resided on his present farm since 1866. In 1884 he married Matie Thayer, and they have two daughters, Gerty and Dela. Mr. Newell's grandfather lived on the Sogmadog River, and his father, Beverly, has been a resident of Gouverneur nearly all his life, and is one of the substantial land owners of the town. They keep a fine stud of the "Flying Cloud" strain of horses.

Nevin, Henry F., Ogdensburg, was born on the old homestead in Oswegatchie in 1845. He received a good education in the schools of this town and has always followed agricultural pursuits. He owns the old homestead of 100 acres, located near Ogdensburg on the Morristown road, and was married in 1889. He is a prominent Mason and has served in various local offices. His ancestors date back to the *Mayflower* in this country, and are of Scotch and Irish extraction. They participated in the Revolutionary war, and have always been prominent citizens and influential members of society.

Allen, Samuel, Russell, was born in Wilsborough, Vt., in the year 1770, came to New York State and settled at Chateaugay, cleared a large farm, and afterward moved to Wadlington on the banks of St. Lawrence River, he being one of the three first settlers. In the year 1790 he married Sally Powers, who was born at Brattleboro, Vt., in the year 1773, her father being one of the earliest English settlers. There were born to them two children, George R. and Nathaniel P. George R. born in the year 1793, is still living at Norwood, N. Y., he having celebrated his one hundredth birthday last December. He was a soldier in the War of 1812, was badly wounded, taken prisoner, and now draws a pension. His occupation since has been farming. Nathaniel P. was born at Plattsburg, N. Y., March 11, 1796, was also a soldier in the War of 1812, and

drew a pension up to the time of his death. Was married to Lovisa Rice in the year of 1820, who was born in the year 1798 at Brattleboro, Vt., and died in the year 1857. There were born to them eleven children, three of whom are still living: John, a wheelwright by trade, resides at Degrasse, N. Y.; Lovisa was married to Orsemas Harris in the year 1854, moved to Nebraska, where they are now engaged in farming; Noble W. was born at Stockholm, N. Y., in the year 1835, by trade a cooper, for the last twenty years has followed farming and is now living at Clarksboro, N. Y. Nathaniel (now deceased), born 1822, by occupation a wholesale groceryman in Montreal, Canada. Samuel (also deceased), born 1825, by trade a cooper; for twenty years a foreman in John P. Wisser's distillery at Prescott, Canada. Orlena, born 1833, was married to C. C. Towns in 1856. Mason (also deceased), born 1840, was married in 1860 to Frances Fisk, daughter of Daniel and Harriet Fisk; she died in March, 1865. In 1861 he enlisted and saw service six months, when he was discharged on account of disability. There were born to them two children: Hattie (who died when two years old); Alvah A. (our subject), born September 22, 1863, was educated in the district school in Russell. At the age of thirteen years he began working for himself on a farm, and continued farming until he was twenty-five years of age. He then began the mercantile business at Clarksboro, N. Y., and is now postmaster of that place.

Davenport, C. L., Russell, was born in Coopersville, N. Y., February 16, 1842, a son of T. W. and Julia (Chilton) Davenport, both of Vermont. T. W. was born February 17, 1811, and came to this State about 1835, settling in Potsdam. He followed his trade of blacksmithing in that town and Canton, also at various other places, for a period of sixty years, and he and wife now reside at Fine. Of their nine children six survive: Albert, enlisted in Company A, Sixtieth N. Y. Infantry in 1861, and served three and a half years, receiving an honorable discharge. In 1864 he joined an independent squad to fight the Indians, and has never since been heard of; Laura married D. B. Fell, of Fine; Harriet is the wife of Charles Freely, of New York city; Emma married James Lamb, of South Dakota; George is at Black River, Jefferson county; Eugene lives at Cedar Springs, Ia.; and C. L. The latter was educated in the common schools and learned his trade with his father, beginning at the age of fourteen and remaining in his father's shop till about seventeen, when he began work for himself at Hermon, where he remained two years and then removed to Edwards, where he worked six years. From there he went to Fine and stayed two years, and in 1869 came to Russell, where he has since resided and worked at his trade, having a large patronage. August 14, 1866, he married Sarah, daughter of John and Ann (Norris) Rushton, of Bolton, Lancashire, England. She was born in Edwards, August 25, 1845, and was a member of Gouverneur Wesleyan Seminary. Mr. and Mrs. Davenport have two children: Norris, born in Fine, June 21, 1858, who married Sadie Hill and has one child, born December 15, 1893; and Amy, born in Russell, June 27, 1871, wife of Harvey Partridge, of Potsdam, and have one child, born August 1, 1892. Mr. Davenport enlisted in 1863 in the Twentieth N. Y. Cavalry, and remained as a blacksmith till the close of the war. He is a member of Russell Lodge No. 566 F. & A. M. John Rushton was twenty-six years old the year the battle of Waterloo was fought, and was married six weeks after the battle.

Armstrong. Abner H. Russell, was born in Theresa, Jefferson county, April 28, 1842, a son of Edward, a son of John A., of Canada. The father of Abner H. was born in Canada. In 1840 he married Rachel Spicer, a native of Bytown, Canada, and the same year moved to Theresa. They had two children: Abner H. and Thomas. The father of Abner H. went west and died there. Abner H. was reared on a farm, and with his mother came to the town of Russell in 1856; he worked on a farm there until August 13, 1862, when he enlisted in Company A, One Hundred and Sixth N. Y. Volunteers, and served three years and one month; he was in the following battles: Martinsburg, Mead's retreat from Culpepper to Washington Heights, Rappahannock and Bermuda Station; with Grant from Culpepper to Petersburg, Weldon Railroad, Fairmount, Monocacy, Opequan Creek and Winchester, where he lost his left leg and received a flesh wound in his right leg; he also received a flesh wound in his right leg at Spottsylvania Courthouse. He was discharged at David's Island, New York, September 10, 1865. He began the mercantile business in 1868 and has continued ever since at the same place where he now lives. February 10, 1868, he married Florence Spencer, daughter of William and Margaret (Flansburg) Spencer. They have had five children: Charles, William, Spencer, Viola and Edna, all deceased except Edna and Spencer; the latter is now in partnership with his father at De Grasse. He established the first post-office at this place in 1880 and has been postmaster ever since excepting one year. He is a member of Rice Post No. 169 G. A. R., and also of the Good Templars, Lodge No. 650. All the family are members of the Baptist church. His mother is still living with him at the advanced age of ninety-two.

Newton, A. L., Parishville, was born in Stockholm, August 4, 1846. He is a son of Orange Newton mentioned in this work. Mr. Newton has always followed farming, and is the owner of eighty acres of land which he uses for dairying. In 1873 he married in Parishville Harriet Adgate, a native of that place, and they have one son, Ernest C., a teacher. In politics Mr. Newton is a Republican and is a member of the Wesleyan Methodist church of Stockholm. Mrs. Newton was one of five daughters of Charles and Caroline (Merrick) Adgate. Her father was born December 21, 1803, and in 1831 came to Parishville, where he settled on the farm now owned by our subject, and here he died in April, 1889, and his wife November 1, 1890. Charles was a son of Martin and Hannah (Hawley) Adgate, the former born July 14, 1778, and was drowned at Troy, N. Y. His wife died September 29, 1821.

McClair, J. E., Elwardsville, was born in Macomb, June 24, 1861. He learned cheesemaking and followed it eight years, when he took up farming. In 1887 he married Mary A., daughter of Samuel Cooper, of Morris-town. Mr. McClair's father was James A. McClair. His mother was Sarah (Partridge) McClair.

Morgan, Dorson D., Stockholm, was born in Stockholm, April 13, 1829, a son of Daniel, who was a son of Forest Morgan. Daniel was born in Vermont and when a young man came to Potsdam. He afterwards went to Stockholm and settled on a farm in the wilderness, where he lived and died. His wife was Cynthia Shaw, a native of Vermont, and daughter of Daniel Shaw, an early settler of Potsdam. Mr. Morgan and wife had two sons and five daughters, of whom two sons and one

daughter survive. He died in Stockholm, and his wife survives him and lives with her son, Dorson D. The latter was reared on a farm and educated in the common schools of Stockholm. He is a general farmer and dairyman and owns 140 acres. In politics he is a Republican, and he and family attend the Congregational church. The wife of Mr. Morgan was Mary Chandler, a native of Stockholm and daughter of Daniel Chandler, a native of Vermont, and an early settler of Stockholm. Mr. Morgan has eight children: George, Emma, Clara, Sarah, Cora, Hattie, Mary and Harland. Mrs. Morgan died April 4, 1889.

Morgan, Charles G., Potsdam, was born on a farm in the town of Stockholm, May 9, 1832. The earliest ancestor we find in this family is Forrest Morgan, the grandfather of our subject, a native of Vermont and the father of seven sons and five daughters, one now living. Sereno E. Morgan, a retired farmer of Potsdam. Joel Morgan, the second son, and father of our subject, was born in Rochester, Vt., in January, 1800, and was only seven years of age when his parents moved into St. Lawrence county. Forrest Morgan took up a farm of 100 acres in Potsdam, which was then but a wilderness. He reared his family on this farm, and Joel was sent to the district schools. Joel started out for himself when he was of age, and his first purchase of land was a farm of sixty-four acres in the town of Stockholm, where he has always made his home. He married Rebecca Curren of Potsdam, and they were the parents of ten children, eight now living: Silas and Maurice are in Kansas; Ira in Missouri; Albert, Mrs. Daniels and Mrs. Helen Hines are in Michigan; Marsden is a farmer of Stockholm; and Charles. Joel Morgan died in 1865, at sixty-five years of age. Our subject was educated in the common schools and made his home with his mother until he was twenty-seven years of age. He married in 1859, Arvilla Whitney of Louisville, and they had one child, Myron J., a farmer of the town of Norfolk. In 1857 Mr. Morgan bought his present farm and has added to it by purchase until now he owns a beautiful farm of 135 acres, devoted to dairying, keeping nineteen head of stock besides six horses and other stock. Mrs. Morgan died in June, 1865, and he married second in 1867, her sister, Susan J., who died later without issue. The present Mrs. Morgan was Martha, daughter of Samuel Meecham of Lawrence and widow of Jerome Hathaway of Westport, on Lake Champlain. They have one daughter, Gertrude L., a student of Norwood Academy. Mr. Morgan is a Republican.

Maxfield, Elijah E., Potsdam, was born in Saranac, Clinton county, April 8, 1848, a son of Elnathan, a contractor and builder, and a native of Hartford, Conn., who came to Vermont when a young man, where he married Lucinda Knowlton. Later he went to Michigan where he followed his trade until his death. He had ten children, four of whom are living, our subject being the youngest of the family. He was educated in the common schools of Plattsburg and the old St. Lawrence Academy, and after leaving school followed mechanical pursuits until 1871. He went to Ottawa, where he had a contract for finishing doors for the Australian market, until 1874. He then came to Ogdensburg where he engaged in the hardware business for four years, and then returned to Potsdam. From that time he was engaged with Felton & Senter in the grocery business until 1883, then he engaged in the clothing business for eight years, and in 1891 became a partner with J. A. Cox in the dry goods store of Cox & Max-

field. Mr. Maxfield married in 1872, Emma M. Blood, a native of Massachusetts, and they have had four children: Herbert F., Scott, Bessie and Jennie L., who died in 1889, aged fourteen years.

Morehouse, Albert W., Potsdam, was born in Brockport, Monroe county, June 13, 1814. His father, Oliver, has been the principal of several academies in this State and has taught over one hundred terms, has been an institute conductor, and was for six years school commissioner of Orleans county. He is now seventy-nine years of age and has retired from active work. He has had two children: our subject and a daughter who died in 1864 at sixteen years of age. Prof. Oliver Morehouse and Dr. MacVicar were associate principals of the Brockport Collegiate Institute, which was afterward merged into the State Normal. He was granted the degree of A.M. from Rochester University. Albert W. prepared for college in Albion Academy and Brockport Collegiate Institute, and entered the sophomore class of Rochester University in September, 1866, graduating with the degree of A.B. in July, 1869. He was granted a degree of A.M. in 1872. He was professor of languages in Albion Academy for one year, and in September, 1871, became principal of Weed-port Union School, a position he held until March, 1876. In November, 1875, he was elected school commissioner of Cayuga county, serving three years. He was the principal of Port Byron Free School and Academy from September, 1878, to September, 1888; was secretary of the "State Association of School Commissioners and City Superintendents" from December, 1875, until January, 1880. He has also been the secretary of the New York State Teachers' Association for eight years (1883-91). He has been a lecturer at teachers' institutes. In September, 1888, he came to Potsdam, where he had accepted the position of teacher of higher mathematics, geology and astronomy at the State Normal School, a position he still holds. Mr. Morehouse is master of Raquette River Lodge No. 213, F. & A. M., now serving his second term, and a member of St. Lawrence Chapter No. 24. Prof. Morehouse married in Albion, November 25, 1869, Alice M. Conner, of Albion, and they have had two children: Harry A., who died November 19, 1877, in his eighth year; and Clara E., who lives with her parents.

McAllaster, J. E., Gouverneur, was born in Antwerp, Jefferson county, January 26, 1833. He was on a farm until twenty-one years of age, when he entered into mercantile business at Redwood, where he remained sixteen years. In 1858 he married Maria F. Freeman, who died in 1867, and in 1871 he married again. His children are: A. F. McAllaster, Adelaide M., and Fred B., by his first wife, and Lewis A. by his second. In 1880 Mr. McAllaster opened the St. Lawrence quarry, the first opened in this part of the country. His present business consists of a large dry goods establishment and his milling interests.

Morgan, James, Potsdam, was born in County Dublin, Ireland, in August, 1823, and was only five years old when his parents moved to this country. The father of James settled on a farm in Potsdam, now occupied by a brother of subject, Daniel. James was educated in the common schools and assisted on his father's farm until he was about thirty years of age. In 1853 he bought a farm of eighty acres of the Remington tract, on which he has erected a beautiful residence, two barns and a granary. He

has also increased the size of the place to 105 acres, which he conducts as a dairy farm with seventeen head of cattle, three horses, sheep, etc. The milk is made into butter, and the product is about 1,500 pounds per year. Mr. Morgan is a Democrat, but has never been an aspirant for public office. He married, January 29, 1853, Jane, daughter of Patrick and Alice (Murphy) McGovern, and they had five children, all deceased. They have two adopted daughters, Johannah and Jane Elizabeth.

Morgan, George, Potsdam, was born on a farm in Potsdam, April 12, 1845, a son of John and grandson of George. John Morgan was born in County Maith, Ireland, in 1813, and came here with his parents in 1830. He was employed by David Clarkson about four years, and ten years after coming to this country bought a farm of one hundred acres in Potsdam, where his whole life was spent. He married when a young man Mary McGinness, also a native of Ireland, and they had six children, five of whom are still living: James, a farmer of Potsdam; Bridget, of Potsdam; Ann, wife of Thomas Horan, of Potsdam; John, also a farmer of Potsdam; and George. John, the father, died September 20, 1888. Mrs. Moran is still living at seventy-six years of age. The whole life of our subject has been spent in this town. He was given a good education and in his younger days was employed in the neighboring mills. In 1883 he bought a farm of 200 acres, known as the Leonard farm, and part of the Usher & Dart farm. Mr. Morgan is a Democrat. He was a trustee of St. Andrew's church for the year 1892. He married in 1870 Bridget, daughter of James O'Brien, a native of Canada, and they had four children—one died in infancy, three now living: James William, John Leslie, and Bridget Irene. Mrs. Morgan died November 28, 1887.

Morgan, Daniel, Potsdam, was born in Ireland, November 25, 1825, and came with his parents to this country in 1830, when he was only five years old. The family lived six months at Waddington, and then settled in Potsdam. George Morgan, father of Daniel, bought a farm of fifty acres. He married in Ireland Catherine Halligan, and they had seven children, four of whom are still living: Mary, widow of Henry Crosby, of Potsdam; Margaret, widow of John O'Leary, of Norwood; James, a farmer of Potsdam; and Daniel. Subject was educated in the common schools and took up farming. George Morgan died October 15, 1877. Our subject has been a very extensive dealer in live stock, grain, fruit, etc. He has always been a Democrat, and has held the office of commissioner of highways four years. He married in 1854 Catherine Sherlock, of Russell, and they had seven children: Catherine Maria, wife of Richard Rice, of Johnstown; George C., who lives on the homestead; Clara, also lives at home; Frances, wife of Emmett Dardis, a farmer of Potsdam; Lottie, wife of Dr. Du Bois, of Malone, N. Y.; Fred, in a railroad office at Denver, Col.; and Sarah, principal of West Chazy school, Clinton county. The residence of our subject was erected by him in 1853, and he has also been quite an extensive landholder, now having three farms containing 167 acres.

Mackey, Thomas, Potsdam, was born in the town of Lisbon, June 3, 1845. The father of our subject, Patrick Mackey, was a native of Ireland, born about 1808, and came to this country when about sixteen years of age. He first located in Essex county, where he married Sarah Martin, a native of that county. They moved into

St. Lawrence county in 1837, and settled on a farm where he lived but a short time, when he moved into the town of Lisbon, and died in August, 1880. He was the father of eight children, six now living: Mary, wife of Edward Flemons, a farmer of Lisbon; Henry, a stone dealer of Watertown; James, a farmer of Lisbon; Edward, section superintendent of the R., W. & O. railroad lines at Norwood; Michael, a farmer of Lisbon; and Thomas. The mother of our subject died December 24, 1890, at eighty-four years of age. The boyhood of our subject was spent in the towns of Potsdam and Lisbon. He attended the common schools and assisted on his father's farm until 1864, when he bought a farm of sixty acres in Lisbon, which he afterwards increased to ninety acres. He lived there nine years and then sold and bought eighty acres, where he has since made his home. In March, 1888, he bought a farm of seventy acres, making 150 acres. Mr. Mackey has always been a Democrat. He was a soldier in the army, enlisting in July, 1865, and served until the close of the war. He married, December 1, 1867, Ann, daughter of Lawrence and Ann (Martin) Collins of Potsdam, and they have one son, John Edward, born December 7, 1870, and one daughter, Ann Gertrude, born September, 7, 1883.

Mills, J. A., Gouverneur, was born at Oxbow, Jefferson county, August 6, 1866, and the whole of his business life has been spent at cheese making. He owns and operates the fine cheese factory at Little Bow, turning out annually about 200,000 pounds of high class cheese. In 1889 he married Jessie, daughter of Chauncey Smith. Mr. Mills is a son of Thomas Mills.

McCaffrey, J. G., Ogdensburg, was born in Ogdensburg, January 5, 1866. He received his education in the schools of this city, after which he sought employment in different capacities until March, 1889, he purchased a meat market business in Ford street, which he has been most successfully conducting since that period. He married in 1892, Ella Smith of this city. Mr. McCaffrey is one of our enterprising, energetic young business men.

McGuire, James, Ogdensburg, was born in Ireland, June 24, 1822. His parents came to this country in 1831 and settled in Waddington; after a year at that place they moved to Ogdensburg, where they permanently settled. James received his education in the schools of this city and afterward's learned the mason's trade, which he has since successfully followed. During the past score of years he has erected many of the most substantial buildings in this city and vicinity. He married in 1849 Annie Smith, and has reared a large family. His children are among the city's best known and substantial citizens. They are respectively: Alderman J. McGuire, Henry, Fred, Albert, George M., Nettie, Annie, Minnie and Belle. Mr. McGuire has held the office of assessor, etc., and is a member of the Presbyterian church.

Morley, George H., Ogdensburg, was born in Canada, May 13, 1843, of English parentage. His parents moved into St. Lawrence county when he was fifteen years of age, where he learned the stone mason's trade. In 1861 he enlisted in the 92d N. Y^d Regt., and served eleven months, participating in the battle of Fair Oaks, besides several skirmishes. He was mustered out at Washington. His brother was killed at Detroit during this period at the blowing up of the *Brooklyn*. Mr. Morley returned to

Ogdensburg and has since followed bricklaying, contracting, etc. He has built some of the most important buildings and brick work here, among others, the marble front of Ashley's hardware store, Hill's bakery, Rodie's engine house, West Side hose house and many others. He married in 1867, Miss Marceau, and they have four children living: James Edward, Ada Matilda, Emmet Roscoe and William Frederick.

McCormick, Francis H., Madrid, was born in Schuyler Falls, Clinton county, December 16, 1848. The father of our subject, James McCormick, was a native of Ireland, born in 1808, and came to this country about 1830. He was a tailor by occupation and followed his trade for a short time in Montreal, and then located in Plattsburg. The spring of 1862 he located in Madrid. Starting in a small way he gradually increased his stock and business, until at the time our subject became a partner they were doing a very extensive trade. Jacob McCormick died March 17, 1888. The mother of our subject, Catherine Murphy, also a native of Ireland, came to this country when a child. Of their four children, three now survive: Mary A. of Madrid; Eliza A., widow of James Halligan of Potsdam; and Francis H. The latter was educated in the town of his birth and at Madrid. As soon as he was old enough he entered the store of his father and learned the trade, which he has ever since followed. In 1872 he became a partner with his father, and became manager and proprietor. He now owns a brick block and carries a complete line of ready-made clothing and does a general merchant tailoring business. Mr. McCormick is a Democrat. He is a member of St. John's church, and for thirteen years was treasurer of the society; he has also been one of its trustees. He married, August 16, 1882, Mary A. Coughlin of Madrid, and they have one son, Leland Francis, now in his tenth year.

Madock, John H., Gouverneur, was born August 28, 1851. His parents came to Little Bow seventy-five years ago, and he has lived in this county all his life, except sixteen years spent in Illinois. In 1860 he married Clara Basil, and they have one son, Charles. Mr. Madock enlisted in August, 1862, in Co. K, 96th N. Y. Vols., and served four years. His father was Roger Madock. He was an agent for Gouverneur Morris seventeen years. His mother was Adeline Harris. Mr. Madock is a member of Barnes Post, G. A. R., and has held every position in it except commander.

Miller, Benjamin H., Gouverneur, was born in Danville, N. Y., October 6, 1844. He enlisted in Company H, 20th N. Y. Cavalry, in August, 1863. He was a member of Captain Spencer's company, and served till July 31, 1865. He then took up the carpenter and millwright trades, and has been connected with Sterbuck & McCarty's mills for eleven years. He was contractor for A. L. McRae three years previously. Mr. Miller married in 1870, Hattie Ives, and they have had seven children, four sons and three daughters. Mr. Miller's father was William Miller, a native of England.

Murray, Andrew, Gouverneur, was born in Scotland, February 21, 1830, and came to America in 1834, with his father's family. They settled in Prescott, Canada, and Mr. Murray spent his early life on a stock farm. He then learned the trade of blacksmith and moving to Hailesboro, this county, followed his trade five years. He then took up farming with great success, being now a large land owner. In January, 1856,

Mr. Murray married Susan A. Gates, and they have three children; Andrew A., a farmer; Leon, bookkeeper for the St. Lawrence Marble Company; and Emma E., wife of Dr. Eddy of Colby, Kan.

Mann, William T., Gouverneur, was born in Franklin, Delaware county, July 5, 1861. He was a telegraph operator in Franklin before coming to Gouverneur in November, 1889. He learned photography in Otsego county, and followed the business there for some time. He opened his present studio in 1889, and is now considered the leading photographer of Gouverneur. In 1884 he married Cora Brown, and they have one daughter, Helena Allen Mann. Mr. Mann's father was Gilbert Mann of Franklin.

McDougall, John H., Morristown, was born in Morristown, February 21, 1843. He has always been a farmer, and except for twelve years has worked for himself. In 1864 he married Adelia S., daughter of Henry Green, and they have two sons: James Henry and Elmer; and one daughter, Louisa. Mr. McDougall's father was John McDougall, and his mother Elizabeth (Yayler) McDougall.

More, David A., Brier Hill, was born in Perthshire, Scotland, September 1, 1830, and came to America with his parents in 1841. He has followed farming all his life. In 1865 he married Margaret Hill, and they have one son, Elmer J. More. Mr. More's father, James, was also a native of Scotland, as was his mother, Margaret (Anderson) More.

Miller, Edward H., Morristown, was born in Waddington, St. Lawrence county, August 16, 1861. He has been connected with railroading for thirteen years, and was seven years train dispatcher at Watertown and Carthage. In September, 1890, he was appointed agent at Morristown. Previous to engaging in railroading Mr. Miller was in the drug business. In February, 1888, he married Nettie M. Green, daughter of Mowray Green (deceased). Mr. Miller is a son of Dr. J. H. Miller, a native of St. Lawrence county, but now residing in California.

Mellette, Paul, Brasher Falls, was born in Massena, March 1, 1822, a son of John and Jane (Mitchell) Mellette, the former of this county and of French ancestry, and the latter a native of Quebec. John died in 1847 at the age of sixty-eight, and his wife in 1868 at the age of seventy-seven. Their seven children were: Jane, Margaret, John, Joseph, Paul, Angeline, and Lucy. Paul married, December 11, 1844, Annette Deshow, a native of Canada. She was born June 14, 1825, a daughter of Emil Deshow and Mary Show, natives of Canada, who came to this county in 1820, their parents being natives of France. Mr. and Mrs. Mellette have had eleven children: Paul, William, Gilbert, John, Henry, who died young, Frank, Joseph, Alline, Henry 2d, Justus and Nancy. Mr. Mellette owns a nice farm of fifty acres, and is a Republican in politics. He and wife are members of the St. Patrick's church at Brasher Falls.

Lamb, Harlan, Gouverneur, was born in Antwerp, Jefferson county, June 26, 1838. He has been a farmer all his life and has been four years in his present residence, while he has resided in this county since four years of age. In 1839 he married Jane Blanchard, and they have one daughter, Ada. Mr. Lamb's father, Ira, was a native of New Hampshire.

Leach, J. S., Gouverneur, was born in Washington county, Vt., January 6, 1856. His people moved to Gouverneur when he was an infant, and he has resided here ever since. His father was John Leach. In October, 1870, Mr. Leach married Sarah, daughter of Alvan Barrett, and they have four children: Joseph H. Walter, Bertha, and May. The young ladies are both teachers of high standing and superior intelligence.

Lesperance, F. H., Ogdensburg, was born in Ogdensburg in July, 1867. After receiving a good education in the schools of this city he entered the photographic establishment of Dow, where after a most successful and studious career he has succeeded in becoming a high class artist in this profession. On August 15, 1892, he established himself in business here, where he enjoys an influential patronage. Mr. Lesperance married Annie Ward, of Ogdensburg, and they have one son.

Lavier, Thomas H., Ogdensburg, was born in Ogdensburg, July 18, 1862. At an early age he was compelled to leave school and work to support his parents. He first entered the store of H. D. Northrup, after which he was in the employ of Skelling & Whitney, E. B. Eddy, and others, and also followed sailing for two seasons. In 1881 he commenced learning plumbing, and after completing it worked at the trade in 1889, during which period he had charge of the Malone Gas Works for J. H. Findley. In 1889 he established business for himself here, and has since done much notable work in his line in Ogdensburg. He employs from seven to ten hands. Mr. Lavier married, September 3, 1885, Miss L. Myers, and they have six children, only two of whom are living. Mr. Lavier is identified with the Sons of Veterans, etc.

Lovejoy, Henry, Ogdensburg, was born in Ogdensburg, September 13, 1823. His father was a native of Canada, having been born in Brockville in 1800, and came to St. Lawrence county when Henry was only twelve years of age. Subject's mother was born in Oswegatchie. His earlier years were passed in agricultural pursuits. For the past twelve years he has conducted a sash, door and blind establishment in Ogdensburg, although he still retains his farm, possessing in all about 400 acres. He married in 1844, and has two sons living. Mr. Lovejoy served as assessor for a number of years, and is one of Ogdensburg's most respected citizens.

Lally, P., Ogdensburg, was born at Sing Sing, July 27, 1858, and after receiving an excellent education he learned the butcher's trade. This he soon mastered in leading establishments in Ottawa and New York, and in the fall of 1876 commenced operations here in the line of flour and feed, in which he has been very successful. His premises are located on Lake street near the bridge. Mr. Lally married in 1880 Clara Bishop, and they have six children. Mr. Lally is a practical man and much esteemed here. He is a member of the Catholic church.

Lalone, G. A., Gouverneur, was born in Lisbon, June 4, 1872, and came to Gouverneur in 1890. He has been in business at Natural Dam two years. He was previously engaged in clerking. Mr. Lalone is a young man of superior business attainments, and is deputy postmaster at Natural Dam. He and his brother, now of the firm of Lalone & Storie, have been in partnership for some time.

Livingston, James N., Stockholm, was born in Crown Point, June 23, 1825. He is a son of William Livingston, a native of Massachusetts, who, when a mere child, went to New Hampshire with his parents. He was educated in Middlebury College, and at the age of fifteen years went to New York city. He was a noted grammarian and assisted in revising one of the text books on that subject, and also introduced the elementary system of teaching grammar in New York State. Lucy Chatterton, of Acworth, N. H., became his wife, and they had nine children. In a very early day Mr. Livingston emigrated to Crown Point, being one of the first settlers. Here he resided about sixteen years, and March 19, 1836, came with a team to Stockholm, being four days on the way. He settled on the farm now owned by William Livingston, and here lived and died. In politics he was a Democrat. He and wife were members of the Congregational church, but for the last fifteen years of his life he was a member of the M. E. church. He died January 25, 1863, and his wife April 14, 1877. Subject of sketch was reared on a farm and educated in the common schools and Potsdam Academy. He was a boatman when a young man and followed it on Lake Champlain. He afterwards worked on the Rutland and Burlington Railroad. He was engaged in the mercantile business at Bicknellville four years with Frank B. Peck and three years with J. B. Palmer. He owns 192 acres of land, follows general farming and dairying, and keeps twenty-two cows. Mr. Livingston is a Republican, and has served as assessor for eleven years. In religion he and family are liberal. His wife was Sarah M. Covey, a native of Stockholm, and they have one adopted daughter, Mary I., at home.

Lytle, David, Lisbon, was born in 1816. He is a grandson of W. Lytle, who, together with his son, James J. Lytle, the father of our subject, settled in Lisbon near the Centre in 1801, where they took up 500 acres of land, which is still in the possession of David and his brother Andrew, the surviving members of the Lytle family, which originally consisted of three sons and six daughters. David Lytle is a most energetic, influential and prominent property owner and capitalist, and exerts considerable influence in the material welfare of this town. He has never married and lives on the old homestead with his brother Andrew.

Liddell, James, Lisbon, was born in Waddington, June 4, 1835. His father, James Liddell, sr., was a native of Scotland, who came to this country and followed the occupation of merchant tailoring and farming. In 1870 subject of sketch purchased an excellent farm of 105 acres near Ogdensburg, upon which he has since lived, engaged in agricultural pursuits. He married in 1861 Jennett Graham, by whom he had seven children: James Henry, William Thomas, Alex D., and four daughters, who married gentlemen prominent in business and social circles in this county. Mr. Liddell has always been a prominent factor in local affairs, and is a gentleman of sterling worth and superior abilities. He enjoys the respect and esteem of all.

Losee, William, Morristown, was born in Morristown, May 24, 1858, and has followed farming all his life. In 1881 he married Estella, daughter of Henry Butrick, of Hammond, and they have three children: Leon, Lena, and Florence. Mr. Losee is an active Democrat and prominent on the town committees. He is also a member of the Foresters. Theodore Losee, his father, was one of the leading men of his day in this town.

Leete, Asa H. (deceased), Potsdam, was born in Essex, Essex county, August 31, 1825, a son of Asa Leete and Hannah Randall, natives of Vermont. Our subject was the oldest son of a family of ten children. He was nine years old when the family moved to St. Lawrence county and located in Potsdam, where the boyhood of our subject was spent. He was educated in the common schools and assisted on his father's farm until he was married in 1851. His wife was Samantha, daughter of Elisha Bradish, a farmer of Norfolk. After his marriage he bought a farm where he made his home for a short time, and in the spring of 1854 bought the farm of 87½ acres, which was his home at the time of his death, January 6, 1881. His widow and four children survive him: Herbert W., who conducts the farm; Lida E., of Potsdam; Elva L., wife of Charles I. Bailey, of Potsdam; and Vila E., who lives at home. In the death of Mr. Leete the community has lost a good citizen.

Lalone, J. H., Gouverneur, was born in Lisbon, January 22, 1864. He has been a cheesemaker in several places, and finally embarked in mercantile business. He came to Gouverneur in 1891, and with his brother established a business at the Natural Dam. In 1893 Mr. Lalone came into the village and formed a partnership with T. D. Storie in the grocery business, retaining his interest in the business with his brother. Mr. Lalone is a prominent Mason, passed to the Commandery. His father was Hugh, as was also his grandfather, who was a native of Canada.

Lawyer, A. D., De Kalb, was born in Macomb, December 15, 1842. He was a farmer's son, and followed agriculture till 1861, when he enlisted in the Sixtieth N. Y. Cavalry, Company B, and served four years in Virginia and with Sherman. After the war he followed farming for twenty years, and during the past seven years has been engaged in milling. Mr. Lawyer married Persis M. Murton, and they have three children: Albert B., Gertie and Merton. The family has resided in Richville about seven years.

Lindsay, William P., Colton, was born in West Poultney, Vt., September 21, 1840, a son of Rufus H. Lindsay, a native of Vermont, born in 1797, who married Julia Potter of the same State, and had three sons and three daughters. He was a blacksmith, and died in Colton in 1866. He served in the War of 1812 and his widow drew a pension for his services. William P. was reared in West Poultney, and educated in the common schools and the West Poultney Seminary. He also learned the blacksmith's trade, at which he worked for many years. September 22, 1862, he enlisted in Company K, Ninety-second N. Y. Infantry, serving till the close of the war. He was transferred to the Ninety-sixth Regiment later, and from which he was mustered out. He was a participant in the following battles: Kingston, Fort Anderson, and also many skirmishes. He was taken prisoner at Fort Anderson, July 12, 1863, and held until November, 1864. He was present at the taking of Richmond and was held prisoner at Gouldsboro as hostage; then at Richmond on Belle Island, and at Andersonville; then at Savannah and Milan, where he was released. At the close of the war he returned to Colton, then went to Rockford, Ill., and spent three years hunting on the plains and acting as guide. His health failing he returned to New York and settled in Potsdam. After residing there two years he came to Colton, where he has worked at his trade and also as

guide. In 1879 Mr. Lindsay erected the Lindsay House at South Colton, of which he has since been proprietor. In 1866 he married Bridget Linney, daughter of Henry Linney, of Potsdam, and they have had five children: Delia, Edwin, Arthur, Sylva, and John (deceased). Mr. Lindsay is a member of High Falls Lodge, F. & A. M., also of Wait Post, G. A. R., and an Odd Fellow of Potsdam.

Lavaek, Alexander, Gouverneur, was born in Canada, February 15, 1834. He came to the United States in 1844, and has resided on his present farm ever since. He owns 110 acres of fine dairy land. In 1858 Mr. Lavaek married D'Anise Lewar, and they have three children: Alexander, George, and one daughter, Mrs. Reynolds, of Depauville.

Lynde, Elliot, Gouverneur, was born in Rossie, January 3, 1832. He was a mechanic by trade, but has been a farmer for many years and has acquired a great deal of property. In 1852 he married Nancy Gleason, and they have seven children: C. B., J. C., H. C., E. W., Clara, Alice, and Mary.

Lyman, James W., Colton, was born in Colton, October 18, 1839, a son of R. K. Lyman, whose father was Asa Lyman, an early settler of this county, who was drowned in the Missouri River. R. K. Lyman was born in Potsdam in 1817, was educated in the common schools, and at the age of twelve years came to Colton. He married Mary A. daughter of Abram Russell, and they had five children, of whom three sons are living. Mr. Lyman died in 1871, and his widow lives in Colton. James W. was educated in the common schools and engaged as clerk for C. W. Gibbs of Ogdensburg until the war broke out, when he enlisted, but was rejected. He then spent seven years as clerk for O. N. Hall of Colton and worked in a tub factory at Parishville three years. Since 1883 Mr. Lyman has been engaged with Cook & Hawley of this town. July 4, 1865, he married Amelia E., daughter of Calvin Fuller of Colton, and they have two children: Ina, aged nineteen years, and Ida, aged fourteen. Mrs. Lyman and daughters are members of the Episcopal church, of which Mr. Lyman is vestryman.

Laving, Andrew, jr., of Helana, Brasher, was born July 27, 1845, a son of Andrew and Clarrisa (La Dean) Laving, natives of Canada, the former born August 20, 1812, and the latter December 20, 1821. Both are now living. They had thirteen children, nine surviving. Our subject was the fifth, and has been a farmer all his life. March 2, 1867, he married Mary Dow, born July 7, 1843, and they had three children, all of whom died young. His wife was a daughter of John and Mary (Laforsed) Dow, and was born in Hogsburg, Franklin county, the fourth of eleven children. Her family are both natives of Quebec. Mr. Laving has a fine farm of fifty acres, is a Democrat in politics and a member of the Catholic church.

Knapp, Moore B., Stockholm, born in Stockholm, January 18, 1832, is a son of Moses Knapp, whose father, John, was a native of New Hampshire, and there married and reared a family of five sons. Later he settled about a mile east of Bicknellville, N. Y. He died at Knapp's Station, in 1840. Moses Knapp was born in New Hampshire, and when a young man came to Stockholm with his parents. In 1828 he married Rachael, daughter of Peter Brasee, an early settler of Stockholm. In 1828 Mr. Knapp settled

at what is now known as Knapp's Station, which was named in his honor. He was a farmer, owning 250 acres of land. In early life he was a Whig, but during the last thirty years of his life he was a Democrat. He was a member of the Masonic lodge of Potsdam, and he and wife were Universalists. Mrs. Knapp died in 1840, and Mr. Knapp married second Julia Wetmore of Norfolk. Mr. Knapp died December 24, 1884. Moore B. Knapp was reared on a farm until nineteen years of age, and was educated in the common schools and in St. Lawrence Academy. He taught school for a time, and then for three years engaged as a clerk for Hitchins & Hall of Raymondville. In 1857 he came to Knapp's Station and erected the store building, which he now occupies. Here he has since, with the exception of eleven years, been engaged in the general merchandise business. In 1868 he built a steam saw mill and for eight years did a successful business. He also owns and carries on a farm of 100 acres. In 1857 Mr. Knapp married Louise D. Hale, a native of Norfolk, and daughter of Ira Hale. They had one daughter, Carrie A. Mrs. Knapp died in 1865, and in 1867 Mr. Knapp married Lucinda B. Berry, a native of New York, and they had two children: Edwin R. and Gertrude. Mrs. Knapp died in 1880. Mr. Knapp is a Democrat in politics. He is a member of What Cheer Lodge No. 689, F. and A. M., of Norwood, and I. O. O. F. of Norfolk. He is a member of the Congregational church of Norwood.

Keenan, William L., Madrid, was born in Bombay, Franklin county, October 18, 1857. John Keenan, father of our subject, was a native of this county, born in the town of Brasher in 1822. He was a farmer and owned 153 acres in his native town. In 1847 he married Mary M. Howe, a native of Vermont, born in 1830. They were the parents of seven children, three still living: May E., wife of E. T. Fletcher of Tupper Lake; Ann Eliza, wife of E. W. Shepard of Lawrenceville; and William L. John Keenan died in January, 1868; Mrs. Keenan still survives him. The boyhood of our subject was spent in the town of Brasher. When he was ten years old his parents moved into the town of Lawrence, and it was in the common schools of that town and Lawrenceville Academy he was educated. In his fourteenth year he started as an apprentice in the blacksmith shop of Israel Dupee at Lawrenceville. He was employed by the day at his trade for seven years. In 1878 he established a shop in Madrid, which he conducted until the fall of 1889, when he gave up the business on account of lameness. October 18, 1889, he bought a half interest in the hardware store and tin shop of Bartholomew & Bullard, established in 1886. The firm of Bullard & Keenan now carry a full line of shelf and heavy hardware, and are agents for the Buckeye mowers and reapers, Champion horse rake, the Mann seeder, and also dealers in harrows, plows and all other agricultural implements. Since the founding of the above company their business has grown to extensive proportions, and they are to-day the leaders in the trade of this section. Mr. Keenan married in 1887, Nellie A., daughter of John Taylor, a native of England, who for many years was engaged in farming and the butchering business in Madrid.

Kennedy, William L., Waddington, was born in Ireland, November 12, 1852. His father, Hugh, was born in Ireland in 1813, where he was reared and educated. He married Jane Torns, by whom he had seven sons and three daughters. In 1858 he came with his family to Morrisburg, Canada, and after eight months removed to Wadding-

ton and purchased fifty-six acres of land now owned by William L. After fifteen years Mr. Kennedy added fifty acres to his first purchase and here he spent his life, dying in the village, October 19, 1891. His widow now lives in Waddington village. William L. was reared and educated in Waddington and early in life learned the shoemaker's trade and carried on a very successful business in Waddington two years. In 1883 he purchased the old homestead and has been a resident since 1885. L. Robella, daughter of Robert Brown of Waddington, became his wife, November 20, 1878. Mr. Kennedy is a Republican in politics and has always been a temperance man, never having used liquor in any form. He has been a member of various temperance organizations, and he and wife are Presbyterians. Mr. Kennedy was Sunday school superintendent one year, secretary and treasurer five years and librarian seven years.

Killmer, John, Gouverneur, was born in Washington county, August 5, 1824, and came to Gouverneur in 1834. He has been connected with farming part of his life, but is now living retired. His active life has been spent chairmaking and painting. January 7, 1852, Mr. Killmer married Sarah McKaue, and they have two children John P. and Ellen W., wife of A. S. Coates. Mr. Killmer was trustee of the village seven years and excise commissioner five years.

Kelsey, Delos D., Stockholm, was born in Stockholm, December 6, 1815, a son of Sidney Kelsey. Our subject received a good education, and has made farming a life occupation. He owned a farm upon the site of part of the village of Winthrop, and it is due Mr. Kelsey to say that it was through his efforts that the village was built. He is now the oldest settler living in the place. His first wife was Harriet Cook, by whom he had one child, Weltha. His second wife was Nancy Perrine, by whom he had four children, two of whom are living: Emma and Eva. His last wife was Annie Groves, a native of Stonnont county, Canada, and the only survivor of five children born to John and Rachael (McLaughlin) Groves. Mr. Groves died in 1858, and his wife February, 1891. Mr. Kelsey is a Republican, and has always taken an active part in politics. He is a member of Brasher Lodge N. 541, F. & A. M., and of the P. of H., Winthrop Lodge. He and wife are members of the Universalist church, of which they have been very liberal supporters.

Kirby, Reynold Marvin, Potsdam, was born in Brownville, Jefferson county, April 6, 1844, a son of Col. Edmund Kirby of the U. S. A., and grandson of Gen. Jacob Brown and Judge Ephraim Kirby. He graduated at Hobart College, Geneva, in 1865, and taught school for a year at Bath, then entered the General Theological Seminary at New York city, graduating in 1869. He was ordained deacon at Mount Morris, May 23, 1869, and priest at Christ church, Albion, August 21, 1870, by Bishop Coxe. He was rector at Albion from 1869 to 1871, and was assistant minister of St. Mark's cathedral, Salt Lake City, Utah, from 1871 to 1882. He has been rector of Trinity church, Potsdam, from 1882 to the present date.

Kennedy, Martin, Ogdensburg, was born in Ogdensburg, June 4, 1832. His parents settled in this country about 1820 and were engaged in agricultural pursuits. Martin entered the hardware establishment of Allen Chaney & Co., as clerk, where he remained three years, then for thirteen years he was identified with the dry goods store

of T. B. Jones. After this Mr. Kennedy established a grocery store in Clayton and conducted it for five years, and after disposing of this he returned to Ogdensburg and established a grocery store on the west side, which he kept for four years. Since that time Mr. Kennedy has followed the auctioneering business most successfully. Mr. Kennedy has served as inspector of elections and in other capacities. He married in 1860 Ellen H. Marshall and they have five children living, three girls and two boys.

Kegle, M., Ogdensburg, was born in St. Johns, Canada, September 29, 1836. He learned the trade of merchant tailor in that place, and conducted this branch of mercantile industry for some years prior to coming to Ogdensburg. He came here May 4, 1885, engaged in the same business, and gradually extended his connections and patronage, until he conducts one of the leading merchant tailoring and men's furnishing establishments located on Ford street. Mr. Kegle has been twice married. His first wife was Julia Lucier, to whom he was married when seventeen years of age. His second and present wife was Pamela Carom. Mr. Kegle has eight children.

Kelley, J. H., Ogdensburg, was born in Canada, February 14, 1865. He came to Ogdensburg about 1870, and was for twelve years a valued employee at Colman's mills. He was also identified with Ramsey's for four years. About two years ago Mr. Kelley established a grocery business which has proved entirely satisfactory. He married, in 1889, Maggie McDonald of Ogdensburg, and they have a son and a daughter.

Kelly, James, Hermon, was born in Canton, December 17, 1832. He began to learn the blacksmith's trade at the age of eighteen, following it for twenty-five years. He spent some time in Greenwood Valley, Eldorado county, Cal., and from September, 1852, till 1855, he was engaged in mining on the North Fork of the American River. In 1856 he established his business in Hermon, and it became the James Kelly Wagon Company in 1890, with Mr. Kelly as superintendent. In 1857 he married Mina Burnham, and their children are: Mrs. O. H. Farnsworth, Frank B. and Maude. Mr. Kelly is a prominent Mason.

Johnson, James O., Brasher, was born in Brasher, January 26, 1851, a son of Isaac and Orvie (Freeman) Johnson. Isaac was the son of William and Catharine (Little) Johnson of Vermont, who came here and settled about 1812. Ashley Freeman, maternal grandfather of our subject, was also one of the pioneer settlers of the town, and died November 9, 1892. James O. Johnson was reared on a farm, and now owns a fine farm of 112 acres, highly cultivated. He was married, November 23, 1878, to Leona Clark, born March 23, 1848, a daughter of William and Hannah (Dickenson) Clark, natives of Vermont. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson have three children: Arthur L., born January 22, 1881; Clark F., born June 14, 1882; and Bruce M., born September 4, 1885. He is a Republican in politics and a member of the Good Templars.

Johnson, Abner A., Gouverneur, was born in Jefferson county, February 3, 1831, and was a farmer's son. He has been in business twenty-five years, sixteen of which have been in Spragueville. He married Lydia Glazier, May 29, 1853, and they have two children: Dewitt Clinton, who is engaged in the tea business in New York; and

Mrs. James W. Elliot of Montreal. His first wife died and Mr. Johnson married Caroline Collins and their children are: Leslie A. and Grace B. Mr. Johnson was supervisor of Fowler two terms, and is an active Republican.

Joyce, James, Potsdam, was born near Belfast, Ireland, October 24, 1820, and was only two years of age when his parents immigrated to this country. Hugh Joyce, his father, first settled in Waddington, working for Judge Ogden about six years, accepting as part pay about thirty-five acres on the Ogden tract in Potsdam, which he settled on, adding by purchase, until at one time he owned 240 acres. He was a Republican, and married in Ireland when about eighteen years of age, Charlotte Welworth, also a native of Ireland, and they had six children: Alexander, died May 7, 1892, in Potsdam, aged seventy-four years; John, a farmer of Madrid; Abigail, wife of John Bardon of Dakota; Jemina, wife of Isaac McCarthy of Madrid; Hugh, a mechanic of Canton; and James. His father died March 3, 1868, and his mother December 15, 1887. The whole life of our subject was spent in the town. He worked for farmers three or four years, and in 1849 went to Wisconsin, from where the next spring he went the overland route to California. This being the time of the first discovery of gold, Mr. Joyce mined and speculated for seven years. Returning here in 1857, he settled on his farm of 150 acres, where he has ever since made his home. Mr. Joyce is a staunch Republican and an honest, upright citizen. He married in 1859, Agnes, daughter of Thomas Philpot, a farmer of Potsdam, and they had six children, two died in infancy. A son, Melvin, eighteen years old, was drowned in an inland lake in Michigan, September, 19, 1880. The others are: Emma, wife of Thomas Fisher, a farmer of Madrid; Minnie, wife of John R. Dawson, a manufacturer of Philadelphia; and William R., who assists on the homestead farm. Mr. Joyce and family are members of the Methodist church at Buck's Bridge.

Irish, Jesse C., Colton, was born in Milton, Chittenden county, Vt., December 4, 1822, a son of Smiton and Thankful (Reynolds) Irish, the former a native of Vermont, born in 1777, and she a native of the same place, born in 1781. They came to Colton in 1841 and settled in South Colton, where Mr. Irish lived just one year after his arrival. His wife died in 1846. Mr. Irish was a blacksmith, and was the father of thirteen children, three now living. The grandfather of our subject was a native of Vermont, where he lived and died, and he married Dolly Irish. Their son, Jesse C., started out at the age of eleven years to make his own way. He commenced work on a farm, and at the age of eighteen he, in company with his brother James, came to Colton, where they bought a farm, erected a log house and barn, and began clearing the land. Success attended their efforts and they soon increased their possessions to 220 acres. Early in life they entered mercantile business at South Colton, and continued until the death of James, July 31, 1884, since which time Jesse has carried on business in his own name. Mr. Irish married in Colton, Adaline Irish, a native of Vermont, and a daughter of Luther Irish, of the same place, one of the early settlers of Colton. He died here in 1886, and his wife still survives him at the age of ninety years. Mr. and Mrs. Irish have had five children: Sumner D., who married in Michigan and has two children, M. E. and Rex; Inez, wife of Antoine Campbell, who has three children, Mary, Sumner and Benjamin; Lottie, who was the wife of Clarence Phailings, who died in

1889, and by whom she has one child, Mildred; Jesse, now at home; Malcomb E., who died, aged two years. Mr. Irish is a Republican and has been justice of the peace three years.

Johnson, J. E., Canton, is known by almost every one in St. Lawrence county. He is a gentleman of warm social instincts and possesses those generous traits of character, in a marked degree, which make men popular in public life. He was born in Rossie, this county. His grandfather, Caleb Johnson, came from Connecticut to Northern New York about 1827. Mr. Johnson's father, John, lost his life in the late war. In 1873 our subject finished a course of study in the Gouverneur Wesleyan Seminary, and then became assistant postmaster of Canton for four years under W. R. Remington. In 1880 he received an appointment as clerk in the county clerk's office at Canton. Two years ago last January his ability led to his appointment as deputy county clerk, and in this position Mr. Johnson has shown himself master of the details of official life, the books and papers that come under his careful scrutiny being models of neatness and accuracy. There are thirty-one towns in this county, and seven persons constantly in service in the clerk's office. Of course much of this work is under the direct supervision of Mr. Johnson. He served seven years in the Canton fire department, and though still a young man is serving as president of the village. The prince of good fellows socially, he possesses yet a vast amount of nerve and determination, which command the respect of the lower classes. He is a man of unusual abilities, and has an exceptional official career for a man of his age. He is much liked in Canton and throughout St. Lawrence county. He is an active Mason, and a member of Canton Consistory and the Media Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, at Watertown.

Johnston, William H., of Helena, Brasher, was born in Fort Covington, Franklin county, March 21, 1851, a son of William P. and Eliza (Wagner) Johnston. The father was born in New York city about 1807. The grandfather of William H. was a native of Scotland, and a ship chandler in New York. He married Eliza A. Johnston, a native of Ireland. He also was a ship owner and importer. William P., father of our subject, died at the age of forty-six years, and his mother is still living with her son, aged seventy-seven. William P. and Eliza Johnston had these children: Joseph H. (deceased); Henrietta M., wife of Henry Schoff; Georgiana (deceased); Juliette C., wife of W. C. Poor; Albert C. (deceased); and William H., who was reared and educated in Hogsburg, where he remained during early life, then engaged in buying and shipping produce. He is a member of the Free Mason Lodge of Brasher Falls, and married, March 30, 1875, Georgiana Denio, born July 12, 1855, daughter of John and Eliza (Butler) Denio, of French ancestry. One of Mrs. Johnston's ancestors, a Miss Wilson, was captured by the Indians at Deerfield, Mass., in Revolutionary times, and afterwards was ransomed by the colonists and married a French officer, a Captain Denio. Mr. and Mrs. Johnston have had six children: Bertha I., born March 18, 1876; Carroll, who died young; Beryl S., born March 6, 1882; William, born July 30, 1884; Willma, born October 27, 1886, died January 16, 1889; Julietta S., born May 8, 1889.

Jefferson, N. W., Parishville, was born October 23, 1848, a son of Benjamin P., who was a son of Russell, who was a native of Vermont. The latter married Betsey Cheney,

by whom he had nine children. He was a relative of Thomas Jefferson, and came to Parishville in 1848. He was a soldier in the war of 1812, and died in Chicago in 1883, his wife having died in Vermont in 1853. Benjamin P. was born in Washington, Vt., December 14, 1818, and came to Parishville in 1840, where he settled on the farm now owned by our subject. In 1842 he married Sallie Willis Stark, widow of Wilder S. Stark, who was drowned. Mr. and Mrs. Jefferson had four sons: A. W., B. F., Cyrus and N. W. The former two are Baptist ministers, and Cyrus resides in California. N. W. Jefferson was reared on a farm and educated in the St. Lawrence Academy. He taught school several years, and has since followed general farming and dairying, owning 175 acres and keeping twenty-three cows. He is a Republican and has been justice of the peace for twenty years, which office he still holds. He was census taker in 1890. He is a member of High Falls Lodge No. 428, Potsdam Chapter, St. Lawrence Commandery No. 28, Lodge of Perfection of Canton, and P. of H. No. 542 of West Parishville. In 1870 Mr. Jefferson married Ida L., daughter of Norman Harvey of Colton. He and wife are members of the Free Will Baptist church.

Joyce, John, Madrid, was born in Waddington, June 22, 1838, a son of James and Mary (McMurray) Joyce. James was born in County Down, Ireland, in 1791, and came to this country in 1823. He was employed with Judge Ogden for about a year, and was then employed by George Reddington for eighteen years. About 1840 he bought the home farm of 100 acres in Madrid, to which he afterwards added sixty acres. Here he died July 3, 1863. The mother of John was of Scotch ancestry and a native of Ireland. They were the parents of eight children, four of whom are still living. Mrs. Joyce died August 20, 1892, at ninety-two years of age. John was the youngest of the family and was educated in the common schools, and assisted his father on the farm until the breaking out of the war. He enlisted August 11, 1862, in Company C, One Hundred and Forty-second Regiment N. Y. Infantry, and served with them until September 20, 1863. Mr. Joyce was with the regiment at the siege of Suffolk, Va., but soon after was taken ill with typhoid pneumonia and was obliged to withdraw from the service, and although after his recovery he was anxious to re-enlist he was rejected on account of weak lungs. He returned to the old homestead and three years later bought the farm. He now owns 164 acres, which he conducts as a dairy and sheep farm, with sixteen head of cattle and forty-three sheep. Mr. Joyce has always been an active Republican. He is a member of William Dalzell Post No. 530, G. A. R. He married in 1868 Mary E., daughter of Alfred Emerson, of Madrid, and they have one son, Alfred E., now in his thirteenth year.

Jones, Cyrus O., Norfolk, was born in Monkton, Vt., November 17, 1839. His father was James Jones, a native of Vermont, born in 1799, where he was reared and educated. He married Lovica Tracy, by whom he had four sons and four daughters. In 1837 Mr. Jones came to Stockholm and after a few years went to Norfolk and settled on the farm now owned by Mr. Waldron. He afterwards purchased the farm now owned by H. O. Jones, and he also owned the farm which subject now owns, the Lowery place, and the place now owned by Mrs. Richards, where his wife died in 1878. Mr. Jones married second Clarinda Jenkins, and spent his last days in Brookdale. In politics he was a Republican, but not an aspirant to office. He died in 1883. Cyrus O.

Jones was reared on a farm and educated in the common schools. He learned the harnessmaker's trade and followed it for ten years in Madrid. He married Selema Thompson, of Canton, by whom he has had two children: Kittie, who died at the age of nine months; and Alton A., at home. Mr. Jones has a farm of eighty acres and a very pleasant home. He has been very successful and is one of the wealthiest men in Norfolk. He is a Prohibitionist in politics. He and family attend and support the Presbyterian church of Norfolk.

Jenne, E. A., Gouverneur, son of Joseph, was born at Fullerville, August 20, 1842, and has resided in Gouverneur fourteen years. He has been in mercantile business in Russell, and traveled for a New York house twenty-five years, but is now engaged in the pulp business. In 1874 Mr. Jenne married Lilly, daughter of Dexter Moody, the famous Evangelist. Their children are Mabel and Hazel.

Hubbard, Benjamin P., Pierrepont, was born in Brandon, Vt., September 10, 1844, a son of Ira M., a native of Rochester, Vt., born July 27, 1812. He was reared on a farm and educated in the common schools, and was a son of Peter Hubbard, who came to Pierrepont about 1848 and settled on a farm, where he remained till 1878, then moved to Pierrepont Center, where he died in July, 1890. He married first a daughter of Benjamin Hamilton, of Vermont, an early settler of this town. They had five children. Mrs. Hubbard died in 1876, and he married second Zilpha Adams, who survives him. Mr. Hubbard was a Republican and was overseer of the poor for a number of years. Benjamin P. Hubbard engaged in farming for a number of years, and in 1872 came to Pierrepont Center, and excepting one year in partnership with Milton F. Bentley in the mercantile business, has been engaged in that calling by himself. December 24, 1870, Mr. Hubbard married Cynthia A., daughter of James and Ruby Taggart, who came from Jefferson county and settled in Hermon, then went to Russell and finally to Pierrepont. He afterwards went to Norwood, where he died. Mr. and Mrs. Hubbard have had three sons and one daughter: Theron B., who was educated in Potsdam Normal School, and is now teaching; Leon L., Melvin C., and Ethel R. Mr. Hubbard is a Republican and has been postmaster at Pierrepont Center since 1874, excepting for the first administration of President Cleveland, and has been town clerk since May 5, 1891.

Hoit, L. A., Parishville, was born in Parishville, May 4, 1829, a son of John, a native of Plainfield, N. H., born April 16, 1791. The latter came to Parishville in 1809, walking from Plainfield. He worked on a farm and soon purchased a small piece of land of Mr. Parish, to which he added until he owned 140 acres. He married, March 1, 1818, Polly Green, of Vermont, born March 1, 1801, whose father was Henry Green, a Baptist minister of Parishville for some years. John Hoit and wife had eight children. He was a Democrat and served as supervisor some time. He died December 7, 1852, and his wife April 19, 1843. L. A. Hoit was educated in the common schools and Potsdam Academy, following teaching for several years. He next engaged as clerk for the Parishville Co-operative Union, and after a year and a half went to Illinois and formed a partnership with a Mr. Hopper in Springfield, Ill., in the news business. He next came to Parishville, remaining a year, and then went west, being for three years a clerk

in Decatur, Ill. In 1861 he entered in the mercantile business, remaining about twelve years. He then came to Parishville and bought the farm his father settled, and a year later became clerk in the Union store. In 1876 Mr. Hoit engaged in the hardware business, which he has since carried on successfully. March 17, 1864, he married Sarah J. Cheney, a native of Vermont, and they have adopted a niece of Mr. Hoit, Emma Simpson. Our subject has been a Republican since the organization of the party, and has served as town clerk five years and justice of the peace four years. He is a member of Amber Lodge No. 395, F. & A. M., at Parishville.

Hildreth, A. T., Gouverneur, was born in Fowler, December 16, 1825. In 1858 he married Maria D. Graves, daughter of James Graves, of Potsdam, and they have four daughters: Ella M., Mrs. Stella Hale, Mrs. Edith R. Gardner, and Mrs. May Hamilton. Mr. Hildreth's father was Amos Hildreth, a native of Connecticut.

Haggarty, William, Potsdam, was born on a farm in Potsdam, November 27, 1838, son of Patrick, a native of Ireland, born in County Maith, February 2, 1794, and came to this country about 1826. He located in the town of Waddington, employed by Judge Ogden for three years, then came to Potsdam, taking a small place of twenty-five acres in payment for his service to Judge Ogden. He increased the size of this place by purchase until at one time he owned 200 acres. Patrick married in Waddington in 1828, Margaret Hanny, also a native of West Maith, Ireland, and they had six children, three now living: Mary A., wife of Julius Ames of Canton; Jane, wife of Mathew Murphy of Madrid; and William. Patrick died May 24, 1870, and Mrs. Haggarty, September 3, 1870. The whole life of our subject has been spent on this farm. He has always been a Democrat. He married in 1870, Louisa, daughter of Safford Fay of Madrid, and they had six children: Darius E., Mattie L., Rose Theresa, Mary Anastatia, William P. and Margaret E. Mrs. Louisa Haggarty died October 5, 1886, aged thirty-eight years. Mr. Haggarty and family are members of St. Mary's church at Canton, and have been for about twelve years.

Henry, William Y., Potsdam, was born in Randolph, November 19, 1831. Hiram H., father of our subject was a native of Vermont and a cabinet maker by trade. Of his three children, William was the only son. The latter was educated in the common school, and after leaving school he went to Madrid, St. Lawrence county, where for four or five years he was engaged as clerk in a general store. He was engaged in trade in different places a number of years. Returning to Madrid he afterward became station agent, was then passenger train conductor, and also conducted a store in Madrid for a few years. In 1863 he entered the government employ, stationed at Alexandria, Va. In 1866 he came to Potsdam, where in March of that year he entered the employ of the National Bank of Potsdam, as bookkeeper, where he has ever since been engaged, now filling the position of both teller and bookkeeper. He is also vice-president of the Potsdam Electric Light Company. Mr. Henry married in 1854, Hattie J. Dayton of Madrid, who died in 1870. They had two children: Fred D., who died December 25, 1872, in his sixteenth year; and Jessie M., wife of Dr. F. L. Dewey of Potsdam State Normal School. Mr. Henry married in 1871, Jane Huntington of St. Albans, Vt., and they have one son, Alfred Huntington, born May 23, 1873.

Haywood, C. Eugene, Potsdam, was born in Parishville, November 5, 1855, a son of Ryland F. Haywood, a native of Springfield, Vt. He was a shoemaker by trade and while living in Parishville followed farming. About 1870 he came to Potsdam where he worked at his trade until his death in 1885. He had five sons and three daughters. He was always deeply interested in the success of the Republican party, and was a justice of the peace in Parishville. C. Eugene was the third son. He was educated in the Potsdam State Normal School, and his first occupation after leaving school was in Sparrow's sash and door factory, and next in the *News* office of M. V. B. Ives. He was five years with R. F. Welch, jeweler, and in 1879 established a jewelry store where A. L. Lockwood is now. He was there four years, and in December, 1882, moved to his present location. He has also a department for repairing. Mr. Haywood was for two years a village trustee and for sixteen years a member of the fire department, of which he was chief for two years. He is also a member of Raquette River Lodge No. 213, F. & A. M. and has been through all the chairs; he was master in 1888-9, and is also a member of St. Lawrence Chapter No. 24, and St. Lawrence Commandery No. 28. He married in 1881, Libbie E. Roberts of Potsdam, and they have one daughter, Leah Marie, now in her fourth year.

Harvey, James Freeman, Potsdam, was born on a farm in Canton, June 10, 1814, a son of Jonathan, who was a native of New Hampshire, born in 1789. He lived in his native State until he was of age, and learned the cooper's trade. He always followed farming, but at odd times and evenings he would make tubs, barrels and buckets for his neighbors. He married Polly, daughter of Thomas Kingsbury, one of the first settlers of Canton and a Revolutionary soldier. Jonathan Harvey was the father of nine children, two now living: Orrin Harvey, a cloth dresser of Colton, and James. Our subject was educated in the common schools and assisted on his father's farm until reaching his majority. He was for two years out of business, and in 1837 bought a farm of twenty-five acres in Potsdam which he still owns. Mr. Harvey has increased the size of his place by different purchases until now he owns a fine farm of 115 acres, devoted to dairying. Mr. Harvey has lived in this place for fifty-six years and holds the respect and esteem of all. He married, November 22, 1843, Evaline, daughter of Ira Copeland of Potsdam, and they had five children, four of whom are living; Mahlon, a farmer of Iowa; Edson, who conducts the homestead farm; Mathew, a farmer of Potsdam; and Henry J., a dentist of Kalamazoo. Mrs. Harvey died September 24, 1884. Carrie Annette, the only daughter, died at fourteen years of age. Edson Harvey was born December 26, 1845, and was educated in the common and select schools. He has spent some little time in mechanical pursuits, and since then has lived on the homestead.

Hargrave, John and Richard, twin brothers, Waddington, were born September 15, 1848. Their father was Ruther, son of Ruther Hargrave, who was born in Scotland and came to Canada in 1818, where he lived until his death in 1845. Ruther Hargrave, jr., was born in Scotland in 1788, and married there, Agnes Goldy, by whom he had nine children. In 1819 he came to Waddington, and here spent the remainder of his days. He settled the farm now owned by John and Richard Hargrave. He married second, Margaret, daughter of John Rutherford, and they had twelve children. Mr. Har-

grave was one of the original members and helped establish the church. He died in 1879, and his wife in 1885. John and Richard Hargrave were reared on the farm they own, and educated in the common schools of Waddington. They have always been engaged in farming, and own 196 acres of land and keep a dairy of twenty-two cows. They are Republicans in politics, and attend and support the Scotch Presbyterian church. They have one brother, James, who was born in Waddington, August 25, 1837. He has been a Mason for twenty-three years. At present he is a farmer, having 220 acres of land and keeps a dairy of twenty-two cows. He married Catherine, daughter of John W. Rutherford, and they have these children: Jennie B., Helen H., Louis, Albert, Edwin, Roberston, Edith and Ralph H. Mr. Hargrave is a Republican, and he and wife are members of the Scotch Presbyterian church.

Hull, Royal, Fowler, was born August 18, 1818, and is a successful and wealthy farmer. He married in 1843, Sophia Cheney, and their children are: B. Frank Hull and Mrs. Clark Bowman. Mr. Hull has acquired all his large property by his own ability and industry, and is highly esteemed by the residents of Fowler. He has held different offices, including assessor and commissioner of highways. His father was Jesse Hull, one of the early settlers of this part of the State.

Hatch, Robert R., Waddington, was born in Bellows Falls, Vt., November 3, 1819. His father, Robert, was a son of Robert Hatch, a native of Vermont, where he lived and died December 23, 1793. His wife, Ruth Hatch, whom he married November 8, 1792, died January 4, 1795. Robert, father of subject, was born at Bellows Falls, Vt., November 21, 1793. His wife was Azuba Ripley, born in Vermont, October 10, 1793. He married, September 22, 1817, and they had five sons and four daughters. Mr. Hatch came to Watertown, N. Y., in 1824, and engaged in the manufacture of paper by hand. He came to Waddington in 1831 and engaged as foreman in a paper mill with Thayer, Whitcomb & Wales. He spent a few years on a farm and died in the village of Waddington, July 10, 1870, and his wife in 1880. Robert R. Hatch, subject of sketch, was five years of age when his parents came to Watertown, N. Y., making the trip from Vermont with team and wagon. He received a common school education, and for a number of years worked in a paper mill. He finally concluded to engage in farming, and purchased eighty-eight acres of land in Waddington. He has added to his land and at present owns a very fine farm of 124 acres. At present our subject lives a retired life in Waddington. Mr. Hatch married in Waddington in February, 1856, Jessie, daughter of John Hunter, a native of Scotland. Mr. Hunter came to Waddington and purchased a farm, on which he died in 1886. Mr. Hatch and wife have had five children, of whom four are now living: John W., who is boating on the St. Lawrence; Belle, a teacher; Arthur, a general merchant of Waddington; and Carrie, a student of Potsdam. In early life Mr. Hatch was a Whig, but has been a Republican since the organization of the party. The family is identified with the Presbyterian church.

Hepburn, Arthur T., Madrid, was born in Madrid, June 6, 1843. The grandfather, Richard C., was a son of the first of this family to settle in this county, and was the father of five sons and five daughters, of whom William, father of our subject, was born

in Madrid about 1800. He was early in life engaged in mercantile business, and was a partner with Austin J. Goss in a general store for a number of years. He married Emily Smith, by whom he had four sons and one daughter: Hattie L., of Madrid; Frank W., who is in California; Clark, who died in 1862; one who died in infancy; and Arthur T. The latter has always made his home in this village. He was educated in the common schools, and was only seventeen years of age when he enlisted, October 20, 1861, in Company C, Sixtieth Regiment N. Y. Volunteer Infantry, and saw service with them until August, 1862, when he was for a while taken sick with fever and was sent to Sulphur Springs near Washington. From Washington he was sent to Philadelphia Hospital, where he served as nurse for eleven months, and after the battle of Gettysburg was detailed by the secretary of war as provost guard in Philadelphia, serving from July 10, 1863, until May, 1864. He was discharged October 29, 1864, and returned to his native place, where in 1866 he bought out the drug and grocery store of L. W. Dillingham and conducted that about ten months, and after spending a year and a half in the store of J. C. Gage & Bro. established the business he has ever since been engaged in. This was June 15, 1868. August 15, 1878, the store was destroyed by fire. Mr. Hepburn rebuilt the next year a brick store, where he carries a full line of drugs and groceries, books and stationery. He is a Republican and has served as collector two years. He is also vice-president of the Madrid branch of the Genesee National Loan Association. He married in 1872 Margaret J. Fisher, of Madrid, and they have two children: Maud E., a student of Wells College; and William C., a student of St. Lawrence University at Canton.

Hurlbut, E. A., Ogdensburg, was born in Waddington, August 16, 1839. His parents moved to Cleveland, O., shortly after his birth, where they resided until Edward was eleven years of age, when they returned to this county and settled permanently in Ogdensburg. His ancestors were originally from Wales, settling in Vermont over 200 years ago, and his parents on both sides participated in the War of the Revolution. His grandfather Hurlbut settled in this State at Waddington when his father was nine years of age. E. A. Hurlbut has been engaged in the grain and flour commission business for the past thirty years, and enjoys an extensive connection. He married in 1862 and has three sons and one daughter, also one grandchild. He is a member of the Ogdensburg Club, etc.

Hall, John, Madrid, was born in the town of Madrid, October 15, 1825. The earliest ancestor we find trace of in this family is the grandfather of our subject, Joseph Hall. He was a native of Vermont and was a blacksmith by trade. He married a Miss Hurlbert, and they had five children, of whom John Hall, father of our subject, was the oldest. He was born in Charlotte, Vt., April 16, 1793. His early life was spent in his native State and was educated in the common schools. In 1816 he immigrated with his parents to what was then the new country of Northern New York. They took a tract of land of 150 acres. John Hall, sr., married about 1820 Catherine, daughter of Captain Solomon Lindsley, who was a captain of Continental troops in the War of the Revolution. They were the parents of two children: Catherine, who died July 8, 1846, at twenty-four years of age; and John. John Hall, sr., died October 2, 1859, and his

wife April 16, 1843. The whole life of our subject has been spent in this town and on the old homestead farm. He was educated in the common schools and took up farming, a business he has always followed, and still holds the original farm of 150 acres. He has made many valuable improvements. His buildings are all in the best of repair, and their trim appearance denotes the thoroughness of our subject. Water for cattle and horses is furnished by a wind-mill pump on the property. Mr. Hall has always been an active Republican, assessor nine years, and trustee of the school eleven years. Mr. Hall's ambition has always been to become a successful farmer. He married, March 15, 1854, Orpha M., daughter of David Chandler, and they have had three children. One son died when seven years of age; Wilfred Henry, of the firm of Smith & Hall, millers of Madrid; and Harry Augustus, now a resident of the old homestead, who contemplated making his home in California. This is conducted as a dairy farm with twenty head of Holsteins, the milk being sent to the butter factory at Madrid.

Heckles, William, Canton, was born in the town of Oswegatchie, April 6, 1842. He enlisted in Company D, One Hundred and Sixth N. Y. Volunteers August 8, 1862, and served two years nine months and one day, being discharged May 9, 1865. He was wounded July 9, 1864, at the battle of Frederick City, Md., and discharged from the hospital at that city. He was a son of John and Ruth Heckles, who had ten children: Robert, William, James, John, Ruth, Hannab, Mary Ann, Lucina, Martha, and Margaret. William Heckles married Olive Fuller, and they had three children: William J., Charles F., and Edna. Robert, a brother of William Heckles, enlisted in Battery I, First Illinois Light Artillery, and served until the close of the war. He died in 1886 in the town of Lisbon.

Hilts, Francis, Fowler, was born in Oneida county, July 5, 1820, and came to St. Lawrence county in 1845. In 1846 he married Mary S., daughter of William Homer, and they have two children: Fred S. and Mrs. Carpenter. Mr. Hilts's father was George Hilts, a native of Herkimer county and of Mohawk Dutch descent, as was also his grandfather. Mr. Hilts has several relations in the Mohawk Valley.

Howard, William Penn, Ogdensburg, was born at Black Lake, November 6, 1840. His parents came from Vermont to St. Lawrence county about 1822. They settled first near Gouverneur, and finally located on Black Lake a few miles from Ogdensburg. Here William P. was born and lived until about thirty years of age, when he married Adaline, eldest daughter of Robert Johnson, and moved into Ogdensburg. Mr. Howard has two sons. He is a prominent member of the Baptist church, and has held the office of clerk and superintendent of the Sunday-school several years. He resides on New York avenue.

Hulburd, Hon. Calvin T., Brasher, was born in Stockholm, this county, in 1809, a son of Ebenzer and Lucy (Tilden) Hulburd, natives of Vermont, who settled in this county about 1798. They were of Puritan stock, the ancestors of the family having come from Wales in the year 1600. The father of our subject was a farmer and merchant, a Whig, and acted as supervisor of his town and justice of the peace for many years. He died in 1857, aged eighty-three years. His wife was of the same stock as the late

Hon. Samuel J. Tilden, and she died in 1850, aged sixty-eight. The first school days of Calvin T. were passed in an old log stockade, built for protection against the Indians. He was a precocious lad, devouring all the scant reading matter obtainable, and his parents soon decided to allow him the advantages of a college education, and in the county academy and a minister's study he fitted for college, and at the age of sixteen entered Middlebury College, Vermont, where in 1829 he graduated with high honors. He often acted as editor of the *National Standard* while attending college, at that time one of the most influential Democratic papers in Western Vermont. In 1830 he began the study of law with Judge Abraham Van Vechten of Albany, after which he spent a year at Yale Law School and one year in the office of Judge Isaac McCaibhe at Troy, and in 1833 was admitted to the bar in New York city. Those who knew him anticipated for him a career of usefulness, but in his close application to study for so many years, he somewhat undermined his constitution, and on account of ill health was obliged, in 1839, to purchase, with his brother, a large tract of land on the St. Lawrence River, where the village of Brasher Falls has since been built. Here they erected mills and factories and our subject soon built for himself an ideal country residence, in which he still resides. As merchant, manufacturer, farmer and breeder of fine stock he has spent many years. In 1841 he was elected to the State Legislature on the Democratic ticket, was re-elected in 1842 and returned in 1844. He was from first to last on important committees and championed the cause of moral and educational reforms. He introduced the bill which resulted in the creation of the State Normal Schools, having previously visited Europe and studied their origin and progress. After several years spent in private life, he was again in 1862 elected to the State Legislature, this time on the Republican ticket, having become a Republican at the formation of that party. In the fall of 1863 he was elected to the Congress of the United States on the Republican ticket, taking his seat in the XXXVIIIth Congress. His first speech was in vindication of President Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation. At the close of his congressional term he accepted, in the fall of 1869, the position of superintendent of construction of the New York post-office, during which period and through the disbursement of \$9,000,000, there was not the least criticism of Mr. Hulburd's official life. June 1, 1842, he married Jane I. Butterfield, born June 1, 1820, a daughter of Shubal Butterfield, a lieutenant in the U. S. army, and a soldier in the war of 1812. She was a sister of General Justin Butterfield, who settled in Chicago in an early day. Her mother was Jerusha Burchard, a sister of the evangelist, Jared R. Burchard. Mrs. Hulburd died September 7, 1891, leaving no children. Both have been many years members of the Presbyterian church, he a ruling elder since 1844.

Hill, L. H., Canton, was born in Chester, Vt., March 27, 1811, and began his business life as a clerk, in his native place. He next worked for a Troy house and then for an Albany firm. In the spring of 1867 he started in business for himself in Rensselaer Falls, where he has resided continuously since, with the exception of one and one-half years spent in Canton. Mr. Hill is one of the prominent Masons of St. Lawrence county, belonging to the blue lodge, chapter and commandery.

He was made a Mason in 1866 by Mr. Gates Curtis, the master of the lodge. In 1867 Mr. Hill married Lucretia M. Hamlin, who died in 1879.

Healy, Philip, Colton, was born in Colton, February 22, 1863, a son of Dennis and Sarah (Cullen) Healy, natives of Ireland, who had a family of fourteen children, twelve now living. Mr. Healy and family came to Smith Falls, Canada, and thence to Canton, finally locating in Colton, where they settled on a farm, and now own 155 acres. They keep a dairy of about twenty-two cows. Mr. Healy is a Democrat in politics, and the family are members of the Catholic church. Philip was educated in the common schools and Eastman's Business College, from which he graduated in 1887. He worked for the St. Lawrence Tanning Company of Colton as bookkeeper, and in 1891 engaged as clerk for Mr. Horton, of South Colton, which position he now occupies. November 16, 1892, he married Ettie Sellick, of Colton. He is a Democrat and a member of the Catholic church.

Glennan, John, Ogdensburg, was born in Detroit, Mich., April 20, 1851. He learned the trade of cigarmaking and in 1885 established business here in Ogdensburg. In 1886 he admitted a partner who is now attending to the outside work. Mr. Glennan employs about fifteen persons in his establishment, which consists of the manufacture of cigars, etc. He is married and has one son. In politics Mr. Glennan is a staunch Democrat. His father settled in this country about 1847.

Gibson, George, Hammond, was born in Ireland, October 28, 1836, and came to America in 1854. He learned the trade of carpenter and joiner and followed it for some time. Thirteen years ago he purchased a farm and has since followed that occupation. Mr. Gibson served in the War of the Rebellion. He enlisted in Company B, One Hundred and Sixth N. Y. Regiment, and served three years and two months. Mr. Gibson married Eustacia Buck, and they have four sons and three daughters. Mr. Gibson is a staunch Republican, and has served on the town committee and in other ways aided his party.

Gardner, Otis, Hammond, one of the oldest residents of Hammond, was born in this town December 5, 1828. He has practically followed farming all his life. In 1862 he married Margaret Lambie, and they have one daughter living, Julia M. Mr. Gardner's father was Otis Gardner, a native of Vermont, and his mother, Mary (King) Gardner, a native of the Mohawk Valley. Mr. Gardner has lived on his present farm all his life. It was owned by his father.

Gladding, William L., Norfolk, was born in Vergennes, Addison county, Vt., December 7, 1814. His father, Josiah, was a native of Rhode Island, who came to Vermont and learned the carpenter's trade. His first wife was Olive Murphy, by whom he had four children. He married second Mary Bratte, by whom he had five children. His third wife he married in Buffalo, and they moved to Michigan, where Mr. Gladding died. He lived in St. Lawrence county a number of years and worked at his trade. He was a Whig in politics. William L. Gladding was reared on a farm and learned the carpenter's trade, at which he worked one year in Michigan with his father. He came to Norfolk with his parents when twelve years of age. He married Mary M. Palmer,

daughter of Amos Palmer, of Norfolk, who was a native of Richmond, Vt. Mr. and Mrs. Gladding have had seven children, of whom five are now living. He bought the farm he now owns when a young man. He now owns 225 acres. Mr. Gladding was a Democrat in early life, but has been a Republican since the organization of the party. Mrs. Gladding died February 1, 1890, and Mr. Gladding February 16, 1892.

Grant, Samuel, Norfolk, was born in Norfolk, N. Y., February 27, 1867. His father is Julius Grant, a son of Julius Grant mentioned in this work. Julius Grant, jr., was born in Matilda, Canada, January 27, 1820, was reared on a farm and educated in the common schools. He came to Norfolk in 1840, engaged in farming, and has since followed that occupation. He purchased 126 acres of land in Norfolk, now owned by the family, and here he has since lived. He married Catharine Brouse, a native of Williamsburg, Canada, born June 30, 1831, and a daughter of Peter Brouse. Mr. Grant and wife have had three sons and four daughters, all now living. He is a Republican, and he and wife are members of the M. E. church at Raymondsville. Samuel Grant was reared on the farm where he was born, was educated in the common schools, and engaged in farming, which occupation he has since followed. September 6, 1892, he married Jennie Hosmer, a native of Norfolk, and daughter of Edwin Hosmer, of Norfolk. Mr. Grant is a Republican in politics, and a member of P. of I. No. 167 of Norfolk.

Gilbert, Joseph, Ogdensburg, was born on the banks of the St. Lawrence, six miles below Cornwell, Canada, January 13, 1830. He learned the mechanic's trade with his father, and in 1839 the elder Gilbert moved with his family to Ogdensburg, where he followed carpentry for some years. In 1858 Joseph Gilbert inaugurated his soap and candle industry, adding to this a grocery store. He took John Knapman as a partner, and for ten years they conducted business, dissolving partnership in 1871. In 1873 Edward Derochie became a partner, and a large business is now conducted by this house, consisting of the wholesaling and retailing of Lehigh Valley and Wilkes-Barre coal, Straitsville, Reynoldsville and McIntyre smithing coal, also Warsaw and Canada salt for dairy and other purposes. Mr. Gilbert has been repeatedly solicited to accept public office, and was elected alderman in 1876, but resigned the next day. He married Margaret Perry, by whom he has no children. Mr. Gilbert's grandfather Derochie was the first man to cut a tree in the settlement where he located, in Canada, early in the last century. His father, Peter Gilbert, participated in the War of 1812. Our subject is one of Ogdensburg's most esteemed and prosperous citizens, and his business interests are an important factor in the commercial life of the city.

Grange, John D., Canton, was born in Maloune, October 10, 1843. After a residence of eighteen years in Canada, where he was engaged in the grain business, he went to Troy and remained two years, coming to Canton in 1879. Mr. Grange bought his present lumber business from B. Hodskins, which he has successfully conducted ever since, also operating a saw and planing mill in connection. He married Hattie W. Rice in 1873, and they have three children: Hattie, Marie, and J. D. Grange. Our subject is a Mason and a member of the Episcopal church.

Griffith, J. W., Gouverneur, was born on the farm where he now lives in Gouverneur. In 1882 he married Aggie Flood, and their children are: George, Gertie, and Ethel. Mr. Griffith is one of the largest farmers of Gouverneur, owning 410 acres of land. His father, William Griffith, settled in Gouverneur fifty-four years ago. His grandfather, Hugh Griffith, came from Wales eighty-five years ago. Mrs. Griffith is a daughter of Matthew Flood.

Gardner, L. M., Gouverneur, was born at Sackett's Harbor, April 1, 1837, and came to Gouverneur in 1880. Since coming here he has been actively engaged in mining, and has prospected and opened more mines here than any other man. He also spent the years from 1857 to 1860 in mining in California. In 1862 Mr. Gardner married Mary A. Reese and they have had three children, none now living: Fred, Grace, and Jessie. The latter died in April, 1893. She was the wife of Dr. I. E. Brooks, of New York. Mr. Gardner has been president of the village and is a prominent figure in the Methodist church.

Giffin, A. D., Heuvelton, was born in Depeyster, St. Lawrence county, N. Y., June 15, 1869. He received a good education in the schools of that locality, and in 1893 formed a copartnership with N. S. Millard, and purchased the interests of J. E. Chaffee in the hardware establishment at Heuvelton, which he and Mr. Millard are now conducting under the firm name of Millard & Giffin. Mr. Giffin is a member of one of the county's oldest and most respected families, and is himself a thorough enterprising and popular merchant. He is a member of the Indian Order of Foresters and interested in all local matters.

Glover & Orne, Potsdam.—This firm is composed of William H. Glover and William H. Orne and was established in Potsdam in November, 1891, by the purchase of the stock and store of E. D. Brooks, which was established here in 1870. The store is located in the Brooks block, on the west side of Market street, where they have a fine store of twenty-eight feet front and seventy-five feet in depth, occupying three floors, the main floor being devoted to dry goods, etc., the first floor to carpets, wall paper and cloaks, and the basement for reserve stock. Both men have been brought up in the trade. Mr. Glover is traveling salesman for the Boston firm of Walker, Stetson, Sawyer & Co. Mr. Orne was formerly with Jordan, Marsh & Co. of Boston. They employ six clerks and do a strictly cash business.

Garfield, Milton (deceased), Potsdam, was born January 13, 1832, in the town of Colton, a son of Horace Garfield, who was one of the earliest settlers of the town of Colton. Horace Garfield was twice married and our subject was a son of the second marriage. Milton was but a lad when his parents moved into the town of Potsdam, and settled on a farm of 105 acres, where the whole life of our subject was spent. He was educated in the common schools and the old St. Lawrence academy, and took up farming. He married, February 13, 1853, Abigail M. Saddler, and they had three children, all of whom died young. Mr. Garfield married second, January 7, 1870, Abbie, daughter of Patrick Finnegan of Newburyport, Mass., and they had three sons: George M., born January 10, 1871, a farmer; Charles H., born September 20, 1872, also a farmer; and James A., born June 16, 1882. Mr. Garfield died May 6, 1883.

The widow and sons survive him and conduct a dairy farm, keeping fifteen cows, and sending the milk to the butter factory.

Gaddis, E. W., Gouverneur, was born February 3, 1860, and lived on a farm till 1880 when he took up cheesemaking, which he followed for two years. He then embarked in the grocery business, which he has followed ten years, seven of which have been for himself. In 1886 Mr. Gaddis married Elma M. Seaver, daughter of Robert Seaver, and they have three children. Mr. Gaddis's father was James, a native of Ireland.

Gilbert, E. Howard, Parishville, was born on the farm he now owns, August 29, 1869. His father was George G., a son of Peter B., a native of Vermont, born October 25, 1793. The latter was one of the first settlers of Parishville, to which town he came when a young man. He married Lucina Adams, a native of Vermont, born November 3, 1801, and they had three sons and a daughter. Mr. Gilbert took up and cleared the farm now owned by our subject, and there died, November 3, 1874, aged eighty-one. His wife died April 23, 1873. George G. was born September 4, 1823, in Parishville, and was twice married, his first wife being Mary Chandler, a native of Potsdam, by whom he had a son who died in infancy. Mrs. Gilbert died in 1856. He married second, October 21, 1868, Hannah A. Courser of Parishville, who was born in 1839, and by whom he had one child, our subject. Mr. Gilbert was a member of Amber Lodge No. 395, F. & A. M. He died in 1877, and his wife July 19, 1872. After his parent's death our subject was reared by his aunt, Alzina P. Cook of Newton, Mass., and received his education at the Newton schools and the Vermont Academy at Rockingham, the New Church School at Waltham, Mass., and the English and Classical School at West Newton, Mass. He spent two years in Boston in the hardware business, and in 1890 came to the old homestead, where he has since resided. He owns 300 acres of land, and follows general farming and dairying. In 1891 Mr. Gilbert married Ida E. Weller of Parishville, born in 1872, whose parents are Harry and Harriet (Sheldon) Weller. Mr. Weller's father was a native of Bridgeport, Vt. and one of the early settlers of this town. Mr. Gilbert is a Republican in politics.

Gardner, A. D., De Kalb, was born in De Kalb, December 31, 1859. He remained on his father's farm till the age of twenty, when he took up cheesemaking. In 1884 he became a partner of the firm of Jones & Gardner, and after three years of successful business he bought out Mr. Jones's interest and conducted the factory one year alone. Then after some changes he bought out the mercantile business of G. T. Merrithew in Richville, and has vastly increased the business. Mr. Gardner is gifted with more than ordinary business ability and enterprise, and is regarded as one of the leading men of Richville.

Groulx, F. J., Ogdensburg, was born in Canada, August 15, 1862. He came to Ogdensburg five years ago, and for the past three years has conducted his meat business on Ford street. He learned his trade of butchering in Canada, and is very prosperous. He married in Canada prior to coming here, and has four children, two sons and two daughters. Mr. Groulx is much liked by his partners.

McGinnis, Edward, Ogdensburg, was born in Lisbon, February 28, 1844. He received an excellent education in the schools of Ogdensburg, and commenced as a clerk, being identified in that capacity with the establishment of William Ferguson, the Northern Transit Company of Michigan, Hanon Bros. and Lynch Bros. April 14, 1886, he established his present bottling works, which he has successfully conducted since. He bottles the Milwaukee and Rochester lager beer, Joseph Schlitz's export and Saratoga Star water, ginger ale, birch beer, orange fizz, etc. His premises are located at the corner of Patterson and Washington streets, where all the latest improvements are at hand for the successful prosecution of the industry. Mr. McGinnis married February 5, 1888, Catherine White of Picton, Ontario.

Murphy, M. J., Ogdensburg, was born in Ireland, July 4, 1827. He received his education in the schools of that country, and in 1844 came to this country, settling in Boston, Mass., where he learned the tailor's trade and conducted a merchant tailoring establishment there many years. In 1854 he came to Ogdensburg and established himself in the same branch of business, which he has since most acceptably conducted. Mr. Murphy married Elizabeth Reynolds of Boston, and they have had ten children, six of whom are living. Mr. Murphy employs about a dozen assistants in the prosecution of his branch of industry. During his long residence and business career in Ogdensburg, Mr. Murphy has through upright and honorable methods gained the respect of this entire community.

Fairbrother, George, Ogdensburg, was born in England, May 24, 1844. He came to this country when eighteen years of age. During the war he served in the Third Light Cavalry for two years and eight months, after which he settled on a farm on the Morristown road. He married, twenty-two years ago, Elizabeth Furnace of Oswegatchie, and they have four children. George Fairbrother is a member of the Odd Fellows, and in politics is a Republican.

Fuller, A. P., Gouverneur, was born in Fullerville, January 15, 1841. His father was Lehman Fuller, who found the Javal ore beds, and his grandfather, Abram Fuller, found the Carney ore beds. In 1882 Mr. A. P. Fuller came to Gouverneur and engaged in the sale of farm implements, which he still continues. He is a thirty-second degree Mason and a strong Democrat. He married in 1860 Martha A. Rolf, and they have two sons: A. L. Fuller and F. B. Fuller, and one daughter, Mrs. H. E. Dennison. Mr. Fuller's ancestry dates back to pioneer days in this county.

Forsythe, W. W., Lisbon, was born in Lisbon, March 5, 1834. He has long been engaged in farming, but has also had experience in mining, and was for fourteen years bridge builder on railroads. In 1852 he married Sarah Hanna, and they have eight children, four sons and four daughters. Mr. Forsythe's father was John Forsythe, a native of Ireland. His mother was Catherine (Kennedy) Forsythe, a native of Lisbon.

Flint, Frank F., Potsdam, was born in the town of Jay, Essex county, N. Y., December 16, 1843, a son of Charles D. Flint, who died in February, 1889. Frank was twelve years old when his parents moved into St. Lawrence county, and located in Colton. December 16, 1863, he enlisted in the Eleventh N. Y. Cavalry, and was in service nearly

two years. His service was entirely on scouting expeditions, and after his return home in 1865 he built a saw mill in Colton, which he conducted until 1879. He then sold and engaged in the lumber and mercantile business at South Colton. February 20, 1889, he moved to Potsdam, where he has been engaged in the hardware trade, and is now in the paper manufacturing trade. He married in 1866 Emma L. Armstrong, of Colton, and they have two sons. Mr. Flint belongs to the Baptist church, of which he is a trustee. He was for two terms supervisor of Colton and is now a trustee at Potsdam village.

Faulkner, Joseph, Ogdensburg, was born in the town of Oswegatchie, September 6, 1845. He learned his trade with William Gordon and commenced business for himself in 1865, since which time he has built up a large patronage. He married first in 1865 Henrietta Jenness, and has had two children. His second wife was N. Currey. Mr. Faulkner's ancestors settled in Lisbon over sixty years ago, and were among the early settlers. They have all been of large and robust physical proportions, and are noted for their strength and energy. Joseph Faulkner, the subject, has been in Ogdensburg over forty years and is well known in this county. He is energetic, reliable and skillful in his business, and enjoys the esteem of all.

Farley, John, Gouverneur, was born in Massena, January 14, 1848, spending his early life on the farm. He then for fourteen years acted as a clerk in different hotels, and has been three years in the livery business. He is now traveling. Mr. Farley is a Mason and has long been an influential and active Democrat. In 1874 he married Margaret McEwen.

Fenner, Judson F., Fowler, was born in Fowler, April 10, 1831, and has always been a very successful farmer. In 1850 he married Eleanor Kitts, by whom he has had the following children: George, Charles, Hattie, Luna, Sarah and Bertha A. Mr. Fenner is an active Prohibitionist and known all over the county for his strong advocacy of the cause. His father was Thomas H., a native of Fairfield, and his mother Harriet (Marble) Fenner.

Foster, W. J., Ogdensburg, is a native of New York, born December 9, 1854. His parents moved to this city when the subject of this sketch was but a child. After receiving his education he learned the butcher's trade of J. B. Armstrong, the pioneer of this branch of business in Ogdensburg, and in 1878 established himself in business here. He possesses every convenience and facility, such as cold storage, etc., and has a very fine trade, keeping three assistants. He is a member of the Masonic Order, Ogdensburg Commandery, etc., also an Odd Fellow. He married in 1890 Eva Osier, and they have two sons.

Farnsworth, Amos, Norfolk, was born in Gilsum, N. H., February 8, 1833. His father, Moses, son of Moses, sr., was born in New Hampshire in 1805 and there married Hepsible Comstock, a native of New Hampshire, by whom he had nine children. Mr. Farnsworth came to Norfolk in 1833 and settled on the farm now owned by Fisher Ames, afterwards buying the farm now owned by Mr. Hartford, where he lived and died in 1868. His wife died the same year, within two weeks of her husband. Amos Farnsworth was reared on

a farm and educated in the public schools. He married Lucy A. Raymond, a native of Lawrenceville, N. Y., and daughter of Timothy Raymond, of Peru. Mr. and Mrs. Farnsworth had four children: Ella, Ida, Richard, and Homer. Mr. Farnsworth owns about 300 acres of land, chiefly devoted to dairying, keeping fifteen cows. He is a Democrat in politics. He settled on the farm he now owns in 1853, and has cleared it himself. Mr. Raymond has been twice married. His first wife was Patience Hamlin, by whom he had seven sons. His second wife was Lucy Ballard, by whom he had twelve children, nine of whom grew to maturity. In 1808 he came to Lawrenceville, and finally to Brasher, where he died in 1854, and his wife in 1889, aged ninety-three years. Mr. Raymond was a farmer. His father, John, was an early settler of Raymond's Island, Massena. Of Mr. Farnsworth's children Ella married Silas Adams; Ida married Daniel E. Bush, and resides in Nebraska. They have one son, Charles A.; Richard married Minnie Gladding, and they have two children, Effie M. and Ida R. Homer lives at home.

Fuller, Edward, Fowler, was born in Jefferson county, February 14, 1842, and has resided in St. Lawrence county since 1865. In 1865 he married Sarah A. Burt, and their children are: Mrs. Fred Jeffers and Adelbert Fuller. Mr. Fuller's father was David Fuller, and his grandfather John Fuller, one of the early settlers in Jefferson county.

Fitzgerald, John, Ogdensburg, was born in 1845 in Ireland. He came to this country in 1858, and has since been engaged in agricultural pursuits. He owns a farm containing forty-nine acres on the Morristown road, and has never married. Mr. Fitzgerald is a strict member of the Catholic church, and is much respected and esteemed.

Forsythe, Walter (deceased), Brasher, was a native of Scotland, and came to America in 1826, settling on the place where his son Robert now lives, being one of the pioneers of Brasher. He took up a tract of about seventy-seven acres in the wilderness, and he and his oldest son cleared a fine farm. He was a shepherd in the old country, where he married Margaret Ralph, by whom he had twelve children, seven of whom lived to maturity, all of whom are now dead but Robert. Our subject's father died at the age of seventy-six years, and his mother at the age of eighty-eight. Robert was born on the farm where he now lives, October 31, 1826, and has always continued his residence there, the farm now comprising 182 acres. March 22, 1874, he married Sarah McGee, born October 19, 1829, in Canada, daughter of Robert and Margaret (Brown) McGee, natives of Ireland, who came to America in early life. Her father was a British soldier in the War of 1812. Mr. Forsythe is a Republican in politics and has been assessor of the town for five years.

Forrester, Irwin D., Hammond, was born in Hammond, November 13, 1844. In 1887 he married Emma Forrester, a native of Canada and daughter of William Forrester. Mr. Forrester's father was Mitchel Forrester, who was born July 12, 1817, came to Hammond in 1827, and died July 14, 1890. Mrs. Forrester, mother of Irwin D., was born July 14, 1825, and is still living.

Fisher, William, Madrid, was born in the town of Madrid, February 1, 1823, the oldest son of William and Euphemia (McDonald) Fisher. The early life of our subject

was spent on the farm. He was educated in the common schools and assisted his father until about twenty-three years of age when he engaged in the buying and selling of live stock, which he has followed more or less ever since, his market being Boston and New York, which has caused his frequent visits to those cities. In 1849 Mr. Fisher bought a farm of 211 acres, where he has ever since lived. He has added many improvements to the property since he came here, and all of the barns and the substantial brick residence are the result of his industry. He also owns a farm of ninety-eight acres in the town of Waddington, which he uses as a pasture for his large herd of cattle from the dairy farm. Mr. Fisher has been a Republican since the foundation of the party. He is a member of the Scotch Presbyterian church of Scotch Settlement. Mr. Fisher married, January 27, 1857, Maria, daughter of Andrew McDonald of Huntingdon, Canada East, and they have had three sons: Frank A., born May 28, 1858, now a stock buyer for Swift & Co. of Chicago; G. Byron, born November 1, 1862, now a stock buyer at Buffalo for the New England Dressed Meat and Wool Company of Boston; and Howard A., born June 6, 1869, connected with the same firm in Chicago with his brother, Frank A. Mrs. Fisher, wife of our subject, died September 24, 1891, at fifty-eight years of age.

Fisher, James, Madrid, was born in Madrid, July 9, 1829, son of William, a native of Scotland, born in Roxburyshire in 1798, who came across the water in 1820. Landing in Quebec they came up the river to Waddington, which place they reached in June, 1820. He took a tract of land of fifty acres in the town of Madrid, to which he added until at the time of his death he owned about 200 acres. He reared ten sons and six daughters. Twelve of those children are still living. William Fisher died in June, 1875. The mother of our subject, Euphemia McDonald, was also a native of Scotland, born in 1802. James was the third son, and was educated in the common schools and lived on the homestead farm, assisting his father, until twenty-seven years of age. January 2, 1856, he married Margaret F., daughter of John Dunn of Waddington, and the same year Mr. Fisher bought a farm of 120 acres, where he has ever since made his home. He has added to this farm twenty acres and has made many valuable improvements. His fine residence and large stock barn, etc., are the result of Mr. Fisher's labor and enterprise. He is one of the staunchest Republicans, though taking no active part in politics. He has been a member of the Congregational church about twenty years and was for four years one of the trustees. Mrs. Fisher, the companion of our subject during his early struggles and successes, is still living. They have had four children: Alexander D., who lives on the homestead; Loretta E., wife of Richard I. Libby, a traveling salesman; Charles E., traveling salesman for a Boston house; and Carrie A., who lives at home.

Fife, Andrew, Waddington, was born in Waddington, April 3, 1826. His father, William Fife, was born in Scotland and came to Waddington when a young man. He married Margaret, daughter of Adam and Rachael Walker, who came to Waddington in an early day. Mr. Fife and wife had five children, two of whom are still living: Thomas W. and Andrew. At his death Mr. Fife owned 107 acres. He and family were members of the Scotch Presbyterian church. He died in 1832 and his wife in 1872. Andrew Fife was reared and educated in Waddington. He engaged in the

manufacture of butter, following it many years. He is a farmer and owns 160 acres and a village lot of six acres, where he has resided since 1881. Mr. Fife married, April 5, 1855, Euphemia, daughter of Adam and Ann (Nesbett) Veitch of Scotland, early settlers of Waddington, and had four children, three now living. William, one of their children, married Maggie Boon of Waddington, and died March 27, 1886. In politics Mr. Fife is a Republican. He and wife are members of the Presbyterian church of Waddington.

Fisher, Robert A., Madrid, was born in the town of Madrid, August 29, 1844, the third son of Robert and Mary (Todd) Fisher. Robert Fisher, the father of our subject, was born near Jedburg, Scotland, in 1800 and came to this country when twenty years of age. He took up a farm of fifty-two acres in Madrid, which he increased to 283 acres. He was always a Republican, but never aspired to public office. He was a member of the Scotch Presbyterian church of Waddington, and married in 1834, Mary, daughter of Thomas Todd, a native of England, who came to this country about the same time as the Fisher family. Robert and wife had ten children, six of whom survive: William M., a retired farmer of Madrid; Betsey, wife of John Westaway of Buck's Bridge; Margaret, wife of Rev. William H. Kanoff of Hermon, N. Y.; Susan, wife of Jerome Bartholomew of Madrid; John Henry, who lives on the homestead farm; and Robert A. Robert, sr., died January 8, 1863, and his wife died October 8, 1884. She was born in 1808. Robert was educated in the common and select schools and the old Ogdensburg Academy, and after leaving school he was for three seasons engaged in teaching. At his father's death he returned home to manage the farm and care for the family, remaining on the old homestead until the spring of 1869. He then bought the Hesselgrave farm of 100 acres, where he lived but one season and then moved on to the George Dean farm of seventy-three acres, where he has ever since made his home. He has made many additions and improvements, and now has a 225 acre farm, with a fine residence, good barns, etc. He conducts it as a dairy farm, with twenty-five head of cattle, ten sheep and four horses. Mr. Fisher has always been a worker in the Republican party and has many times held offices of honor and trust in his town, now serving his twelfth year as assessor. He is a member of the Scotch church, and has been an elder for six years. He married, December 9, 1868, Ann, daughter of William Brown of Waddington, and they have six children: Mary Eulah, George Thomas, William Edward, a student of Potsdam State Normal School; Myron Brown, Lila May and Arena.

Fay, Francis E., Potsdam, was born where he now resides in Potsdam, November 21, 1833. Jonathan Fay, the grandfather of our subject, was a native of Connecticut. He married in the State of his birth and afterwards moved to Vermont, locating in the town of Royalton. He was the father of eleven children. Silas Fay, the oldest son, was the first to emigrate to New York State. James Fay, the second son and father of our subject, was born June 27, 1805, educated in the common schools and took up farming. He married in 1830, Jerusha Lyman of Royalton, and in the fall of 1832 they moved into St. Lawrence county, at that time a wilderness. He bought a farm of thirty-seven acres, which he afterwards increased to eighty-seven acres, and always made his home here. He was a man of considerable prominence in the town, and held

the office of highway commissioner and was also assessor. In politics he was a Democrat, and was a member of the First Presbyterian church. He had two children: Douglass W., who was born June 27, 1842, and died in 1847; and Francis. The whole life of our subject has been spent on the homestead farm. He was educated in the common schools and the old St. Lawrence Academy, and assisted his father on the farm until the death of the latter, June 27, 1869, after which the farm became his by right of inheritance, and there he has reared his family. He has added by purchase to the farm until it now contains 157 acres, devoted to dairying, with thirty-three head of cattle. The residence was erected by James Fay, and the out-buildings by Francis. Mr. Fay married in 1856, Harriet Dustin of Potsdam, and they had two children, one now living, Fred J., a clerk in a store in New York city. Mrs. Fay died April 2, 1864, and he married second, in September, 1868, Mrs. Anna Leonard, daughter of Peter Sturtevant, and widow of Lorson Leonard. Mr. and Mrs. Fay have one daughter, Louise. Mr. Fay has always taken an active interest in the Democratic party, but has never been an aspirant for political honors. He and his family are members of the First Presbyterian church of Potsdam, and he is also a member of Potsdam Grange, No. 39.

Ehle, M. P., Edwardsville, was born at Sharon, Monroe county, June 10, 1835. When a year old his parents moved to Morristown and settled on part of the farm now owned by Mr. Ehle. He married first, Sarah E. Haggert, and they had these children: Reuben P., Margaret, Alice A. and Mabel P. His second wife was Sarah E. Lammond, who died in 1892. Mr. Ehle's father was John Ehle, a native of Montgomery county. His mother was Margaret Freleich. They had a family of ten children, of whom Mr. Ehle is the only survivor.

Eastman, George L., Potsdam, was born in Hopkinton, August 11, 1837. He came to Potsdam when nineteen years of age, and after leaving school studied law in Dart & Tappan's law office, where he was at the breaking out of the war. He enlisted in the Sixteenth N. Y. Volunteers. Lieutenant Hopkins together with Mr. Eastman raised Co. B of the regiment, and Mr. Eastman was made second lieutenant. He served nearly two years and was discharged on account of sickness. He visited California, and was in mercantile business in Idaho City for about three years. He returned to Potsdam and established a hardware store here, which he conducted for six years and then invested in a sheep ranch in Kansas, which State he visited and remained there about two years. He was engaged in the manufacturing business for a time, and was appointed postmaster by President Harrison in 1890. He died November 11, 1891. He married in 1872, Eunice J. Merriam of Malone, daughter of John Merriam, a farmer of that town, and they had five children, all of whom are living: Harry M., deputy postmaster; Susie L., Lee J., Margaret R. and George L. Mrs. Eastman was appointed by President Harrison to fill the office of postmistress for the full term from January 6, 1892.

Ellis, D. Frank, Potsdam, was born in Cambridge, Mass., December 1, 1850, was educated at Cambridge High School, and in 1869 engaged in the butter business in Boston. In 1880 he became interested in creameries in St. Lawrence county, still holding his

connection with David Ellis & Co. of Boston until 1890. From 1890 to 1893 Mr. Ellis was at the head of the D. F. Ellis Butter Company, and the latter year organized the Potsdam Milk Sugar Company in Potsdam, in company with Thomas S. Clarkson. Mr. Ellis was for two years a member of the board of trustees of the village. He married in 1873, Addie M., daughter of C. W. Kingsley of Cambridge, Mass., and they have one daughter, a student at the Normal School.

Negus, A. I., De Grasse, was born in Madrid, November 17, 1857. His grandfather, William Negus, was a soldier in the War of 1812, and drew a pension for services rendered there. He married Abigail Hudson, whose parents were natives of Vermont, and he came with his wife to this county and settled at Hermon. The father of our subject was John Negus, of Jefferson county, who married Theresa Sherwin, daughter of Isaac C. Sherwin, of St. Lawrence county, by whom he had three sons: William, Asa, and A. I. Negus. His wife died October 25, 1862, and in October, 1865, he married Catharine Morgan, by whom he had five children, three boys and two girls: Laura, Inez, James Monroe, John, and Nile. His wife died January 3, 1893. Andrew I. Negus, our subject, received his early education in the common schools, and began work for himself by running a mill in Canton in the year of 1880, and ran the Hodskin mill in Canton in 1881. In the fall of 1881 he moved to De Grasse, and ran the Hodskin mill in company with his father until 1885. After working in various places for the next five years he again returned to the Hodskin mill in 1890, where he is engaged, at present proprietor, manufacturing lumber, shingles, laths, etc, making in all dimensions an output of 700,000 feet lumber, 700,000 shingles, and 500 bales of laths yearly. He has also a planing and finishing mill and a small grist mill. In 1879 he married Anna Birch, daughter of Thomas C. and Mary (Williams) Birch. Her father was in the late war in the Eighty-third Regiment; he was wounded in the foot in the battle of the Wilderness; had his leg taken off; was taken to the Alexander Hospital in the fourth ward; had the mumps, and that was what killed him. Mr. and Mrs. Negus have had two sons and two daughters: Lena, born October 14, 1880, died August 5, 1881; Earnest, born July 17, 1882; William, born October 25, 1884, died August 15, 1885; Florence, born February 11, 1892. Mr. Negus and father are both Democrats, the latter being a member of Russell Lodge No. 566, F. & A. M. He resides with his son, A. I. Negus.

Beede, Royal S., Hopkinton, was born in Lawrence, August 1, 1838. He is a son of Manasah, whose father was Jonathan Beede, of New Hampshire, who died in Vermont after a residence there of many years. Manasah was born in Orange, Vt., March 23, 1807, and there married Mehetable S. Carpenter, and had two sons, Royal S. being the only survivor. Mr. Beede came to Lawrence in 1836 and there spent his days, though he died in Hopkinton, April 12, 1881. His wife died in 1840. Royal S. was reared on the farm, and in 1864 came to his present residence, comprising 160 acres, where he has since resided, keeping twenty cows and following general farming. He also has a hop yard of three acres. R. S. Beede built the first silo in town in August, 1887, he also operates a red sandstone quarry located on his farm. Mr. Beede is a Republican in politics and has served as highway commissioner. He is a member of Elk Lodge, F. & A. M., of Nicholville, and he and family attend and support the Congregational church, of which his wife is a member. March 30, 1864, he married Honora Des-

mond, a native of Merimishsee, St. Johns, New Brunswick, born February 1, 1842, and a daughter of Thomas and Bridget (Power) Desmond, the former of County Cork, and the latter of County Waterford, Ireland. Mr. and Mrs. Beede have two sons: Fayette W., a resident of Keene, Essex county, who married, December 10, 1889, Jennie L., daughter of John Lindsay, of this town, and they have one son, Royal L. Earl D., second son of our subject, resides at home. Mrs. Beede possesses more than ordinary ability and taste for literary work, and has been a regular correspondent for the *Potsdam Herald, Courier, Freeman, Adirondack News, Norwood News, the Rural New Yorker*, etc., and was awarded first prize in the woman's department in 1892. She was educated in Lawrenceville Academy, and for a number of years was a successful teacher.

Elliott, Admiral M., Stockholm, was born at Crown Point, Essex county, January 23, 1818, a son of Admiral M., a native of New Hampshire, who married Abiah Burton of the same place, and had twelve children. Mr. Elliott and wife came to Crown Point in an early day, where they lived until the death of Mr. Elliott. His widow then came to Stockholm, but died in Hopkinton. Admiral M. was twenty-one years old when he came to Stockholm, and settled on the farm where his son Xerxes now lives. Here he resided until 1885, then moved to Hopkinton, his present residence. He married Daphne Converse, born June 24, 1824, the date of their marriage being 1842. They have had seven sons and three daughters.

Elliott, Xerxes C., Stockholm, was born in Stockholm, November 20, 1855, a son of Admiral Elliott, also a son of Admiral, a native of Vermont and one of the early settlers of Crown Point. He afterwards came to Stockholm, and finally went west and was never afterwards heard of. Our subject was reared on a farm, educated in the common schools, and has been engaged in the manufacture of butter and cheese for several years. He has had charge of the factories for L. S. Crapser. Mr. Elliott is one of the leading farmers of Stockholm, owning 165 acres of land, which was settled by his father. He follows general farming and dairying, keeping twenty-seven cows. He is a Democrat, a member of P. of H., and Fort Jackson Lodge. He married Sarah Chamber, daughter of John Chamber of this town. They have one son Lloyd.

Eacutt, William, Colton, was born in Morrisburg, Canada, December 24, 1849, a son of Isaac Eacutt, a native of Berkshire, England, born in 1812, who came to Canada and married Sophia Bourck, a native of Canada, by whom he had twelve children, eleven now living. By occupation he has always been a railroad man, but is now retired and lives at Farran's Point, Canada. William was reared in Morrisburg, and at the age of fourteen went to Prescott, Ontario, where he learned the tinsmith's trade, at which he spent four years. March 17, 1872, he came to Colton, and in 1875 formed a partnership with James P. Howe in the hardware and tinware business, at which he continued eleven years, then bought the interest of his partner. December 28, 1882, he married Mary Potter, a native of Colton, and daughter of Pelopidis Potter. Mr. Eacutt is a Republican in politics and a member of High Falls Lodge No. 428, F. & A. M. He and family attend the Episcopal church of Colton.

Dow, James M., Ogdensburg, was born in Watertown, January 1, 1828. He has been located in this city for the past thirty-five years, where he has been very prominent in his profession (photography). His art works are in every household and are unexcelled for softness and fineness of finish. Mr. Dow has taken all of the photographs for all of the leading histories, etc., which have been published in this county, and is now assisting Mr. Gates Curtis to gather together views, etc., for this history.

Deschamps, George, Ogdensburg, was born in Canada in 1849. He early learned the blacksmith trade, and when twenty-three years of age came to Ogdensburg, where he worked for several establishments engaged in this branch of industry, and in 1884 established himself in business here. He married Theresa Bourdon, and they have four children. Mr. Deschamps is a prominent Catholic and was one of the founders of St. John the Baptist Society.

Dorgan, William, Ogdensburg, was born in Ireland, March 2, 1852. His parents moved from that country and settled in Depeyster, St. Lawrence county, in 1853, one year after William was born. They took up land on the east side and followed farming. William was educated in the district schools, and after a time took charge of the farm of the Averills, known as the Whitehouse farm, on Heuvelton road, which William Dorgan conducted most successfully for thirteen years. He then moved to Ogdensburg and formed a partnership with L. M. Bristol in the coal and wood trade. This house then purchased an entire block on the railroad, where they enjoy special facilities and advantages for the successful prosecution of their important branch of industry. They have an office at No. 5 Ford street. Mr. Dorgan married Ellen F. Hurlburt of Depeyster, a daughter of Amos Hurlburt.

Dodds, George M., Gouverneur, one of three children living of Andrew and Sallie (Smith) Dodds, was born on the farm owned by his father in Gouverneur. Andrew Dodds, the father, was born in Roxburyshire, Scotland, August 16, 1812. He came to this country in 1832 and located in Gouverneur on what is called the Scotch Settlement road. In 1851 he bought the farm on which his two sons now live, comprising some 360 acres. George M. owns the homestead with some 200 acres of the farm, where he has always lived. The mother, Sallie (Smith) Dodds, was a daughter of Willard and Lucy (Garrett) Smith of Gouverneur, who were Washington county people. They were one of the first families to settle in Gouverneur, coming over 200 miles on an ox sleigh in the winter. George M. was married in 1878 to Zeruah Johnson, daughter of Grove and Malvina (Wight) Johnson of Fowler. They have three children: Bertha Ada, George Wilson and Bligh Dodds. Mr. Dodds is a member of the highway commission, and is one of the representative young men of the town.

Dunn, Dennis R., Potsdam, was born on a farm in Potsdam, January 24, 1850. Jabez Dunn, the great-grandfather of our subject, was a native of Connecticut, born in 1740. His grandfather of Dennis, was born in Hartford, Conn., in 1770, and learned the blacksmith's trade in his native State. When about thirty years of age he moved into Vermont, where he lived but a few years, when he joined a party of men under Sewal Boydland, and came to St. Lawrence county, settling in Potsdam in 1809. He

followed his trade about thirty years and was the first blacksmith in the town. He died in 1859. Mr. Dart married Phoebe Allen of Westchester county, and they had seven children, of whom Charles, father of our subject, was the second son. He was born February 7, 1807, in Williston, Vt., being only two years old when his parents moved into the town. He was given a common school education and took up farming. He took charge of the homestead farm at West Potsdam. Charles Dart was for a great many years justice of the peace of Potsdam. He was twice married, first in 1832, to Olive, daughter of Benjamin Bailey of Potsdam, and they had six children, two now living: Mrs. Capt. Holt of West Potsdam; and Dennis R. Mrs. Dart died September 18, 1865, and he married second in 1869, Levisa, daughter of Daniel and Sylvia (Axtell) Rice of Oswegatchie and widow of William Rich of Potsdam. Charles Dart died January 28, 1871. Subject was educated in the common schools and the old St. Lawrence Academy. He took up farming and in 1872 bought a farm of seventy-six acres, where he has since made his home. He married, January 15, 1872, Eva, daughter of William Rich of Potsdam, and they had three children, two living: Charles Holt and William A.

Dessert, George H., Ogdensburg, was born in Ogdensburg, October 20, 1865. His father, Peter, was a native of Three Rivers, P. I. He came to Ogdensburg when sixteen years of age and married Miss Chevrier of Vaudrellil, P. I. George H. received his education in the local schools, after which he was a salesman for Charles Wood five years, and also was connected with the Central Railroad and the Courier Publishing Company. In 1880 he was appointed substitute on the staff of the Ogdensburg postal service, and in August he received a regular appointment. In June, 1892, he received the appointment of city clerk from 1892-93, which position he still most acceptably fills. Mr. Dessert is a young gentleman of affable and courteous manner, and has many friends in this city.

De Lack, John, Morristown, was born in Ogdensburg, February 1, 1840. He was for some time engaged in steamboating. In 1861 he enlisted in Co. G, 16th N. Y. Regiment, under Captain (now General) Curtis. He afterwards re-enlisted in Co. A, 14th Heavy Artillery. Since the war he has been engaged in farming. He married Cornelia R. Schofield in 1866, and they have a family of three sons and one daughter. Mr. De Lack takes an active interest in educational matters, and has been school trustee. His father was Lewis P. De Lack.

Daniels, John, Morristown, was born in Oswegatchie, May 14, 1844, and has followed farming since the war. He enlisted in 1863 in the 14th N. Y. Heavy Artillery, Co. A, and served at Petersburg, Richmond and all the actions of the 9th Army Corps during the last two years of the war. His service extended over two years and twenty-six days. He is a member of H. I. Hooker Post. His father was Charles Daniels. Mr. Daniels married Lucy A. Thomas, April 9, 1884. She has done much to assist him in the affairs of life, and is a most estimable woman.

Dunnery, F., Ogdensburg, was born in this State, and has lived in Ogdensburg for the past twenty-three years. For fourteen years he had charge of the filing and grinding departments in H. D. Northrop's shop. He married, February 22, 1878, Catherine

Friel of this city, and they have one daughter. Mr. Dunnery is one of Ogdensburg's most energetic business men. His business is rapidly increasing and he numbers among his patrons the leading families of Ogdensburg.

Dawson, Asa, a farmer of Brasher Falls, was born in Grand Isle, Vt., October 16, 1818, a son of John and Elsie (Babcock) Dawson. His father came to America from Scotland during the last years of the Revolution, and was a British soldier under Lord Cornwallis, was taken prisoner at Yorktown, and then joined the Continental army. The mother's people were of English birth and came to America when she was a child. Asa was the thirteenth of fourteen children, all but one, his younger brother John, of Rochester, being deceased. In early life Mr. Dawson was a sailor on the lakes, then a sawyer for about thirteen years in this county. He bought his farm in 1853, where he has since resided, a fine place of eighty-five acres, under a good state of cultivation. He married first in October, 1839, Sally A. Hall, by whom he had eight children, six of whom grew to maturity: Thomas, Hannah, Marion, Ellen, Emery, and Ethan. Mr. Dawson was a Democrat in early life, but has been a Republican for the last thirty years. His first wife died in December, 1877, and he married second in February, 1882, Mrs. Mary Halcomb Hill, widow of Nelson Hill.

Barnett, Michael J., Colton, was born in Ireland, November 24, 1852, a son of Jeremiah and Catharine (Driscoll) Irish, mentioned elsewhere in this work. Mr. Barnett engaged in farming three years, then moved to the village, where he was engaged in teaming for some time. He was street commissioner three years in Potsdam, where he lived eleven years. He next moved to South Colton, where he bought the Riverside House in 1888, of which he has since been proprietor. This place is pleasantly located on the south bank of the Raquette River, and has a good livery in connection, with a stage running to and from Potsdam daily, affording excellent accommodations for travelers. Mr. Barnett married at Potsdam, February 22, 1876, Ellen Culhane, a native of Ireland, by whom he has had nine children: Kittie, who died aged eleven years; John T.; George B.; Joseph F., who died aged four years; Mary A., who died in infancy; Leslie, also died young; Blanch E.; H. Grace, and Kittie B. Mr. Barnett is a Republican in politics, and he and family are members of the Catholic church.

Bowen, William C., Colton, was born in Canada, August 6, 1844, a son of Nathan Bowen. His wife was Clara Pike, of Vermont, and they resided in Canada many years, coming to Colton in 1854. They finally moved to Massachusetts, where they died. They were the parents of fourteen children, of whom our subject was the youngest. He was raised on a farm, educated at the public schools, and worked at farming and carpentry for about twenty years. He has been engaged in a saw mill also. January 3, 1866, Mr. Bowen married Druzilla G. Wait, of South Colton, by whom he had seven children: Clara, Carrie, Effie, Ruby, Mira, Mabel, and Carroll. Mr. Bowen is a Republican and has been assessor three years. He enlisted in Company H, Thirteenth N. Y. Cavalry, in 1864, serving till the close of the war. He is a member of the Wait Post, G. A. R., of Colton, and has always been an active worker in the cause of temperance.

Butler, Edwin H., Colton, was born in Fletcher, Vt., March 8, 1820, a son of John and Clarissa (Davis) Butler, the former a native of Connecticut and the latter of Canada. They came to this county about 1850 and settled in Colton, where the father died in 1863. They had ten children. Edwin H. started in life by working on the farm by the month, and has made his own property. In 1839 he came to Colton, and after working on a farm for several years engaged in milling for six years, then in the mercantile business, in which he had a successful career for twenty years, retiring in 1882. He married first Charlotte E. Hopburn, by whom he had three children. Mrs. Butler died in 1851, and he married second Ellen M. Campbell, of Vergennes, Vt. Mr. Butler is a Republican and has served as supervisor five years, justice of the peace nearly forty years, and was one of the first constables of Colton.

Beckwith, Hon. M. D., Colton, was born in Oppenheim, Fulton county, August 24, 1829, a son of Ira Beckwith, of Connecticut, one of Fulton county's early settlers. Our subject was educated at the Little Falls Academy and Fairfield Seminary, and read law with Wells & Dudley, of Johnstown, and Josiah Miller, of Seneca Falls, and was admitted to the bar in 1859. He was school commissioner of Herkimer county from 1864 to 1866, when he moved to this town, where for several years he had charge of the local office of George Parish. From 1871 to 1876 he was justice of the peace, and from that time till 1882 was supervisor. In the latter year he was elected to the Assembly, where he served two terms. He practiced law in Colton twenty-five years, and in 1890 moved to Canton and formed a law partnership with P. R. McMonagle, and here he resided until his death March 9, 1892. He married in 1861 in Herkimer county Sarah H., daughter of William Doyle, a native of Ohio, who died when Mrs. Beckwith was an infant, and she was adopted by John A. Barrett, of Salisbury Center, Herkimer county. The wife of Mr. Doyle was Eliza Nicholas, who spent her last days with Mrs. Beckwith, and died April 5, 1883. Mr. and Mrs. Beckwith adopted one son, Herbert M.

Clark, Thomas, of Brasher Center, was born in Stormont, Ontario county, March 31, 1824, a son of Francis and Eliza (Bass) Clark, the former of Canada and the latter of Vermont, both of Scotch ancestry, their parents having come to America when young people. The grandfather, Francis Clark, was a soldier in the Revolution, and afterwards lived at Fort Covington, where he died aged seventy-five. Francis, father of Thomas, died aged seventy-four years, and his mother at the age of seventy-six. Our subject has always followed agriculture. He bought in 1869 a fine farm of 135 acres, where he now lives. In 1845 he married Julia A. Clark, a cousin, of the same lineage, and they have had ten children: Charles, of the State of Washington; Benoyer P., Eleanor, Franklin, Melvin, and Rhoda, besides four who died. Benoyer P. was born in Brasher, May 8, 1850. He married, February 7, 1874, Nancy Wright, born August 7, 1855, a sister of Mrs. L. Curtis of this town. She was appointed postmistress of Brasher Center in July, 1893, although the family are Republicans, there being no Democrat in the district to accept the office. Mr. and Mrs. Clark have four children: Grace, David, Jennie, and Vera B. Mr. Clark is a Free Mason. His brother Hugh was in the Civil War, where he lost his life.

Chamberlain, Worth, Canton, was born in Canton, May 23, 1850. He was educated in the college of Canton, and entered the law department of the University of Michigan, being admitted to the bar in Michigan in 1872 and to the bar of New York in 1875. In this year he opened a law office in Canton, where he has remained ever since. He has held several public positions, has been justice of the peace three years, special surrogate for a term, and was made member of assembly for three years, from 1879 to 1882. He has also been president of the village of Canton. In 1884 he married Emma J. Dezell.

Colborn, Benjamin, Ogdensburg, was born near North Augusta, Canada, and was for a great many years identified with the leading interests of that vicinity. He was division clerk of the courts of Leeds and Granville for seven years. Besides this he was an extensive owner of mill property there, which he unfortunately lost. Mr. Colburn then moved to Gouverneur, St. Lawrence county, and engaged in carriagemaking for a few years, and then moved to Ogdensburg and established business on Lake street, where he is assisted by his two sons. Here he does a general work and iron business, including carriagemaking, etc., besides a general repairing business. He married in 1855 Harriet Earl, and they have eight children.

Close, John, Colton, was born in Canada in May, 1837, one of eight children of John and Catharine Close, natives of Ireland, who came to Ogdensburg in an early day, and thence went to Canada, where they died. John Close was reared on a farm and educated in the public schools. In January, 1864, he married Margaret Brown, a native of Canada, born in 1837, and they had nine children: Sarah, Mary, Catharine, Samuel, Rose, Margaret, John (deceased), and two who died in infancy. Mr. Close came to Colton in 1863, and in 1869 went to Parishville and settled on the farm he now owns of 381 acres, keeping a dairy of thirty-five cows. In politics he is a Democrat, and he and wife are members of the Catholic church of Colton.

Casey, L. B., Colton, was born in Parishville, September 29, 1841. His father was Thomas, a native of Ireland, born in 1810, who came to Canada when a young man, and there married Ann Fallon, also of Ireland, and widow of John Fallon, by whom she had five children. Mr. Fallon was killed in 1853 by the falling of a tree. About 1837 Mr. Casey came to Parishville, and after four years to Colton and settled on the farm now owned by our subject, where he died in 1864 and his wife in 1868. They had nine children. Mrs. Casey had five sons, one son-in-law and a brother in the late war. L. B. Casey enlisted in July, 1863, in Company I, One Hundred and Seventy-sixth N. Y. Volunteers, and served until the close of the war, participating in the following battles: Under General Banks up the Red River; under Sheridan in Shenandoah Valley; and was color bearer at Cedar Creek, Winchester, and Fisher Hill, after the latter battle being promoted first lieutenant. At the close of the war he returned to Colton and in 1867 went to Michigan, where he married Pauline Mead, whose maiden name was Lamb, by whom he has had one son, Lee E., and they have one adopted daughter, Josie. In June, 1870, Mr. Casey came to Colton, where he has since resided. He owns a farm of 140 acres, also an interest in the Wildwood Cheese Factory. He is a Democrat and has been twice assessor and served as excise commissioner two terms.

He is a member of Ward Post No 581, also of High Falls Lodge No. 128, F. & A. M., of which he was master for five years. Mr. Casey is a member of the M. E. church.

Currier, L. S., Colton, was born in Lowell, Mass., December 4, 1846, a son of L. W. and Margaret (Shipley) Currier, the former a native of Massachusetts and the latter of New Hampshire. They had three children. The father was a railroad conductor for many years, and his early life was spent as a stage driver. He died in 1867, and his wife lives in Howell, Mich. L. S. Currier was reared as a railroad man and for seventeen years worked for the Boston and Lowell Railroad Company. He was clerk, yard-master, and for some time sold tickets in Boston. In 1875 he married Helen M. Leonard, of Canton, a daughter of Hiram Leonard, the first male child born in that town. He was a son of Peter R. Leonard and Annie Rich, very early settlers there. Mr. and Mrs. Currier have had two daughters: Margaret H., who is a student at St. Lawrence University, and Hilda L., who lives at home. Mr. Currier is a Republican. In 1876 he came to Colton and two years later engaged in the mercantile business. He carries dry goods of every kind, notions, millinery goods, ladies' and children's shoes, rubbers, wall papers, curtains, etc.

Desmond, John, Brasher Falls, proprietor of the Riverside House at Brasher Falls, was born May 1, 1843, a son of Daniel and Johanna Desmond, natives of Ireland, who came to this country soon after their marriage. They were farmers and had a family of six children, all of whom grew to maturity. The father died aged forty-eight years and the mother aged sixty. John grew up on the farm and at the age of twenty-five years engaged in the grocery business for several years and in the hotel business, where he still continues, having also a livery in connection. He married Ellen O'Connell of this town July 3, 1867. She was born May 6, 1845, a daughter of Cornelius and Mary (McCarthy) O'Connell, both natives of Ireland, County Cork, who came here when young people. Mr. and Mrs. Desmond are members of St. Patrick's church. They have three children living: Mary Elizabeth, John Francis, and Gertrude Ann. Mr. Desmond traces his ancestry back to the Earl of Desmond in Ireland. He is a Democrat.

Dousey, Dr. George H., of Brasher Falls, was born in New Orleans, La., December 12, 1864, where he was educated in the public schools and also at Potsdam Normal School. He studied medicine with Dr. S. W. Close, of Potsdam, and Dr. A. M. Larkin, of Norwood, and attended lectures at the University of the City of New York, also at Bellevue Hospital College, and graduated at the former place in March, 1892. He at once entered on the practice of his profession at Brasher Falls, where he has been very successful. His father, Joseph Dousey, was a native of this State, and his mother Anna S. Hesse, was a native of Galveston, Texas, of German ancestry. The doctor is a member of the St. Lawrence County Medical Society, and also a Free Mason and an Odd Fellow.

Dunn, Robert F., Waddington, oldest living son of John Dunn, mentioned in this work, was born June 28, 1831. He was reared and educated in Waddington, and has been one of its most successful farmers. Starting in life a poor boy, he now owns 160 acres of land and keeps a dairy of twenty cows. December 31, 1857, Mr. Dunn mar-

ried Jane Veitch, of Madrid. She was born September 2, 1835, a daughter of William, Veitch, a native of Scotland, and Jane Graham, of Ireland. Mr. Veitch and wife early in life came to Madrid, where they lived and died. They had seven daughters and two sons, all now living. Mr. Dunn and wife have the following children: John L., William C., Sarah S., Thomas A., and Mary A. Mr. Dunn is a Republican, and he and wife are members of the Presbyterian church of Waddington.

Covey, H. M., Parishville, was born in Parishville, March 21, 1854, the only son of John L. and Elizabeth (Lewis) Covey, the former a native of Parishville, born August 4, 1828, and the latter of Franklin county, born October 27, 1829. The father of John L. was Levi, a native of Vermont and an early settler of Parishville, where he died in 1864. He married Balinda Lewis, by whom he had six children. John L. was reared on a farm and owns 215 acres of land, keeping twenty cows. He is a Republican in politics and a spiritualist in religion. His first wife died December 1, 1858, and he married second, June 17, 1861, Victoria Wilcox, by whom he has one daughter, Elizabeth, wife of David Russell, a farmer of Parishville. H. M. Covey was educated in the common schools and Lawrenceville Academy, and for the past nine years has carried on his father's farm. February 22, 1882, he married Juliet L. Thomas, a native of this town, and a daughter of Harrison Thomas and Mary J. Richardson. Her grandfather, Reuben Thomas, was a native of New Hampshire, and one of the first settlers of this town. Mr. and Mrs. Covey have had two children: Milton H. and Pearl M. Mr. Covey is a Republican in politics and a member of P. of H. No. 549 of West Parishville.

Covey, David M., Stockholm, was born February 23, 1824, in Stockholm, on the farm settled by his father, Samuel, a son of Joseph Covey. The latter was born on the Delaware River about 1760, from which place his mother and family were driven by the Indians in Revolutionary times. Joseph settled in Windham county, Vt., and there lived and died. Samuel Covey was born in Windham, Vt., in 1798. In 1822 he came to Stockholm and settled on the farm of thirty acres now owned by subject. Here he spent his life, becoming a prosperous farmer, and at his death owned 240 acres of land. His wife was Roxsena, daughter of Joseph Franklin (who was a second cousin of Benjamin Franklin). The mother of Mrs. Covey died in Vermont when the latter was but twelve years of age. Joseph Franklin was twice married. He spent his last days with his daughter in Stockholm, where he died in 1840. Mr. Covey and wife had seven children, four of whom survive. He died in 1886, and his wife in 1850. David M. was born on a farm and received a common school education. He follows general farming and dairying, keeps eighteen cows and owns 160 acres of land on lots 99 and 100 of Stockholm. The wife of Mr. Covey was Laura A. Dustin, who was born in Potsdam, and a daughter of Parley Dustin, one of the early settlers of Stockholm. Mr. Covey belongs to the People's party. He has been a student and is a spiritualist in religion, having for many years been an investigator of that subject. Mrs. Covey died October 21, 1889.

Coates, T. A., Edwardsville, was born in Morristown, July 3, 1854. In 1876 he married Addie Breckenridge, and they have four children. Mr. Coates's father was

T. H. Coates. His mother was Lucy Ann (Castle) Coates. Although quite a young man Mr. Coates is looked upon as one of the representative farmers of Morristown.

Rogers, Clark, Brier Hill, was born in Morristown, August 6, 1864. He is one of the progressive men of the town to-day and a successful farmer. In 1886 he married Eita Potter, and they have two children, Vera and Ethel. Mr. Rogers's father was David Rogers, and his mother Christie (Haggart) Rogers.

Colnon, J. W., Ogdensburg, was born in Brownsville. He moved from Potsdam to this city in 1886, and purchased his present flour and feed mills. Prior to this time he had conducted for thirty years an important and successful business in Potsdam, with the exception of two and one-half years when he was in Vermont. Mr. Colnon married Miss Hamett Perkins of Watertown, by whom he had three children. Some time after her death he married second, Margaret Lynch, and had two children. Mr. Colnon employs a number of experienced millers and his flour and feed, graham and buckwheat flour, etc., reach all parts of this county. More especially is his trade devoted to the city where he contracts a greater portion of patronage. Mr. Colnon is an affable, agreeable and thorough business man of fine physique, and is much esteemed in this county.

Carswell, John, Ogdensburg, was born in Oswegatchie, June 14, 1846. His father settled near Montreal early in life, and soon afterward went to Oswegatchie. The subject has resided in Ogdensburg and conducted a boot and shoe business for the past twenty years, and for five years prior to that time was situated at Lisbon in the same business. He married in 1873 Martha Seyer and they have four children living. Mrs. Carswell is one of a very respectable and old family of this county. Her brother is Ransom E. Seyer, the baker and confectioner of this city, and her father resides near Ogdensburg, where he possesses considerable land and property.

Clark, M. W., Stockholm, was born in Stockholm, June 19, 1824. He is a son of William P. Clark, a native of Bristol, Vt., born in August, 1796. He was reared on a farm, but early in life learned the blacksmith's trade, which he followed as a life occupation. About 1816 Mr. Clark came to Stockholm, where he followed his trade more than forty years. He married Hannah Perrin of Potsdam, by whom he had eight children, of whom two daughters and three sons grew to maturity. Mr. Clark, in company with Aberon Buttolph and Fred P. Sprague, manufactured pitch-forks, being the first manufacturer of these articles in this part of the country. Mr. Clark was also a real estate owner, having thirty-five acres, which is now owned by our subject. In politics Mr. Clark was always a Democrat. He died in May, 1856. M. W. Clark was reared a blacksmith until twenty-four years of age. He then engaged in farming, and with the exception of two years spent on the railroad, has followed that occupation. Mr. Clark has become one of the leading farmers of Stockholm. He owns 135 acres of land, and also a half interest in the Bicknellville woolen mills. Mr. Clark married Lovice P. Stafford of Parishville, who in an early day came to Stockholm with her parents. The children of our subject are Corydon, Xenia and Bertha. In politics Mr. Clark is a Democrat, but he has never aspired to public office. He is a member of P. of I. of Sanfordville.

Church, Jonathan, Pierrepont, was born in Camden, April 24, 1840, a son of Hiram Church, a native of Dorset, Vt., born June 15, 1799. The wife of Hiram was Huldah Madison, a native of the same place, born September 20, 1800. They had seven children. In 1849 Mr. Church and family settled on a farm in Camden, and in 1842 went to Pierrepont, where they died in 1870 and 1875 respectively. Jonathan was educated in the common schools. He has always been a farmer and now owns 163 acres of land and keeps twenty cows. May 9, 1867, he married Ellen Colton, a native of Vermont, and daughter of Zebina Colton, mentioned elsewhere in this work. Mr. and Mrs. Church have had two children: Lelia, a teacher; and Lola. Mr. Church is a Republican in politics and liberal in his views on religious subjects.

Carpenter, Robert Byron, Potsdam, was born on a farm in Potsdam, January 11, 1820. The grandfather of our subject, William, was a native of Massachusetts, born in Charlestown in 1752, where his whole life was spent. He served in the American army in the war of the Revolution, and was at the battle of Bunker Hill. Before enlisting he had emigrated to New Hampshire, and at the close of the war he returned to New Hampshire, married while in the service and settled in Swansea. His wife's maiden name was Lucina Sumner, and they had these children: Clement, Guy, William, Sarah, Ralph, George Samuel, Joseph, James and Ezra. Clement, the oldest son, and father of our subject, was born at Keene, N. H., October 10, 1781, and came to this county with his father in the spring of 1807. Clement lived there but a short time when he sold and bought 150 acres where he made his home until 1827, and then bought 100 acres. He married in New Hampshire, Elizabeth Gilman, a native of that State, and they had ten children: Eliza, who married Anson Dickenson, died in 1845; Emily, married Henry B. Webb, died in 1859; Sarah, married Jacob Clark, died in 1890; Guy, died in 1849; Mary Ann, married Morris Pierce, died in 1858; David, died in December, 1891; Joel, died in January, 1891; Zelinda, married Henry Wyman, died in 1873; Martha, married Preston H. Carpenter died April 15, 1893; and Robert B. Clement died May 1, 1860. Mrs. Carpenter died March 20, 1863. The whole life of our subject has been spent on this farm, which he has increased to 350 acres. He was educated in the common schools and the old St. Lawrence Academy. He is a staunch Republican. His whole life has been devoted to farming. He still conducts the homestead farm at the age of seventy-three years. He married in 1845, Arvilla, daughter of Isaac and Elizabeth Bannister, and they have had eight children: Martha, wife of Henry E. Shaw, a railroad claim agent, Spokane Falls, Wash.; Mary, married N. J. Abernathy, a farmer of Madrid; J. Guy, station agent, Marion, Ind.; Sarah, married Alexander McKnight, died in 1889; James, died in 1890; William, a farmer of Seabeck, Wash.; David, a lawyer of Helena, Mont; and Clement, in the railroad office at Spokane Falls, Wash.

Carpenter, L. P., Gouverneur, was born in Hermon, April 26, 1846, and has been engaged in many lines of business. He is now a farmer and owner of a residence in Gouverneur. In 1882 he married Annie Smith, and they have three children. Mr. Carpenter farms 100 acres of land for dairy purposes. Mr. Smith's father is Benjamin Smith of Oxford Mills, Canada.

Callanan, Thomas F., Ogdensburg, was born February 10, 1859. He, after receiving an excellent education, immediately commenced active business operations in several lines. For a short time he had under his control the entire block since purchased by the Edgar Merrell Company; besides sub-letting portions he conducted an agency for billiard tables, a wholesale and retail liquor business, besides doing a general speculative trade. April 12, 1892, he started his butcher business on Ford street, near Natt's grocery, where he already controls a large trade. Mr. Callanan also conducts, further up the street, a liquor business under the management of a competent assistant. He employs from four to eight hands constantly. In 1882 he married Margaret Mulaney of Ogdensburg, and they have two sons.

Carpenter, A. S., Gouverneur, was born in Hailesboro, February 15, 1823. He has been a farmer all his life since twenty-eight years of age. Previous to that he learned and for some time followed the trade of carpenter. In 1855 he married Elizabeth McArthur, and they have one daughter, Josephine. Mr. Carpenter is interested in raising Shropshire sheep. He is a brother of Dr. James Carpenter of Gouverneur, and a son of Jonathan Carpenter, a native of Rhode Island.

Capron, Royal E., Edwardsville, was born in Rhode Island, November 15, 1836. He left that State at fourteen years of age and went to Chicago where he remained three years, coming to Edwardsville in 1858. He has conducted the Capron House twenty years. In 1858 he married Susanna, daughter of H. J. Pohlman, and their children are: Irwin, William, Claude Emma, Jessie, Laura and Susan. Jessie was appointed post-mistress of Edwardsville, May 24, 1893. Mr. Pohlman was one of the early settlers on Black Lake. Mr. Capron's father was Royal, and his mother Desire (Burdick) Capron.

Chapman, H. A., Morristown, was born in Morristown in the house he now occupies, July 2, 1850. His business operations have been mainly confined to the management of his large property interests. He conducted a paper factory for four years and was one of the promoters of the First National Bank of Ogdensburg. In 1874 Mr. Chapman married Laura Sheppard, and they have three sons: Henry Hooker, Charles Sheppard and George Augustus. Mr. Chapman is highly popular in Morristown owing to his liberality and his interests in churches, schools and the general prosperity of the place. He has been trustee of the village six years and held other local offices.

Clark, Charles A., Gouverneur, was born in Potsdam, November 12, 1836. After clerking for a time he embarked in mercantile business for himself, and has been a successful man. In 1868 he began the milling business in Hailesborough, in which he is engaged. In 1860 he married Jean Herbert, and their children were: W. T. Clark, the present supervisor of the town; and Charles H., who is connected with the *Watertown Times*. His first wife died and Mr. Clark married Arlina Phillips. In politics he is a Republican, and has been identified with the party since the days of Fremont.

Corbin, Charles M., Gouverneur, was born in Gouverneur, November 25, 1837. He was a cattle dealer thirty-one years, and has since been engaged in farming. He is known all over this county as the man who spent a fortune in fighting railway monop-

only refusing a rebate on shipments that was not granted other shippers. In 1859 Mr. Corbin married Arlina McComb, and they have two daughters, Ada and Mrs. McWilliams of Gouverneur. His father was Amasa Corbin, one of the leading men of this county in his time.

Cogswell, Seth L., Madrid, was born in Madrid, December 8, 1850. He was educated in the common schools and took up farming. He has been engaged in various enterprises in connection with his farm duties, spending one year on the road for a small firm, and one year a salesman of nursery stock. In 1886 he bought a portion of the old homestead farm and has increased it by purchase until now he owns 138 acres. A year later he began dealing in agricultural implements, and to that business in 1889 he added the handling of wagons and fine carriages. He handles the D. S. Morgan mowers, reapers, rakes, harrows, etc., and buys for the market the Emerson & Fisher fine carriages and Milburn & Co. farm wagons. Mr. Cogswell is a Republican, but has never been an aspirant to public office. He married in 1881 Maggie Martin, of Winchester, Ontario, who died five years after marriage. She left two children: Bessie V. and Minnie E. Mr. Cogswell married again December 14, 1887, Alice E., daughter of William Phillips, of Madrid, and they have one child, Hazel R., now in her second year.

Cogswell, Enos Loomis, Madrid, was born in the town of Sherlock, Chittenden county, Vt., June 14, 1804, and was only three years of age when his parents moved into St. Lawrence county. This was then a new country just being opened up, and Seth Cogswell, father of our subject, took up a farm of 100 acres, which he redeemed from a wilderness into a garden, reared a family of four children and spent the balance of his days. He died July 12, 1862. The mother of our subject, Hannah Martin, was a native of Massachusetts, born in Lanesborough, May 13, 1776, and died in Madrid, July 15, 1833. The four children of Seth and Hannah Cogswell were: Laura, who married Truman Wilcox, of Potsdam; Paulina, married Alanson Durfey, of Madrid; Wait Martin, the oldest son, became a farmer and died October 31, 1827, at twenty-six years of age; and Enos L., our subject. The whole life of our subject has been spent in this town. He was educated in the common schools and has always followed farming. In politics in early life Mr. Cogswell was a staunch Democrat, but at the formation of the Republican party he joined their ranks. He has held numerous offices of honor and trust in this town. Mr. Cogswell is the only living witness of the accident at Madrid Dam in the Grass River, May 9, 1818, when six men were drowned. He is a man of wonderful memory of the early history of the town and tells many interesting stories of the first buildings in the town. He has always been an active member of the Universalist church, and was one of the founders of the first Universalist church of this town. He has always been an active and thorough worker and lived on the old homestead farm until June 12, 1879, when he removed to a small place with ten acres attached in the village of Madrid, leaving his sons to conduct the farm. Mr. Cogswell has been twice married, first, February 16, 1831, to Eliza Gibbs, by whom he had four children: Harriet, who married Milo Lockwood, a stone cutter of Madrid, and died April 9, 1886, leaving one son, Sylvanus R., of Madrid; Betsey Vene-

tia, wife of William Phillips; Martin Enos and Seth Loomis conduct the old homestead farm. Mrs. Eliza G. Coggswell died February 19, 1852, and he married second, September 7, 1856, Elmina Bailey, daughter of Isaac Bailey, of Vermont.

Clark, Harry Noble, Potsdam, was born on his present farm in Potsdam, January 12, 1834. The earliest ancestor of this family we find trace of was Nathan Clark, who, with four brothers, served in the War of the Revolution and was at the battle of Bunker Hill, Nathan as quartermaster-general. His home was at Tinmouth, Vt., but was a native of Connecticut. He was judge of probate of Rutland county. He was three times married and was the father of eight children, five sons and three daughters. Harry, father of our subject, was the second son. He was born in Tinmouth, Vt., in 1786, where he remained until March, 1833, when he moved to St. Lawrence county and bought a tract of 220 acres, where he has since resided. He was twice married. His first wife was a Taylor and was the mother of six children. His second wife was Lucinda Lord, of Shrewsbury, Vt., born April 15, 1796, a daughter of Philip Lord, who also served in the War of the Revolution and in the French and English War. Both grandfathers of our subject served in the battle at Quebec. Philip Lord was a native of Ipswich, Mass. Harry and Lucinda (Lord) Clark were the parents of six children, two now living. Mr. Clark died January 8, 1846, and his wife March 4, 1884. The other son of Harry Clark living is Nathan Edgar Clark. These two brothers have always been interested together in farming the homestead farm. They were educated in the common schools, and Nathan spent some time in the old St. Lawrence Academy. Harry spent about seven years in California engaged in mining, but has always made this his home. H. and N. E. Clark now own about 950 acres of land in Potsdam and Canton which is devoted to dairying. They have a cheese factory on their farm, and have 110 cows, ten horses, seventy-five sheep, etc. Harry Clark married, April 3, 1877, Julia, daughter of Humphrey and Margaret (Murphy) Leary, of Potsdam, and they have four children: William N., born August 31, 1880; Harry N., born December 3, 1885; Mary L., born June 17, 1888; and Margaret D., born March 18, 1890. Mrs. Clark was born November 24, 1858.

Clark, Nathan Edgar, Potsdam, was born March 17, 1837, and married, February 21, 1879, Emma L., daughter of Philip and Sally (Knight) Lord, of Ludlow. They have two children: Nathan E., born June 26, 1882, and Lizzie D., born February 22, 1886. Mr. Clark is a member of Raquette River Lodge No. 213, F. & A. M.

Church, Charles B., Potsdam, was born in Canton, December 20, 1830. The earliest ancestor we find trace of in this family is the grandfather of our subject, who was a native of Vermont and the father of four sons, of which Jonathan, the father of our subject, was the oldest. He was born in Dorset, Vt., September 23, 1785. He followed farming until 1808, when he removed to this section, locating in South Canton, where he took up a tract of 100 acres, but remained there only a short time when he removed to near Crary Mills, where he remained until his death, August 29, 1867. He married in Canton, December 20, 1810, Amelia Lloyd, of Colwell's Manor, Canada, and they had nine children, four of whom are still living: Robert L., retired, of Canton; Ashley, manufacturer of Canton; Eliza M., widow of Dr. Alvin Ames, of Can-

ton; and Charles B. The early life of Charles was spent on the farm in Canton. He was educated in the common schools and learned the blacksmith trade with Nathan C. Howard at Crary's Mills, but followed this trade only a short time when he returned to farming, and was engaged in that occupation in Pierrepont, Potsdam and Canton until the breaking out of the war, when, October 10, 1861, he enlisted in the Ninety-second N. Y. Infantry, and served with them three years and three months. He served as a private only twenty days when he was commissioned second lieutenant, and made the captain of Company D, January 1, 1863, which office he held when mustered out, January 7, 1865. He was in the battles of Williamsburg, Cold Harbor, before Petersburg, Kingston, N. C., where he was wounded, Goldsboro, Newburn, and many others with the Army of the James. After his return home he took up farming, which he followed until 1885, when he retired. He is now notary public and justice of the peace of Potsdam. He married, January 31, 1853, Caroline C., daughter of Edward Crary, whose father, Nathan, was one of the first settlers of Potsdam, and it was Edwin Crary for whom the settlement of Crary's Mills was named. Mr. and Mrs. Church have had five children, three now living: Edwin A., a musician and composer, now in one of the Western States; Anna E., wife of Edmund Hamilton, of Potterville, Mich.; and Leslie H., a clerk in the post-office and store at Crary's Mills. Amelia Lloyd and her brother came to this country about 1808. Robert Lloyd became a prominent contractor on the Erie Canal. After he completed this he died on his way to Virginia in 1837.

Couper, Joseph, Morristown, was born in Morristown, April 8, 1824. He learned the carpenter's trade, but only followed it ten years, since which he has been farming, owning a very fine place of 278 acres. In 1855 he married Emily C., daughter of A. W. Church, and they have a family of three sons and four daughters. Mr. Couper's father, George, was a native of England, who came to Morristown in 1818, being one of the earliest settlers in this part.

Couper, Joseph P., Morristown, was born in Morristown, March 16, 1828. He has followed farming all his life, and is one of the most extensive farmers of the county. He married first Hannah Wilson, and their children were: Mary Augusta (now Mrs. John Whitherhead), Edgar J., and Walter T., the latter an assistant professor of Greek and Latin in Hamilton College. Mr. Couper's second wife was Josie Long, and his present wife was Janet E. Ferguson. His father, Joseph Couper, left England in 1817 and settled in Morristown in 1818, after a short sojourn in Canada.

Clark, S. L., Parishville, was born in Hermon, this county, May 11, 1844, a son of Jedediah S., whose father, Jedediah, sr., was a native of Rockingham, Vt. He had ten children and came to Hermon in 1841, where he resided until his death in 1850. Jedediah S. was born in Rockingham, Vt., March 31, 1816, and married while there Charlotte A. Mott, by whom he had six children. In 1840 he went to Hermon, and about 1870 to Norwood, where he engaged in groceries, farming, etc., and in 1878 went to Parishville, where he died in 1882. He was a Democrat, and he and wife were members of the Baptist church. S. L. Clark was educated in the common schools of Hermon, and started in life as a teacher, which he followed for five years, working on the

farm during vacations. In 1871 he came to Parishville and engaged in the drug business in company with J. H. Miller, M.D. After one year he bought out Mr. Miller and continued in business over five years, when he sold out to Mr. Newton. About 1877 our subject engaged in the grocery business and in 1880 formed a partnership with H. L. Dagget; in 1883 bought him out and also purchased the Union store in Parishville and soon afterwards formed a partnership with C. E. and H. I. Sanford. After three years he sold his interest in the store and bought them out in the lumber business. In 1876 he engaged in the manufacture of butter tubs, turning out about 20,000 annually, and has since increased the output to 350,000. He has also been engaged extensively in the manufacture of lumber since 1880. He owns a half interest in the Parishville Lumber Company. The firm of S. L. Clark & Son employs 125 men in summer and fifty-five in winter. September 5, 1864, Mr. Clark enlisted in the First N. Y. Light Artillery, serving till the close of the war. August 4, 1865, he married Mary E. Keeler, a native of Spencerville, Ontario, by whom he had four children: Charlotte A., Plina J., Ernest S., who died in 1882, and Earl K., who died in 1880. Mrs. Clark died September 15, 1891, and June 7, 1893, Mr. Clark married Mrs. Mary (Keeler) Berry. Mr. Clark is a member of Amber Lodge No. 395, F. & A. M., also of the G. A. R., Rockwell Post No. 328. He is a member of the Baptist church of Parishville.

Clutterbuck, William H., Ogdensburg, was born in Brockville, Ontario, July 7, 1862. His father, Henry, settled in Brockville from England about 1842. William H. received his education in the schools of Brockville, and in 1879 came to Ogdensburg and engaged in the hotel business, with which he has since been identified. He employs about seven assistants. Mr. Clutterbuck is a member of Ogdensburg Lodge No. 128, Chapter 63 Ogdensburg Commandery, St. Lawrence Lodge of Perfection, and of the Syracuse Consistory. He is also a prominent Odd Fellow, a member of Elijah White Lodge. He married in 1887 Emma Bell, of Ogdensburg, and they have one daughter. During his residence and business career in this city Mr. Clutterbuck has made many friends.

Crawford, George A., Edwardsville, was born in Edwardsville, March 6, 1866. He followed farming for some time and seven years ago began mercantile business in Edwardsville. His father is David Crawford. His mother was Margaret (Mayberry) Crawford, both parents were natives of Ireland.

Clark, James, Gouverneur, one of ten children of James and Lydia (Woodward) Clark, was born on the family homestead in Gouverneur, where he now lives. The father, James, came to Gouverneur to live in August, 1831. He was born in Franklin county, Mass., as was also his wife, Lydia (Woodward) Clark. He died here in December, 1878, aged nearly eighty-two. The grandfather, James Clark, was also born in Massachusetts, where he lived and died. Mr. Clark has always lived on the homestead. The farm comprises of 330 acres and is used as a dairy farm, carrying a dairy of about forty cows. On the farm is a sugar bush of about 500 trees, producing from 1,400 to 1,600 pounds of sugar the season. Mr. Clark has served the town as assessor continuously for the past eighteen years. He is now serving a second term as master

of Gouverneur Grange, he being interested in all movements to further the agricultural interests of the town and section.

Cox, James A., Potsdam, was born in Potsdam, November 28, 1849, a son of Charles, the first to establish a dry goods store in Potsdam. The latter was born in Pomfret, Vt., in 1813 and came to live with his uncle Thomas Cox, a fur dealer and restaurant keeper in Potsdam. He married Martha J. McCrea of Fort Covington, and they had three children, all living. Mr. Cox also had a son by his first wife, Charles Cox of Potsdam. The brother of our subject, H. M. Cox, is a physician in New York city. James A. was the youngest son and was educated in old St. Lawrence Academy, and at the Poughkeepsie Military Academy. In 1873 he became a partner in his father's store, making the firm name Cox, Herrick & Co. This partnership lasted until the death of his father in 1887, when Cox & Herrick bought the interests of the senior member and this company conducted the business until the death of Mr. Herrick, January 13, 1889. Mr. Cox bought his interest and was alone in the business until January 5, 1892, when he was joined by E. E. Maxfield, making the firm now Cox & Maxfield, No. 7 Market street, where in 1888 Mr. Cox built a block three stories high. Mr. Cox is a member of Raquette River Lodge No. 231, F. & A. M. He married in 1888, Alice A. Heath of Watertown.

Colburn, Benjamin, Ogdensburg, was born in Canada, near North Augusta and lived in that vicinity until about seven years of age, when he came to St. Lawrence county. He was well to do, but through misfortune lost most of his property in Canada. He served as clerk of the Division court of Leeds and Granville for over seven years, and was proprietor of the leading grist mill in North Augusta, besides possessing considerable other property. Mr. Colburn lived in Gouverneur for three or four years, then came to Ogdensburg and engaged in carriage making and general blacksmithing, in the prosecution of which industry he is assisted by two sons. He also has a son in the employ of Gates Curtis. Mr. Colburn married in 1855 Harriet Earl, and they have had eight children.

Breckenridge, M. P., Morristown, was born in Macomb, July 3, 1854. His father was a farmer, and he followed that occupation till 1891, when he moved into Morristown and opened his livery stables and carriage repository. He sells the vehicles of H. H. Babcock, the union gear and Watertown spring. In 1878 he married Cassie Rowland, daughter of Harvey Rowland, and they have two sons and three daughters.

Buckley, John H., Gouverneur, was born in Rutland county, Vt., and came to St. Lawrence county in 1884. He was a diamond drill man, and successful in his trade. He conducts the Wegatchie Hotel, the only hostelry in the village. In 1874 Mr. Buckley married Mary Kelly, and they have two daughters, Maggie and Mary. Mr. Buckley is of Irish descent.

Bloss, George W., Parishville, was born in Canada, August 24, 1838, one of thirteen children of Samuel and Patty (Jones) Bloss. Samuel was a native of New Hampshire, and by his first wife, who was a Miss Bloss, he had six children. Mr. Bloss came to Canada, and afterwards to Parishville, where he died. George W. Bloss was reared on a farm and educated in the common schools. At the age of twenty-one he came to

Parishville and engaged in farming, and with the exception of five years in the cooper trade, has since followed that occupation. He owns 160 acres and keeps fifteen cows. Mr. Bloss married in Parishville, Jane Parker, a native of that place, and daughter of Hiram Parker. They have one child, Jennie, the wife of William Hart of Parishville. Mr. Bloss is a Republican in politics, and he and wife attend the M. E. church, though liberal in the support of all churches.

Briggs, Benjamin P., Parishville, was born in Grafton county, N. H., August 16, 1820, a son of Ebenezer, a native of the same place, born in 1785, who married Lois Shattuck, by whom he had five children. He came to Parishville in 1839 and died in 1869. He was one of the leading men of his native town, where he was honored by numerous town offices. He was a minute man in the War of 1812 and an officer in the militia. His wife died in 1868. Benjamin P. Briggs was reared on the farm on which his father was born and educated in the common schools. He came to Parishville with his parents when nineteen years old and has always been engaged in farming, owning 200 acres of land. In 1871 he came to Parishville, and has since led a retired life. In 1849 Mr. Briggs married Caroline Keach, a native of Rhode Island, born in 1824. She is a daughter of Amasa Keach and Abbie Hull, who came to this town in 1840. They had three sons and three daughters. Mr. Keach went to Illinois, where he died in 1863, his wife having died in 1860. Mr. and Mrs. Briggs have had six children: Lawson D., Josephine D., Horace, Georgia D., Abbie J. and Samuel. Mr. Briggs is a Republican and a member of the Amber Lodge No. 395, F. & A. M., of Parishville. He has always been a member of the M. E. church, and assisted largely in building the Parishville church, in which he was trustee for fifteen years. His wife was a member of the M. E. church for many years, but is now a member of the Baptist church. The father of Ebenezer Briggs, Nathaniel, was a soldier of the Revolutionary War under Washington. Horace A. Briggs was born in Parishville, August 15, 1853. He was reared on a farm and educated in the common schools and Potsdam Normal School, supplemented by a course at the Oberlin Telegraphic College, from which he graduated in 1876. He followed teaching for a number of years, but his principal occupation has been farming. March 7, 1880, he married a Miss Potter, a native of Russell, N. Y. Mr. Briggs is a Republican in politics.

Boody, Joseph, Pierrepont, was born in Vermont, December 7, 1815, a son of Eza-riah and Susannah (Barker) Boody, he a native of New Hampshire and she of Vermont. They had seven sons and four daughters. Mr. Boody and family came to Pierrepont in 1837 and resided there until their death, he in 1839 and she in 1877. Joseph Boody was twenty-two years old when he came to Pierrepont, and in 1846 he married Sarah Russell, by whom one child was born, Amanda E., who was educated in the Potsdam Normal School. She followed teaching for several years, and excelled in penmanship, at one time taking the highest prize offered among a large number of competitors. Her death occurred at the age of twenty-six years. Mr. Boody and wife have one adopted son, George W., a merchant at Parishville Centre, where he is also postmaster. His wife was Ida Nightengale. Mr. Boody owns 179 acres of land. In politics he is a Republican, and he and wife are members of the M. E. church at Hanawa Falls. Mrs. Boody, wife of our subject, was born in Parishville in 1823, a daughter of

Abram Russell and Mary Kenyon, natives of Rhode Island, who moved to Vermont and thence to Parisville. He finally moved to Colton in 1832, where his wife died in 1855, and he spent his last eight years with our subject.

Borland, C. W., Lisbon, was born at De Kalb, October 23, 1862. After receiving a good education in the public schools of this town he learned the process of cheese manufacturing with George Lalone, with whom he remained for some time. After becoming thoroughly proficient in this important branch of industry he started his present factory in Lisbon some three years since, where he enjoys the confidence of the community to a marked degree, inasmuch that now his annual output is over 9,000 pounds of superior cheese. Mr. Borland married in 1887 Lizzie Creighton, and they have two sons. Mr. Borland is an energetic, careful and popular manufacturer and citizen, and is much respected and esteemed by all.

Baird, Robert J., Stockholm, was born in Lawrence, N. Y., November 25, 1856. He is a son of Henry Baird, who was born in Ireland in 1826. The latter emigrated to Burlington, Vt., and after two years settled on the farm in Lawrence, now owned by subject. In 1872 he bought an adjoining farm in Stockholm and there spent the remainder of his life. Mr. Baird was twice married, first to Margaret Baird, a native of Ireland, by whom he had one son and two daughters. She died in June, 1869, and he married second Sarah J. Robinson, of Madrid, N. Y., who at present resides in Stockholm with her son. Mr. Baird died November 23, 1891. Robert J. was educated in the common schools and is a progressive farmer, owning 265 acres in Stockholm and Lawrence, and keeping thirty-five cows. He has on his farm two silos, holding fifty tons each. He makes a specialty of breeding improved Chester white swine. In politics he is a Republican, and at present holds the office of assessor. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., Winthrop Lodge No. 620, and P. of H. of Winthrop. In 1881 our subject married Etta A. Meacham, a native of Stockholm, and they have one child, Ernest H. Mrs. Baird is a member of the Free Will Baptist church of Fort Jackson, N. Y.

Burnham, G. C., Gouverneur, was born in Macon, September 26, 1859, and came to his present residence in 1892, where he farms 235 acres of land. In 1883 he married Cynthia Britton, and they have one daughter, Iva. Mr. Burnham's father was Hiram C., and his mother Margaret (Fawcett) Burnham.

Balcome, Elon S., Canton, is one of the representative farmers of the town. He was born in Denmark, Lewis county, N. Y., April 27, 1844, and settled about 1850 in the town of Hermon, and on the farm where he now lives in 1882. He married Hannah M. Golden, September 4, 1864, and they have had three children: Jane Ann, who died September 7, 1868, aged two months and twenty-two days; Ruth M.; and Morey J. Elon S. is a son of Jefferson, who married Ruth Morey, both living. They have three children: Morse K., of Baltimore, Md., who married Estelle Lovewell, and has one daughter, Grace, who married Rollin T. Dickenson, by whom she has one child; Elon S.; and Jane Ann, who married Mahlon Lovewell, and they have one child, Elon J. Lovewell.

Bissell, Ralph, Madrid, was born in Waddington, October 17, 1823. His father, Ezekiel Bissell, was born in Connecticut, and when a young man emigrated to Vermont. In 1805 he came to Waddington, purchased a farm in the wilderness and commenced clearing the farm our subject now owns. He returned to Vermont and married Loris Yale, and then came to his Waddington farm in 1810, where his wife died. They had one child, who died in infancy. He married second Annis Hurlburt, and they had two daughters and three sons. Mr. Bissell was a Whig in politics. His wife was a member of the Congregational church, which he attended and supported. He and wife are dead. Ralph Bissel was reared on a farm and educated in the St. Lawrence Academy and Wesleyan Seminary. He has always been a farmer, owns 100 acres of land, and keeps a dairy of fifteen cows. He married Mary C., daughter of Daniel Packard, of Madrid, by whom he has had four children: Mary E., Annis H., Frank, and Carrie A. He is a Republican in politics. He and family attend and support the Congregational church.

Barnes, A. N., Gouverneur, was born at Natural Dam, April 14, 1843, and early in life took up carpentering and architecture. He is to-day the leading architect of this part of the county. In June, 1868, Mr. Barnes married Hetty, daughter of Jefferson McIntyre. Mr. Barnes's father was Edwin R. Barnes, and his grandfather Rockwell Barnes. He has designed and built many fine structures in this part of the county, including the Sherwood & Potter block, Waldorf's block, and the residences of Charles Sherwood, E. T. Beardsley, Walter W. Hall, and Frank Daly. Mr. Barnes enlisted in Company E, One Hundred and Ninety-third N. Y. Volunteers, in 1864, and remained in service till the close of the war. He has been service commander of the Barnes Post.

Bowen, A. D., Ogdensburg, was born in Ogdensburg, November 16, 1848. He received a common school education, after which for from twelve to fourteen years he followed sailing on the lakes. About 1879 he gave up the business and settled down permanently in Ogdensburg in the grocery trade, which he has since successfully followed. His store is located on New York avenue, west side. Mr. Bowen married in 1874 Annie Kirk, and they have three children, two of whom are girls. Mr. Bowen has served as supervisor for two or three terms and is a staunch Republican in politics. His parents settled here just before the battle of the Windmill. Mr. Bowen is also an active member of the Knights of Fidelity, Sobriety and Integrity.

Ball & Fletcher, Gouverneur.—This representative marble firm was established February 4, 1893. They do all kinds of marble and monumental work and give estimates on all kinds of the same, whether for cemetery or building purposes. F. A. Fletcher is a native of England. He came to America in 1860. In 1881 he married Lily Liberty, and they have two daughters: Pearl and Ruby. Rufus Ball is a native of Germany. He came to America in 1887, and married Maud Lyons in 1891. Both gentlemen are experts in this line and thorough business men.

Boland, William, Waddington, was born in Ireland in 1848, and when a child came to Waddington with his parents, John and Mary Boland, who had a family of three sons and five daughters. Mr. Boland died in Waddington in 1864 and his wife at pres-

ent resides in the village. William B. land was educated in the Union Free School of Waddington, and started in life a poor boy, first working for William Clark. When the war broke out he enlisted in the 123d N. Y. Infantry, and served for three years. He was at Port Mifflin, Drury's Bluff, Richmond and many of the most decisive battles. In front of Richmond Mr. B. land lost his left leg, and was wounded in the shoulder previous to this at Drury's Bluff. He was placed in the New York Park Hospital, and at the close of the war returned to Waddington, where he found employment with Dalzell & Reddington in their flax mill. He afterwards engaged with Mr. Harrison in paper shingles, and for three years bought eggs for Dalzell & Rutherford, when he engaged as cook for Capt. W. Murphy, with whom he remained ten years. Mr. B. land then engaged in the restaurant business for himself, and has been very successful. In politics he is a Republican, and in religious he holds and practices a Catholic, being a member of the church at Waddington.

Blood, Amos. Potsdam, was born in Charleton, Worcester county, Mass., October 24, 1805. The ancestry of this family were English people. The great-grandfather of our subject was Richard Blood, and we find that in 1779 he purchased a tract of 300 acres of land near Charleton of Bellington, one of the original proprietors. Richard, second, grandfather of Amos, was born on the homestead in 1749 and always made his home there. He was the father of eleven children, of whom Jacob, father of our subject was the second son. Richard Blood died April 10, 1820. Jacob was born July 9, 1771. In politics he was one of the old Federal party. He married Phoebe Eddy, also a native of Charleton, and they had seven children, of whom our subject is the only one living. Jacob died March 10, 1857, and Mrs. Blood, September 4, 1841, aged sixty-seven years. The early life of our subject was spent in his native town. He worked on the farm and was educated in the public schools. In the fall of 1834 he bought a farm of 125 acres where he followed farming until 1875, when he sold the farm and bought a small place in the village of West Potsdam where he is now living retired. Mr. Blood is a Republican and has held the office of commissioner of highways three years, assessor two years, and justice of the peace twenty-one years. In 1849 he was elected supervisor and served with great credit two years. He has been twice married. In 1833 he married Eliza Blood, a cousin, who died in 1837, leaving one child, Edmund, who died. Mr. Blood married second, October 7, 1840, Catherine, daughter of Isaac and Matilda Gage. Davison, and they have had six children, five now living: Zelia A., widow of Charles O. O'Connell, killed at the battle of Cold Harbor, June 2, 1864; Freeman A., a farmer of Potsdam; Lefe E., widow of Emmett S. Goodale; Fred G., a journalist and lecturer at Morris Vernon, Ill.; and Elmer E., a cheese manufacturer of Lisbon.

Butler, Ira Daniel, Potsdam, was born on his present farm in Potsdam, June 10, 1859. The grandfather of our subject, Henry, was a native of Massachusetts, born at Pelham. He was the father of six children, two sons and four daughters. William, the oldest son, and father of our subject, was born on this farm October 1, 1822, where he has always made his home. He has never taken any active interest in politics. He was one of the founders of the Methodist church at Potsdam, and has been a trustee and class leader for a great many years. He married in 1852, Sarah Jane, daughter of

Daniel and Sarah (Willis) Morgan of the town of Lawrence, and they have three children: Mary Jane, wife of Owen Martin of Ogdensburg; William Watson, a teacher of stenography at Yonkers, N. Y.; and Ira D. The whole life of our subject has been spent on this farm. He was educated in the common schools and Potsdam State Normal School, and after leaving school he took up farming, which he has ever since been engaged in. The farm is conducted as a hay and grain farm. It has now 229 acres, and is considered one of the best farms in this section. Mr. Butler is a Republican but has never been an aspirant for public office. He and his family are members of the Methodist church at Norwood. Mr. Butler married, November 27, 1881, Hannah May, daughter of Harry and Mahala (Simmonds) Chittenden of Norwood.

Brodie, James, Gouverneur, was born in Scotland, June 1, 1815, and came to America in 1834. He learned the tailoring trade in Scotland and followed it in America. In 1862 he came to Gouverneur and established his present business. Mr. Brodie has been married twice. His first wife was Helen McGregor, who died in 1851. His second was Eliza Niblock, who died in 1873. He has four children, two by each wife. They are: William Brodie, a farmer; Catherine, who keeps house for her father; Arthur E., who lives in Kansas City; and Mrs. Edwin Fowler, who lives in Kansas City. Mr. Brodie has been a very successful business man, and has always been identified with the Presbyterian church. He is an elder in the First Presbyterian church of Gouverneur.

Benson, Charles H., Potsdam, was born on a farm in Potsdam, January 27, 1854. The earliest ancestor we find of this family was Seth Benson, who was a native of Vermont, born in Benson, in 1796. He was the father of eleven children of whom Norman L., father of Charles, was the third son. He was born December 22, 1826, in Vermont, and was only a lad when his parents moved into St. Lawrence county and located. Norman L. took up farming. In 1849 he bought a farm of 180 acres, where he has since resided. He married in March, 1848, Sarah M., daughter of Eli Perry of Colton, and they had ten children, nine of whom are living. Mrs. Benson died November 25, 1873. Charles was educated in the common schools and at Potsdam State Normal School, and followed farming. He has here a beautiful home with a farm of 460 acres, devoted to grain and dairying. He has eighty-six head of cattle, six horses and other stock. The milk is sent to the cheese factory. Mr. Benson is one of the supporters of the Universalist church of Potsdam. He married, February 26, 1879, Emma J. Chase of Stockholm, and they had two children: Grace E. and Floyd C. Mrs. Benson died November 3, 1890, and he married second, April 12, 1893, Minnie M., daughter of George and Martha (Rich) Clark of Potsdam. George Clark died in 1877, in the State of Colorado, and Mrs. Clark died in 1875.

Barry, Frank D., Potsdam, was born in Malone, Franklin county, N. Y., in 1834. The father of our subject, James, was a farmer and real estate dealer. The early life of our subject was spent in the town of his birth. He was educated at Franklin Academy, Malone, and was engaged as bookkeeper with Knapp, Durkey & Co. for a while, and for several years was in the office of the Ogdensburg and L. C. Railroad Company at Malone. In 1870 he entered the Farmer's National Bank at Malone as book-

keeper and teller, a position he filled until 1878, when he changed to the National Bank of Malone, as teller. In June, 1889, he came to Potsdam to take charge of the People's Bank in this town, filling the office of cashier.

Baker, J. V., Gouverneur, was born in Antwerp, Jefferson county, and has been engaged in the insurance business seventeen years, sixteen of which have been in Gouverneur. He represents the leading fire and life insurance companies of the county, and does a large business. Mr. Baker is a prominent Mason, a member of the Odd Fellows, a Prohibitionist, and is treasurer of the Methodist church. His father was John W. Baker, a Quaker preacher, as was also his grandfather. In 1871 Mr. Baker married Louisa E. Harris, and they have three children.

Bixby, George H., Potsdam, was born in Potsdam, May 8, 1843. Solomon J., father of our subject, was born in Canton, December 11, 1818, and has been engaged in farming for the past twenty years in this town. He married Rebecca, daughter of Reuben Batchelder, the first Baptist preacher of Potsdam. They had four children, two of whom are living: Lewis, a clerk in a dry goods store in Utica, and George W. The boyhood of the latter was spent in Canton. He was educated in old St. Lawrence Academy, and was twenty years of age when he began work for Deming & Dayton. He was with them twelve years and with Watkins, Rodee & Co. until 1885, when, in partnership with Hosea Bicknell, he established a grocery and provision store in the People's Bank building, which they conducted together for five years, when Mr. Bixby bought out the interest of Mr. Bicknell, and has since conducted it alone. The coal business was established at the same time as the partnership above referred to, and has grown to a yearly dealing of about 1,500 tons. Mr. Bixby is a member of the Masonic fraternity, having reached the thirty-second degree, and a member of Raquette River Lodge No. 213, St. Lawrence Chapter No. 24, and St. Lawrence Commandery No. 28. He married in 1881, Sadie A., daughter of Julius Hand of Potsdam, and they have one daughter, Marian.

Bouck, Gordon, Fowler, was born in Dundas county, Ontario, August 29, 1850, and came to this country in 1870. He learned the trade of blacksmith and carriage maker in Gouverneur, and there settled in Hailesboro, where he has resided sixteen years. In 1880 he married Deha Forsythe and they have two daughters, Addie and Inez. Jacob, grandfather of our subject, was of Mohawk Dutch nationality, and his father, John C. Bouck, was born in Canada. In politics Mr. Bouck is a Republican, and he is a member of the Masonic fraternity and an adherent of the Methodist church, of which Mrs. Bouck is a member.

Burnham, Francis S., Potsdam, was born on a farm in Potsdam, August 24, 1851, a son of James M. Burnham, who was born in Greenfield, Mass., March 22, 1811, and was only fifteen years of age when his parents moved into St. Lawrence county. His father bought a farm of 156 acres. James was educated in the common schools, and for a short time taught in Canada, but gave this up and took up farming. His father, Syrrams, died in 1871, when 101 years, four months and seventeen days old. The old homestead came into the hands of James M. Burnham about 1841, and the farm now consists of 166 acres. He has been three times married: First in October, 1835, to

Martha, daughter of Jonathan Buttolph of Potsdam, who died, and he married second, June 19, 1839, Miranda, daughter of Abel Owen of Burlington, Vt., and they had one son, Capt. Collins A. Burnham of Wemore, Nebraska. Mrs. Burnham died May 16, 1840, and he married, November 3, 1840, Hannah, daughter of Francis Gillette of Stockholm, and they had four children: Martha, married J. S. Buttolph, died July 24, 1883; Mary, married J. D. Whitney of Syracuse, died May 12, 1878; Miranda H., married Fred Partridge of Norwood, where she now lives; and Francis S. Mr. James Burnham is still living at eighty three years of age. The whole life of our subject has been spent on the homestead farm. He was educated in the common schools and at Potsdam State Normal School, and took up farming. He is a member of Potsdam Grange No. 39, and is a Republican. He married in 1873, Augusta, daughter of Isaiah and Electa (Willis) Shields, and they are the parents of one son, James S., now in his seventeenth year.

Barbour, W. J., Ogdensburg, was born in Norfolk, June 14, 1843. He has lived in St. Lawrence county since a child of four years of age, and has been identified with musical merchandise trade here for the past twenty-six years. He has conducted the leading establishment in Ogdensburg devoted to that important branch of industry for the greater part of that time, but sold his interests to Edgar A. Merrill some months ago, and now attends to the outside trade of the house, his territory consisting of Northern New York, including St. Lawrence, Franklin and Jefferson counties. Mr. Barbour married in 1871, Mary M. Houston, daughter of the late Henry Houston, and they have four children living. He is a member of Ogdensburg Masonic Lodge No. 128, and identified with local and social institutions.

Burtis, S., Gouverneur, was born in Jefferson county, December 15, 1844, and was a farmer until twenty years ago. He ran a hotel for ten years, and has been in the bottling business in Gouverneur for twenty years. He is a successful business man and owns the Burtis Block, besides other property. In 1870 he married Ettie Jones, and they have one son, Stephen J., fifteen years of age, who is a promising youth and very popular among a large circle of associates. He is a member of the Baptist church, as is also Mrs. Burtis. Mr. Burtis is a strong Democrat, and a liberal supporter of all laudable enterprises.

Brassard, John, Ogdensburg, was born in Canada, October 11, 1852. He came here in 1865, and after leaving school was employed in several large lumber companies, among them Messrs. Proctor, L. Thompson, and H. & A. Whitney. He then entered the employ of the O. & L. C. Railroad, where he was engaged for eleven years, beginning as a brakeman, and finally reaching the position of conductor. Owing to injury received on the railroad he was compelled to leave, and established his present meat business. He married in June, 1881, Mary Paquette. He is a member of St. John the Baptist Society, and is highly esteemed by all who know him.

Beaman, F. B., De Kalb, was born in Antwerp, October 13, 1855. His father being a farmer, he followed that occupation till 1877, when he came to Richville and embarked in drug business. In 1880 Mr. Beaman married Ruth A., daughter of Isaac Walker, and they have one son, Daniel W. Mr. Beaman has been a member the Rich-

ville School Board since its organization, and has been its president for the past seven years. His father was Ezra Beaman of Westminster, Mass., and his mother Lydia M. Jones of New Hampshire. Some of his ancestors were soldiers of the Revolutionary War, and one of his forefathers was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence.

Bacheller, Henry A., Pierrepont, was born in Pierrepont, January 4, 1844. His father, P. L. Bacheller, was a son of Samuel and Sallie (Sanford) Bacheller, who had four sons and three daughters. In 1829 Samuel came to Canton, where he died. P. L. Bacheller was born April 16, 1813, in Vermont and came to Canton at the age of sixteen. He married Lovina Perkins, a native of Potsdam, and they have one son and six daughters. After the death of his father, P. L. Bacheller and family, accompanied by his mother, came to the town of Pierrepont and settled. Mr. Bacheller is a Republican in politics. Henry A. was reared on a farm and educated in Potsdam Academy. He has always followed farming, and now owns 200 acres of land, devoted to general farming and dairying. June 11, 1873, Mr. Bacheller married Alice Woodworth, a native of Madrid and daughter of Alanson C. and Mary (Shaw) Woodworth, the former a native of Jefferson county and the latter of Vermont. They had two children, of whom only Mrs. Bacheller is living. Mr. Woodworth died in Camden, Oneida county, and his wife is now living in North Carolina.

Amo, George N., Ogdensburg, was born in Ogdensburg, April 21, 1856. His earlier years were passed in doing odd jobs of whatever he could obtain, and eventually he obtained employment in the O. & L. C. yard, where his energy and perseverance were soon recognized by the officials, who appointed him yardmaster. After serving some time in this capacity Mr. Amo entered the butcher business and dealt in cattle, and after conducting this for a time entered the saloon business, two years ago the 27th of March, 1891. In this he has also been successful and his establishment is largely patronized. Mr. Amo is a prominent member of the C. M. B. A. He married in 1875, Louisa Roots, and they have four children.

Amo, A. H., Ogdensburg, was born in Ogdensburg, April 27, 1868. He received a common school education, after which he followed railroading for several years, and in 1886 assumed charge of the hotel on Ford street, which he has since so successfully conducted. Mr. Amo married in 1874 and has a family of five children. His parents are also living at the present writing. He is a prominent member of St. John the Baptist's Society, and is much respected and esteemed by a large circle of friends and acquaintances, as well as by the general public.

Abernethy, Arthur W., Madrid, was born on a farm in Madrid, March 4, 1847, a son of Roswell T. Abernethy, who was also a native of this town, born on the same farm the 21st, 1808. His parents were the first settlers of the town, coming from Vermont, and took up a large tract of land, which has ever since been in the hands of the family. The early life of our subject was spent on the homestead, and he was educated in the common schools. At eighteen years of age he entered the employ of O. C. & J. H. Robinson of Madrid, where he was employed as a clerk until the dissolution of the firm, April 1, 1876. He then became a partner

with O. C. Robinson, under the firm name of O. C. Robinson & Co. This company existed until March 1, 1890, doing a very extensive and successful business, both mercantile and as stock and produce dealers. On the above date Mr. Robinson retired on account of ill health, and Mr. Abernethy has since conducted the business alone, carrying a complete line of dry goods, boots and shoes, crockery, groceries and general merchandise. Mr. Abernethy has always been a Republican, and is a member of the Madrid Baptist church, of which he is a trustee. He married, April 29, 1879, Margaret, daughter of John Robinson of Huntington, Quebec.

Austin, W. D., Edwardsville, was born in Depeystr, December 18, 1857, and has been engaged in cheese making for eighteen years. In 1887 he entered into partnership with J. M. Tann in Edwardsville cheese factory, where they make 125,000 pounds of cheese annually. In 1891 Mr. Austin married Florence E. Brown. He is a Mason, a member of the Chapter, and has been master of the Blue Lodge. He is an active Republican and has been chairman of the town committee.

Allen, Dr. Alfred R., Parishville, was born in Nicholville, Franklin county, March 15, 1858. His father was Abel Allen, a native of Peru, Vt., born in 1812, and the father of Abel was a native of England, who came to Vermont in an early day. He was a sailor and spent most of his life on Lake Champlain. Abel was twice married and by his first wife had three children. His second wife was Jane Holt, a native of Clinton county, by whom he had ten children, seven of whom grew to maturity. Mr. Allen was for fifteen years engaged in sawmilling in Franklin county, then moved to St. Lawrence county and settled in Stockholm, where he died in 1867, and his wife in 1891. Alfred R. was educated in the Lawrenceville Academy, and at the age of seventeen was clerk for Charles Whiting of West Stockholm. In 1878 he began the study of medicine with Dr. Cook, and after four years entered the University of Burlington, Vt., from the medical department of which he graduated in 1882. He then came to Parishville, where he has practiced successfully since. In 1884 Dr. Allen married Minnie A., daughter of Joseph Griswold. He is a Democrat and a member of Amber Lodge No. 398, F. & A. M.

Ashley, Joseph, Ogdensburg, was born in Canada, March 14, 1846, his parents moving here when he was three years of age. He received a meager education, and early in life had to support his parents as well as himself. He labored faithfully, acquired some little money, and about twenty years ago started a small grocery; this he sold to take a small farm near Lisbon, and after a time returned to Ogdensburg where he again started a grocery trade. He now conducts one of the leading groceries and meat markets on the west side. Mr. Ashley has been twice married. His first wife was Emily Laberlie, by whom he had nine children. Mr. Ashley is a member of St. John the Baptist Society, and a staunch Republican.

Ayres, Stephen, Gouverneur, was born in Gouverneur, February 22, 1824, and has been a farmer all his life. He married Samantha Breese in 1853, and after her death he married Elizabeth Kendall, by whom he had these children: Arthur, Louise, now Mrs. Banker, and Nellie, a teacher in Danville, Ill. In 1881 Mr. Ayres married Mary,

daughter of Barney Payne, of Massena. He follows farming, and both he and his wife are members of the M. E. church.

Anstead, George A., Potsdam, was born on a farm in the town of Parishville, November 14, 1848, a son of John Anstead, a native of Herkimer county, born in the town of Manheim in 1816. He followed farming, and married after coming in to this country Eliza, daughter of Gideon Crandall, of Pierrepont, and they were the parents of four children, of whom only George A. survives. Jacob Anstead died March 11, 1861, and Mrs. Anstead March 5, 1893. The early life of our subject was spent in the town of Parishville. He was educated in the common schools, St. Lawrence Academy, and a course at the Ogdensburg Business College. He was for three and one-half years engaged in George B. Swan's sash and door factory in Potsdam, and in 1870 bought a farm of ninety acres, where, in 1877, he built one of the finest residences in this part of the town. In 1874 he established a milk route in Potsdam, which the first year only demanded about seventy-five quarts per day, and now (1893) the average is 125 quarts per day. Mr. Anstead married in June, 1872, Flora A., daughter of George A. and Luceta (Smith) Loucks, and they have one adopted daughter, Maud Anstead.

Abell, Frank B., Gouverneur, was born in Canton, February 20, 1862, and has been in mercantile business since eleven years of age. He first clerked in Canton and was subsequently a partner with A. Kinney, of Gouverneur. He was also three years with Whitney & Son, grocers. November 10, 1892, the partnership of Abell & Harvey was formed. Mr. Abell is a Mason and was a member of the Marble City Lodge of Foresters. His father was Charles C. Abell, of Springfield, Mass., and his mother was Roxanna Burde. Mr. Abell married Charlotte Dunley, and they had two daughters and one son.

Ashley, Loren R., Potsdam, was born in the town of Stockholm, June 20, 1841. The earliest ancestor we find of this family is the great-grandfather of our subject, Enoch, who was a native of Vermont, born in New Haven, May 11, 1759. He married Anna Treat, also a native of Vermont, and they had three children: Sarah, Zenas, and Harry. Harry was born in New Haven, Vt., January 2, 1794, and always made his home in his native State. He married Betsey Warren, and they had six children, of whom Norman, father of our subject, was the oldest. Norman was born in Vermont, April 11, 1816. He was reared in his native State, educated in the common schools and St. Lawrence Academy, and taught one or two seasons. He afterward followed farming for a few years. He married in 1839 Rosalie Doud, of Vermont, and the same year moved to St. Lawrence county, settling on a farm in Stockholm. In 1852 he engaged in mercantile business in Stockholm and after a few years came to Potsdam, being engaged in a store in the village of Norwood, of which business he became the proprietor of later, and followed the balance of his life. Mr. Ashley was an active church worker, and was trustee at the time of the establishing of the Congregational church at Norwood. He died April 11, 1889. Norman was the father of Loren R., Loren Rolton and Henry. Mrs. Ashley, mother of our subject, is still living. When subject was thirteen years of age his parents moved into Potsdam, where he was educated in the common schools, old St. Lawrence Academy, and Cowansville

Academy in Canada. After leaving school he was engaged in his father's store, entering into partnership when twenty-three years of age, and the firm of L. R. & H. Ashley succeeded N. Ashley & Son, and has ever since held a partnership in the business. In the spring of 1886 Mr. Ashley formed a stock company, consisting of L. R. Ashley, president; Henry Ashley, secretary; H. H. Day, superintendent; with the officers, William McEchron, of Glens Falls, and F. L. Day, of Glens Falls, forming the board of directors, under the name of Norwood Manufacturing Company, previously the Norwood Lumber Company. Mr. Ashley is also the vice-president of the State Bank of Norwood, and is a member of the School Board of the Union Free School, and is the vice-president of the Norwood Loan and Savings Association. Mr. Ashley married in 1863, Angeline, daughter of M. Valley, of Norwood, and they have five children.

Ashley, Frank, Ogdensburg, was born in Ogdensburg in 1837. After learning the meat market business he established himself in that branch of industry here, conducting establishments in different parts of this city. Prior to establishing his present first class meat market, adjoining Howard's grocery store, he conducted a meat business over the bridge. Mr. Ashley is a staunch Catholic, a member of St. John the Baptist Society, and is much respected in the city. He is married and has three children.

Adams, Milo, Parishville, was born in Dumerston, Conn., September 28, 1821, a son of Clark, son of Nathan Adams, a native of Ireland, who early in life came to Dumerston. He was the father of thirteen children. Clark Adams was a native of Dumerston, and married Leafy Stephens, whose father was a soldier in the Revolutionary War. They had six children. Clark lived in Brandon for eighteen years, then removed to Hopkinton, where he died. Milo Adams was reared on a farm, and at the age of sixteen started out as traveling salesman, in which business he continued for twelve years. In 1840 he bought the farm in Hopkinton originally owned by his father, and in 1865 he came to Parishville, where he bought and sold produce until 1874. He then engaged in the mercantile business in partnership with Frank Clark, which firm continued six years. Mr. Adams then engaged in partnership with his son, F. C. Adams, for six years, and then with Orlando Capell one year. Two years later he formed a partnership with his son, Henry Adams, and they carried on the business till 1893, at which time the senior member retired, the firm being now known as Adams Brothers. Milo Adams has been twice married, his first wife being Zada Lee, a native of Hopkinton, by whom he had two sons: Fred C. and Henry A. The former is engaged in business in Colorado, and married Lula Cook, daughter of Samuel Cook, of Potsdam. Henry A. is one of the firm of Adams Brothers of this town, and married Clara Sargeant, of Bangor, N. Y., by whom he has one child, Milo Adams, jr. After the death of his first wife Mr. Adams married second Dana Hayden, of Parishville, by whom he has two children: Clark F., one of the firm of Adams Brothers; and Grace. Mr. Adams has always been a Democrat, and has held the offices of constable and collector in Hopkinton. He is a member of Amber Lodge No. 395, F. & A. M., and St. Lawrence Chapter No. 24, R. A. M. Henry A. Adams was born July 24, 1863, in Hopkinton, was educated in the Potsdam Normal School, and entered the mercantile trade in Bangor, N. Y. He is a

member of Amber Lodge No. 395, F. & A. M., and he and wife attend and support the Baptist church.

Allen, F. D., M.D., De Kalb, was born in Antwerp, February 24, 1860. After a course of study in the Gouverneur Academy he took a medical course in the University of the City of New York, graduating in 1885. He also took a course of study at Burlington, Vt., and after graduating he began practice in Spragueville, but removed to Gouverneur, and finally to Richville in 1888. In 1886 Dr. Allen married Anna J. Todd, of Edwards. The doctor's father was Lorenzo D. Allen, and his mother Mary (Cummings) Allen.

Bancroft, William, Russell, was born at Monterey (at present called De Grasse), this county, February 8, 1871, a son of Samuel Bancroft, born at Detroit, September 29, 1811, whose father came from England to serve in the Indian wars. He was also a soldier in the War of 1812. Samuel, father of William, first married Mary Rude, by whom he had eleven children. His second wife was Phebe Cummings, born in Canada West, May 2, 1830, a daughter of Daniel and Sarah Cummings, both of Canada. Her father was a ship timber contractor on the Ottawa River. He served in the Canadian militia in 1812, and was present at the battle of Chrysler's Field. Samuel, father of William, was a cartman in Prescott, Ont., for some years, but moved in 1859 to Monterey, where he bought 100 acres of land in the woods, cleared a place for his house, moved in and worked there the remainder of his life. He died September 26, 1885. By his second wife Mr. Bancroft had three sons and one daughter: Daniel, born August 6, 1862; Loren, born December 23, 1863; Sarah E., born October 6, 1867; and William, our subject, who was educated in the common schools of Russell and the Union School of Hermon. He taught school for some time, thirty-four weeks in all, and then engaged in mercantile pursuits in De Grasse, where he is now located. He carries a first-class trade, making a specialty of the hardware line. The parents of our subject were members of the M. E. church. William, the oldest son of Samuel Bancroft, was in the late war and was killed at the attack on Fort Steadman in 1865.

Wilder, William D., Lawrence, was born in Ellis Village, Jefferson county, December 16, 1835, a son of William S., whose father was Francis. William S. was born in Jefferson county in 1811, and married Mary A. Whipple of Jefferson county, by whom he had a son and four daughters. He was a miller by trade, and his death occurred in 1876. Our subject was reared in Dexter, Jefferson county, and remembers seeing the Hermon log cabin. He received his education in the common schools, and learned the trade of his father, with whom he worked until 1872, in Louisville, this county, then rented the mill and operated it until 1878. Then he came to Lawrenceville and bought the Lawrenceville mills, where he has had a very successful business, doing mainly custom work until 1893, when he put in four full sets of rollers, and now annually manufactures 1,500 bushels of wheat into flour for custom, and about 2,000 for shipping, and does a large business in feed, making in all about 300 tons. He is also engaged in the manufacture of lumber, sawing about 200,000 feet yearly. He also owns a farm of 140 acres in the town of Lawrence. In 1858 he married Maria C. Carpenter of Louisville, whom he has had two children: Eva G., and Josephine A., wife of Frank Kenan of Lawrence, who died June 13, 1891. The latter had one child, Ray W. Kenan.

St. Lawrence County Bank, Canton, was incorporated under the laws of the State of New York, May 1, 1881. The officers are: W. H. Kimball, president; M. D. Packard, vice-president; S. D. Kimball, cashier; F. W. Scribner, assistant cashier. The bank's capital is \$50,000, the surplus \$21,000, and deposits amount to \$175,000.

Packard, M. D., Canton, was born in Madrid, St. Lawrence county, November 17, 1828. He was educated in the public schools and at the Canton Academy. He then entered mercantile life, going to school in the winter, clerking in the summer. He settled in Canton and embarked in business for himself in 1854 and continued in business for thirty-three years. In 1862 he was elected supervisor and held the office five years. He was again elected in 1871 and served five years more. On January 1, 1876, he became county treasurer and filled that position nine years. His father was John A. Packard and his mother Elizabeth Durand.

Gannon, J. H., Canton, was born in Washington county, June 3, 1842. He was engaged on public works and canals for six years previous to the war and for four years after. The Canton Lumber Company was established in 1883 with Mr. Gannon as manager, and has been conducted successfully to date. In 1874 Mr. Gannon married Helen A. Rice. They have one son and three daughters. Mr. Gannon was supervisor of Fort Ann, Washington county, and was postmaster there from 1884 to 1888.

Priest, Henry, Canton, was born in Vermont, May 5, 1847. He was educated at Tufts College and graduated in 1874. He taught in Goddard Seminary nine years and then came to Canton as professor of mathematics in St. Lawrence University. In 1882 he married Flora E. Eaton. They have two children, Alice Eaton and Ward Curtis Priest. Professor Priest is dean of the faculty of the college, and was twice returned to the Legislature in Vermont. He is a strong Prohibitionist.

Rice, D. S., Canton, was born at Fort Ann, January 12, 1870, and has been connected with the Canton Lumber Company since 1885. He has been treasurer of the company since 1890. He married Gertrude Folsom, July 16, 1891.

Lee, Rev. John Stebbins, Canton, was born in Vernon, September 23, 1820. He was educated in schools at Brattleboro, Deerfield, Shelburne Falls, Mass., and Amherst College, from which he graduated in 1845. He taught in various schools and seminaries, and was pastor of some congregations and societies prior to coming to Canton in 1859 as principal of the college department of St. Lawrence University. He has been connected with the university ever since. In February, 1848, Mr. Lee married Elmira Bennett. They have five children living: Leslie A., John C., Frederick S., Florence J. and Lulu G. L. Lee.

Wells, R. T., Canton, was born in South Canton, August 19, 1849. Early in life he embarked in the lumber business, and has followed that and dealing in real estate up to the present time. Mr. Wells married Ella Miles, daughter of Stephen Miles, in September, 1869. They have a family of one son and three daughters. Mr. Wells is a trustee of the village of Canton and vice-president of the Agricultural Society. His father was Dr. Abner Wells and his mother Permelia Thomas, a native of Massachusetts.

Arthur A. D. Hopkinton, one of Hopkinton's progressive farmers, was born in Bethel, Me., July 28, 1825, was educated at Mt. Caesar Seminary, Swanzey, N. H., and taught school for several years in Vermont, New Hampshire, and New York. He came to St. Lawrence county in 1848, where he has since resided, with the exception of two years in Wisconsin. On August 29, 1864, he enlisted in Company E, Forty-third Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and served until the close of war. On January 1, 1850, he married Cordelia A., daughter of W. S. and Laura Phelps. To them were born two children: Leona A., born April 20, 1851; and Arthur A., born May 1, 1854. Mrs. Atwood and daughter Leona died in March, 1865, in Fayette, Wis. On December 7, 1855, he married Paulina S., a sister of Cordelia A., and to them was born a daughter, who died in infancy. In politics a Republican he has served his town for nine years in succession as assessor and justice of the peace. Arthur A. Atwood was born in Hopkinton, educated at Potsdam Normal School, and taught in common schools for six years. For six years more was engaged in creamery work. In 1881 he, with our subject, bought the farm where they now reside, one of the most productive in the town. They have an excellent dairy of thirty-five cows, making a specialty of winter dairying. Both are active grangers, having served as Worthy Masters of Fort Jackson Grange for two and three years respectively. Arthur A. has filled acceptably some minor town offices, and in 1894 was elected supervisor without any opposition. December 3, 1879, he was married to Olivia M., daughter of T. S. Simonds, of Lawrence. They have two children: Leon R., born July 6, 1882, and Carl W., born September 4, 1889.

Sanford, Darwin E., Nicholville, was born in Lawrence, St. Lawrence county, N. Y., November 17, 1847, and is a son of Henry B., mentioned in this work, and was brought up on a farm, receiving his education in Potsdam and Lawrenceville Academies. At the age of seventeen he left school and enlisted in Company F, One Hundred and Ninety-third N. Y. State Volunteer Infantry, for one year during the war, and was commissioned first sergeant of his company; the regiment doing detached service along the Shenandoah Valley, Company F being stationed at Cumberland, Md., most of the time. Was discharged at Harper's Ferry, Va., January 18, 1866, by reason of expiration of term of service. On returning from the war he commenced his career at milling, but in 1870 abandoned this work and commenced farming. December 25, 1872, he married Julia E. Leary, daughter of Thomas Leary, one of the first settlers of Brasher, where he lived and died. Our subject continued farming until 1882, and has since been in the creamery business, owning for some time a one-half interest in the Deer River and Eagle creameries, but now only in the Eagle, where he resides, making about 45,000 pounds each season. In politics he is a staunch Republican. Mr. Sanford is a member of Sanford Post No. 473, G. A. R., in which he has always held an important position, being two years its commander. The post being named after his grandfather makes it an organization any one would be proud to belong to. A father and grandfather, making three generations, all in the war at the same time and fighting for the same cause. Also grandfathers on both sides in the War of 1812. Mr. and Mrs. Sanford have four children: Harrison D., born November 14, 1877; Scott W., born

April 13, 1885; Jonah, born December 10, 1887; Erwin, born May 10, 1889; all of which are now living.

McEuen, Carlton J., Lawrence, was born in Lawrence, December 5, 1847, a son of George R., whose father was Carlton. George R. was born in Hinesburg, Vt., April 9, 1821, and came here in 1825 with his parents. He married Maria A. Kelsey, of Harrisburg, Lewis county, N. Y., born August 23, 1818, a daughter of Joseph Kelsey, one of the pioneer settlers of that county. They had two children who grew to maturity: Wealthy C., who died aged nineteen years; and Carlton J. George R. died March 29, 1890, and his wife July 15, 1889. Our subject was educated in the district school and Lawrenceville Academy. He follows farming, owning 142 acres, the old homestead, cleared by his father, and keeps a dairy of eighteen cows, Ayrshire and Jersey. Mr. McEuen is a member of P. of H., Deer River Lodge No. 702. He has been twice married, first, September 25, 1873, to Clara D., daughter of Charles and Susan (Gibson) Weller, of Hopkinton. She received her education in Lawrenceville Academy and Potsdam Normal School, and was a teacher in the county. She died in 1878, and April 26, 1882, he married Mary E., daughter of John E. and Eliza M. (Giles) Chapin. She is a native of Uxbridge, Mass., as were also her father and grandfather. The family trace their descent to Samuel Chapin, who came to Boston in 1641 from Lancashire, England. Mrs. McEuen was educated in the common schools and Mt. Holyoke Seminary, and followed teaching in Rhode Island and Massachusetts for eleven years. Mr. and Mrs. McEuen have two children: Bessie C., born February 1, 1884; and Clara C., born October 1, 1889.

Converse, Horace J., Stockholm, was born in Stockholm, July 9, 1853. He is a son of Elijah, a son of Josiah, who was a native of Middlesex, Vt., who emigrated to Crown Point in an early day, where he died. Elijah was born in Middlesex, Vt., March 3, 1792, and came to Crown Point with his parents, removing to Stockholm in 1819 and settling on the farm now occupied by our subject. He was three times married: first to Rhoda Wilson, by whom he had six daughters; second to Mrs. Betsey Hutchins Dewey, by whom he had five children; and third to Almeda Peck, whose maiden name was Scott. They were married in 1849 and had two children, our subject and one daughter. Mr. Converse was a leading farmer in Stockholm, where he owned 400 acres of land. He was a Republican and was assessor twelve years. He died November 4, 1879, and his last wife December 19, the same year. Horace J. was reared on a farm and educated in the common schools. He owns 188 acres of land where he resides and 185 acres of woodland. In 1885 he established the Southville Creamery, and the output is 100,000 pounds of butter annually. He keeps a dairy of thirty cows and follows general farming. He has also made a specialty of breeding horses of the Wilkes strain of Hambletonian horses, and now owns an interest in the far-famed Defendant Wilkes. Mr. Converse is a Republican, a member of Amber Lodge No. 395, F. & A. M. of Parishville and of P. of H. Potsdam Lodge No. 39, and P. of I. Eureka Lodge No. 162. December 8, 1875, he married Louisa, daughter of John P. and Peninah (Beedy) Trask, natives of Vermont. Mr. Trask and wife had twelve children. He came to Stockholm in an early day, and there died, September 1, 1890. Mr. and Mrs. Converse have three children: Lou A., Era E. and Iva L.

Irish, Albert H. Lawrence, was born in Hinesburg, Vt., June 5, 1829, a son of Lemuel Irish, born in Vermont in 1796, whose father was Joseph, a farmer of Vermont, who was twice married having by each marriage nine children. Lemuel came to the town of Lawrence in 1838, where he settled on a small farm, also working at his trade of shoemaking. In 1824 he married Lydia, daughter of Asa and Mary (Lake) Naraire, the former a soldier in the Revolution. Mr. and Mrs. Irish had two sons and a daughter. He died January 18, 1854, and his wife March 12, 1879. A. H. Irish was educated in the common schools of Vermont and Lawrence, and began work on his father's farm. He has always worked the old homestead which he now owns, and to which he has added about forty acres. He carries on general farming and dairying, keeping about thirteen cows. He also has a small sugar bush. In 1856 he married Clara A., daughter of Abner and Abigail (Goodwin) Car, both of Amesbury, Mass. They had two sons and four daughters, only two of the children now living. Mr. Car died September 5, 1846, and his wife September 18, 1866. Mr. and Mrs. Irish had one son and one daughter, the latter dying in infancy. Olin L. was born June 24, 1850, and now works the farm with his father. December 23, 1884, he married Frankie Slocomb of Lawrence. Mr. Irish is a Republican, and he and wife are members of the M. E. church of Nicholville.

Sanford, Edwin D., Lawrence, was born in Hopkinton, January 24, 1845, a son of Henry B. Sanford, mentioned elsewhere in this work. He was reared on a farm and educated in the public schools. In 1864 he enlisted, and served until the close of the war receiving a bayonet wound, however, on account of which he was forced to spend some time in the hospital. Returning to Nicholville after the war, he has since followed blacksmithing. He is a Republican and a member of Elk Lodge No. 577, F. & A. M., Deer River Chapter No. 197, and of Sandford Post No. 473, G. A. R. April 26, 1866, Mr. Sanford married Lydia A., daughter of Rev. Silas and Lydia (Goodell) Pratt, early settlers of Lawrence, and to Mr. Sanford and wife have been born six children: Edwin Wade, born May 14, 1867, who was educated in Lawrenceville Academy and at St. Lawrence University, from which latter he graduated in 1891. He followed teaching a short time, but now has charge of the store of W. E. Thomas, also reading law with Mr. Stacy. He married Evaline J. Thomas, and they have one child, Lester Edwin, born October 12, 1893. Velma A. was born November 25, 1869. Frank B., born May 12, 1871, was educated in the Lawrenceville Academy, and received an appointment to the Naval Academy at Annapolis. He graduated from the medical department of Union University in 1893, and is now a practicing physician located at Morley. Silas J. was born September 26, 1874, educated in St. Regis Falls Academy, and graduated from Spencer Optical Institute, New York city, in 1893. Jennie C. born October 5, 1876, and Eugene B., born June 22, 1878, reside at home.

Hawley, J. Goodwin, Colton, a son of Phineas and Esther (Dunning) Goodwin, native of Connecticut, was born in that State, February 27, 1825, and was one of nine children. At an early age he removed to New York State, where he received a common school education. In 1848 he married Sabrina D. Devereaux, a daughter of Henry (Goodwin) Devereaux of Schoharie county. Later Mrs. Hawley's father moved to East Creek, Herkimer county, whose name was changed to Devereaux in his

honor. Here he carried on an extensive lumber business until his death. He was post-master of Devereaux fourteen years, and at one time was member of assembly in the New York State Legislature. He was an ardent Abolitionist and temperance man all his life. He died in 1874 and his wife in 1846. The subject of this notice with his family resided in Herkimer county ten years. They then moved to Oneida county, and later to Carthage, Jefferson county, having been engaged in the lumber business at the several named places. Finally, in 1885, he removed to Colton, where he engaged in the successful manufacture of piano sounding board lumber, veneers, ceiling and other fine lumber. Mr. and Mrs. Goodwin had three children: Harriet E.; Arthur W., who died at the age of five years; and Carl D., who died March 8, 1890, at the age of sixteen years. Harriet E. married James A. Devereaux of Binghamton, and has one child, a son, Frederick G. Her husband died March 9, 1894. Mr. Goodwin's advantages for an education were limited, but always hopeful and diligent, and being endowed with a strong and inquiring mind, he became through observation and association with the world, influential among all who knew him. He was a business man and conducted his business in so conscientious and upright a manner that all pointed to both the man and his calling with pride. He was an active and zealous worker in the church and Sunday school where he lived, and his character and example did much to raise the standard of both. For many years before his death he struggled manfully against disease and often worked beyond his strength. He died at Tucson, Arizona, February 11, 1890, where he had gone with the advice of physicians. He was buried at Boonville, N. Y., where he had formerly lived. Perhaps it can not be better said of him than in the words of one of his friends who has added to his eulogy: "Though he stood not among scholars, statesmen, literati, politicians or millionaires, he was by eminence, an honest man, an ingenious mechanic, a true patriot and citizen, in sympathy with everything right, a hater of everything wrong—one of God's own, and the world is better for his living in it."

Sackett, Martin Russell, Gouverneur, now holding the office of treasurer of the county, was raised on a farm in the town of Plymouth, Chenango county, this State. His family, on both father and mother's side, is from New England. His early education was obtained in the district school, a rather poorer district school than the average of those days. Always a reader, and ambitious of education, he managed to enter the Normal School at Cortland in the fall of 1872, and spent a couple of years in that excellent institution. He then spent a year in teaching to obtain means for further school work, entering Cazenovia Seminary in the fall of 1875, and by doing two years work in one was graduated from that school in the centennial year in the classical course, and the following autumn matriculated at Syracuse University, from which he graduated in June of 1880. Before his graduation he had been elected to the principalship of the Gouverneur Wesleyan Seminary, which responsible place he assumed at the opening of the fall term of 1880, and held it for seven years, or until the institution was discontinued and adopted as the academic department of the present Union school district of Gouverneur. In 1887 he organized the Gouverneur Publishing Company for the publication of the *Northern Tribune*, which journal he has since managed and edited. Since leaving the educational field he has taken an active interest in poli-

tics, and on the stump in his own and other counties he is regarded as one of the best debaters and strongest platform speakers of the section. In the convention of his party in the fall of 1893 he received a unanimous nomination to the office of county treasurer, entering upon the very responsible duties of the office with the opening of the current year.

Reed, E. Russell, was born in Brownville, Jefferson county, July 18, 1844. He is a son of Walter and Malina (Nelson) Reed, she of Herkimer county and he of Oneida county, and the grandfather, William Reed, a farmer of Deerfield, was a pioneer of Oneida county. Walter Reed went to Michigan, where he bought land, afterwards returning to Oneida county. He had these children: Harriet E., born in 1846; Gordon N., born in 1842; Francis, born in 1848; and E. Reed, our subject. The latter went to live with his mother's people at the age of five years, and four years later came to St. Lawrence county to reside with C. L. Van Ornum. At the age of seventeen he enlisted in Company D, Sixtieth N. Y. Volunteers, serving throughout the war, being discharged July 20, 1865. He participated in the following battles: Gettysburg, Antietam, Lookout Mountain, Mission Ridge, Chancellorsville, and Ringgold, and several others, where he was wounded. He was also with Sherman in his "March to the Sea." After the war Mr. Reed worked at carpentry for seven years, and in 1869 he bought eighty-six acres of land. This he sold and bought 190 acres, where he now lives, carrying on general farming and dairying, and also working at his trade. October 21, 1867, he married Rachel, daughter of William and Ellen (Watson) Stephenson, of Russell, and they have one son, William E., born March 19, 1876, who is now attending Eastman's Business College at Poughkeepsie. Mr. Reed is a Republican and has been nine years assessor. Robert Stephenson, brother of Mrs. Reed, served through the war, dying just at the close at Wilmington, N. C.

Eastman, S. E., Hopkinton, was born in Hopkinton, August 29, 1849, a son of William E. Eastman of the same town, born December 16, 1812. The father of the latter was Samuel Eastman, who was a native of Hopkinton, N. H., born in 1769, who went to Lincoln, Vt., and from there to Hopkinton, N. Y., in 1808. He bought 200 acres of land (at that time a wilderness), and commenced clearing a farm, which is the present home of S. E. Eastman, passing to the third generation. Samuel E. died in May, 1852. William E., his son, died December 14, 1887, was a farmer and dealer in cattle, butter and cheese, etc. He married Susan M. Covey, of Cornwall, Canada, who died in March, 1889, a daughter of Martin Covey, of New England. S. E. Eastman, the subject of this sketch, was educated in the common schools and St. Lawrence Academy. His occupation is general farming and dairying. December 21, 1871, he married Harriet Sanford, youngest daughter of Col. Jonah Sanford, whose biography appears elsewhere in this work. She was born in Hopkinton, March 4, 1850.

Brundage Charles R., Russell, was born in Williston, Vt., November 20, 1822. His father, Joshua, was a son of Abraham, a native of Germany, who came to America during the Revolution, brought here by England, whose army he afterwards deserted. He resided in Massachusetts Lois Yale, by whom he had four sons and four daughters. He spent his last days in Williston, Vt., where his wife also died. Joshua

Brundage was born in Williston, Vt., and married Prudy Barto, daughter of David Barto, of Vermont, and they had five sons and three daughters. He moved to Illinois and finally went to Michigan, where he died aged seventy-four years. Charles R. was educated in the public schools and learned the stonemason's trade, which he followed over twenty years. He came to Clifton in this county at the age of twenty-one, where he has resided most of the time since. He owns a farm of 140 acres and follows general farming and dairying. He has been a Republican since the organization of that party, and has been supervisor of the town for six years, assessor three years, and justice of the peace for thirty years. October 1, 1861, he was commissioned major of the Sixtieth N. Y. Volunteers, which he and Capt. Hugh Smith originated. May 1, 1862, he was commissioned lieutenant-colonel of the same regiment, resigning November 6, 1862. He is a member of Russell Lodge No. 566, F. & A. M., and of Martin Post of Canton. He has been twice married, first to Samantha Lockwood, July 23, 1846, by whom he had these children: Sidney G., born September 23, 1848; Charles H., born April 27, 1851; Louisa M., born June 14, 1855, died December 18, 1858. Mrs. Brundage died April 7, 1859, and he married second Louisa Bowhall, born in Gouverneur, September 14, 1833, a daughter of Demarcus and Henriette Bowhall, of Johnston, Fulton county, and they have had the following children: Mary L., born April 29, 1861; William D., born April 3, 1864; Noble, born March 11, 1867; Perly J., born April 25, 1871; and George R., born October 7, 1876.

Douglas, John W., 2d, Colton, was born at Massena Point January 18, 1838. He is the son of James Douglas, a native of Canada, born in 1815, and the father of James was John, also a native of Canada, whose father, Robert Douglas came from Scotland to Canada during the Revolution. John was born in 1795 and came to Massena in 1833 for the first time. He finally settled in Colton, where he died in February, 1854. James Douglas was reared on a farm and educated in the district schools. He came to Colton in 1834, and a year later married Mary Labounty of Canada, born in 1816. They had four children: Elizabeth (deceased), wife of Andrew Perkins; John W., Sarah (deceased), wife of Charles Home of Massachusetts; Nettie, wife of Levi Chaney; and our subject. John W. Douglas, 2d, was reared on a farm and remained at home until the age of twenty-nine. In 1858 he bought 108 acres of land, to which he has since added fifty-four acres. He follows dairying and general farming, and has also dealt to some extent in lumber. October 18, 1866, he married Harriet Harvey of Lisbon, and they have three children; Lena, wife of Herbert Russell, by whom she has one son, Girard; Mamie L. and James M.

Derby, H. Stanley, Russell, traces his ancestry to one of the passengers of the *Mayflower*, and all of his progenitors were of Puritan stock. Rev. Charles Brewster, the ancestor of Mr. Derby's grandmother, was chaplain of the first Plymouth colony, and his great-grandfather Brewster and great-grandfather Derby were both at Quebec, the former with Arnold, and the later with Montgomery as major of artillery. At the death of Montgomery, December 31, 1775, he fell into the arms of Major Derby, where he breathed his last. H. Stanley Derby was born in Wood's Mills, Jefferson county, in March, 1857, and educated in Ives Seminary at Antwerp, N. Y., graduating

in 1877 bought his father's store in Russell, and carried on a successful business. He then went to Tupper's Lake, and engaged with his brother, E. J. Derby. In November, 1892, he returned to Russell, where he has since been looking after his father's property. He is a Democrat and has served as a member of the assembly by the Hon. W. C. C. in 1888. He is a member of Russell Lodge No. 566, F. & A. M., No. 1301 of Tupper's Lake. The father of H. Stanley was Capt. H. J. Derby, born in Vermont, September 18, 1817, and died in Russell, January 31, 1884, who married Ann Davidson, daughter of Jonathan Wood of Jefferson county. She was born in Deerfield, Oneida county, October 14, 1819, and died in Russell, November 6, 1893. Captain and Mrs. Derby had ten children: Washington L., Dewitt C., Edmund E., Benjamin F., Edmund D., Helen E., Laura A., Mary E., Earl and H. Stanley. Captain Derby entered the army on a commission of first lieutenant. He followed teaching in the counties of Jefferson and St. Lawrence for several years, and for five years was superintendent of schools in this county. In 1849 he engaged in the mercantile business, which, with the exception of a year and a half, he continued until 1880. Captain Derby had command of Co. L, 9th N. Y. Cavalry, and participated in the Peninsular campaign, being at Yorktown and West Point, and at Antietam with Sigel's 11th Corps. He served about a year, then returned to Russell and engaged in business.

Dunn, Thomas, Waddington, a son of John, was born July 25, 1838. He was reared on a farm and educated in the common schools of Waddington. Excepting nine years in California engaged in mining from 1861 to 1871, Mr. Dunn has been a farmer. July 25, 1872, he married Emma, daughter of William Harper. The latter was born in Ireland, January 1, 1816, where he received a college education. He came to Lisbon in 1836, and for nine years he sold goods from house to house. He came to Waddington when a young man and engaged in the mercantile business, and here spent his life. He was a Republican. He married Sarah Wallace, a native of Vermont, who came with her parents to Lisbon in an early day. Mr. Harper and wife had six children. He died August 6, 1886, and his wife in 1872. Mr. Dunn and wife have had these children: Sarah A., Mabel E., William J. (deceased), Alexander, Hattie B., Ernest H., Walter (deceased), Annie E., Benjamin (deceased), Henry J. and Thomas B. (deceased). Mr. Dunn has a farm of 173 acres and keeps a dairy of twenty cows. He is a Republican and wife are members of the Presbyterian church.

Dunn, M. L., Hopkinton, is one of Hopkinton's enterprising business men and was born in Lawrence, May 31, 1851, a son of J. S. Clifford, born at Plattsburg, October 6, 1806, whose father, John Clifford, was born in Plymouth, N. Y., November 24, 1806, and married Anna Seeley, born in Norwalk, Conn., November 19, 1803. They had three daughters. He went to Illinois and died January 27, 1882. J. S. Clifford married Caroline, daughter of Lucius Reynolds of Lawrence, who had two daughters, now deceased but Cora, who is the second wife of J. S. Clifford, and a daughter, now deceased but Cora, who is the second wife of J. S. Clifford, and a daughter, now deceased but Cora, who is the second wife of J. S. Clifford, and a daughter, now deceased but Cora, who is the second wife of J. S. Clifford. M. L. Dunn served three years apprenticeship at Plattsburg. He is now at Fort Jay engaged in the undertaking business. By his first wife he had two sons and

one daughter. M. L. Clifford, our subject, learned the trade of his father, at which he worked for a number of years. In April, 1874, he married Ella I. Downey, daughter of William and Harriet (Griffin) Downey of Kankakee, Ill., and they had one son, Watson S., born in Hopkinton, May 24, 1876. He is a young man of more than ordinary business capacity, and a great assistance to his father in his business. In 1887 Mr. Clifford engaged in the manufacture of butter tubs at Fort Jackson in partnership with F. M. Kellogg, and after two years bought out his partner's interest, and now conducts it alone, manufacturing about 50,000 tubs annually. He also owns the Hopkins saw mill, turning out about 500,000 feet of lumber annually, of which about half is custom work. He furnishes employment to about twenty men. He is also engaged in the grocery business, carrying a general line. He is a Republican and is the present road commissioner.

Carncross, Randall, Russell, was born in Wilna, Jefferson county, October 18, 1848, a son of Lewis Carncross, son of John, son of Lewis of Dutchess county, whose father was born in Germany and came to this country prior to the Revolution. John, grandfather of our subject, came to Jefferson county about 1813. He married Sybel Van Brocklin. Of their children, Lewis, father of our subject, was reared on a farm, and in 1847 married Betsey Potter, daughter of Luther Potter of Massachusetts, by whom he had four children, two now living: Alice, born June 26, 1862, wife of Daniel Van Brocklin of Pierrepont, by whom she has one child, Erskine; Betsey Jane, born April 28, 1855, died October 22, 18—; James L., born April 7, 1861, died———; and Randall J., our subject, who was reared on a farm and received his education in the common schools. His parents came to Russell when he was an infant. When a young man he began work on a farm by the month, and, February 21, 1878, he married Asenath, daughter of Henry Van Brocklin of Russell, and they have had one daughter, Emogene, born September 14, 1881. At about the time of his marriage Mr. Carncross bought his present farm, which he uses largely as a dairy farm. He is a Republican in politics, but has never aspired to office. The family has in its possession a forty-dollar bill of the Continental period, which once belonged to John Potter, great-grandfather on the maternal side, who was paymaster in the Revolution.

Colton, Daniel, Russell, was born in Antwerp, Jefferson county, July 17, 1830, a son of Lothrop Colton, who was a son of Aaron, one of Jefferson county's early settlers. Lothrop came to Russell in 1832, and after a short time went to Antwerp, and in 1846 returned to Russell, where he died in 1848. He was a blacksmith and farmer. His wife was Rachael Calkins, a native of Hartford, Conn., by whom he had seven sons and two daughters. Daniel was reared on a farm and educated in the public schools. At the age of nineteen he learned the gunsmith's trade, which he followed several years. He then followed the carpenter's trade, and in 1875 engaged in undertaking, which he has since followed. Mr. Colton married in Russell, Susan A. Chase, by whom he had three children: Lelia E., Arthur and Hattie. Mrs. Colton died December 29, 1885, and in 1887 he married second, Abigail Bevet of Gouverneur. Mr. Colton is a Prohibitionist in politics.

Merrill, Silas W., Lawrence, was born in Hopkinton, February 8, 1845, a son of D. L. Merrill. The latter was a son of John, whose father, also John, emigrated from Eng-

land about 1754 and settled at Concord, N. H. He was a soldier in the Revolution. He married Sallie Robinson, and his oldest son, John, was born in Concord in 1784. He went to Tunbridge, Vt., at the age of seven, where his father died in 1812. He married Sallie De Cross and in 1832 came to Franklin county, N. Y. He was at the battle of Plattsburg in the War of 1812. D. L. Merrill was born in Tunbridge, Vt., in 1809, and at the age of twenty-three came to Franklin county and settled on a farm of 200 acres. In 1837 he married Susan C. Lampson and came to Hopkinton, where he settled on the Baldwin farm. He had seven children. In 1858 he built on his farm a potato starch factory and manufactured starch until 1865, then sold his place and removed to Nicholville, where he died June 5, 1891, and his wife November 13, 1893. S. W. Merrill was educated in the Lawrenceville Academy and was for several years engaged as a clerk in the mercantile business. In 1866 he came to Nicholville and began business for himself, occupying the east half of the block built by his father, where he carries a full line of house furnishings. He is a Republican and has served two years as supervisor. He is a member of Elk Lodge No. 577, F. & A. M. He is executor of his father's estate and has control of about 300 acres of land in the towns of Hopkinton and Lawrence. In 1870 he married Carrie L., daughter of Lyman and Caroline S. (McEuen) Day, and they have had three children: Grace L., born October 9, 1875; Maude L., born July 31, 1879; and Bessie L., born May 20, 1884.

Pease, Trueman A., M. D., Potsdam, was born in the town of Brasher, November 27, 1842. The earliest ancestor we find of this family in the country is Captain John Pease who was a native of England and immigrated to this country about 1620, and settled in Massachusetts. Ebenezer Pease, the great-grandfather of our subject, was a native of Massachusetts and a soldier in the War of the Revolution. The grandfather, Abel Pease, was born in Massachusetts and was the first of the family to come to St. Lawrence county, and located in the town of Lawrence about 1828. He built the first farm house in the village of North Lawrence and it was there he reared his family and spent the balance of his days. He died in 1868, aged eighty-seven years. He was the father of twelve children, of whom Abel, father of our subject, is the fourth son. He was born in Vermont April 5, 1818. He has always followed mechanical pursuits, and the last fifteen or twenty years has been a resident of Norwood. The mother of our subject, Sally Clark, was a native of Grand Isle county, Vt., a daughter of Trueman Clark, a prominent figure in the Legislature of the State a number of years. Dr. Pease was one of a family of six children, three of whom are now living; Lucius L. of Norwood; William H., a farmer of Canton; and Trueman A. The early life of our subject was spent in the town of Lawrence, where he received his education in the Lawrenceville Academy. He commenced the study of medicine while teaching in Lawrenceville Academy in the office of Dr. Joseph Jackson. In 1864 after one year's study of medicine he enlisted in Co. K, 193d N. Y. Vol. Infantry, and was appointed hospital steward, which position he filled at the Post Hospital at Cumberland City, Md., during the course of the war. Returning he entered the University of Vermont at Burlington, graduating with the degree of M. D., June 15, 1867. He commenced practicing at Norwood, July 13, 1867, and has ever since been here. He is a member of the Lawrence County Medical Society, and also of the Northern New York Med-

ical Association. He has been a member of Norwood Lodge, I. O. O. F., and is now a member of Luther Priest Post No. 167, G. A. R., and has held the office of surgeon. He is a member of the Congregational church of Norwood, and has filled the office of health officer of Norwood village. Dr. Pease married, June 10, 1868, Helen M. Leslie of Parishville, and they had two sons, one died at seven years of age, and Leslie Allan is practicing law at Dunkirk, N. Y. Mrs. Pease died August 30, 1884, and he married second, October 6, 1886, Ella E., daughter of John Walker of Sherbrook, Quebec.

Shepard, Fred, Lawrence, was born in Lawrence, April 22, 1862, a son of E. W. Shepard, but he was reared by his grandparents, Hon. O. F. and Elizabeth A. (Wilber) Shepard, natives of Vermont, the former born in Middletown, November 15, 1813, and the latter at Grand Isle, September 17, 1818. Heman Shepard, father of O. F., was born in Vermont, November 3, 1789, and married Loretta Rockwell, and had eight children. He came to Lawrence November 17, 1826. He died July 31, 1874. O. F. Shepard graduated from Potsdam Academy in 1836 and taught school twenty-two years, and also engaged in surveying to some extent. By his first wife he had two sons and a daughter: Edwin, Azro and Amelia. Mrs. Shepard died February 10, 1875, and he married for second wife, Mrs. J. A. Romaine, widow of William Romaine, February 24, 1876, and she still resides on the homestead. Mr. Shepard was for many years inspector of schools, and was justice of the peace about thirty-two years. In 1857 he was elected member of assembly, and again in 1858. He was chairman of the standing committee on claims, then one of the most important committees in the Assembly. He was a strong advocate of temperance. He was one of the founders of Lawrenceville Academy, and a trustee until his death, January 24, 1892. Fred Shepard was educated in the Lawrenceville Academy, and at the age of eighteen began teaching, which he continued four years. He inherited the farm from his grandfather. He has about 230 acres, and keeps about thirty cows, besides a considerable amount of young stock. He is a Republican, and has been excise commissioner for ten years, also inspector of elections several years. He is a trustee of Lawrenceville Academy, and agent for the unsold lands in the town. He is correspondent for the following papers: *Courier and Freeman*, *Potsdam Herald*, *Adirondack News* and *Ogdensburg Republican*. January 22, 1885, he married Margaret, daughter of John and Maria (Clark) Charlton, and they have two sons: Oscar Fred, born May 24, 1887; and Arthur Romaine, born November 8, 1889. Mr. and Mrs. Shepard are prominent members of the Deer River Grange No. 702, also of the Good Templars, and they are active members of the Congregational church. Mr. Shepard takes an active interest in public affairs. His farm is as good as can be found in the town and is kept in an excellent state of cultivation. He believes there is no nobler occupation in life than farming.

Patten, Herbert G., Lawrence, was born in Lawrence, June 23, 1863. His father was Davis S., a son of Robert, who was born in England, but emigrated to Ireland, where he died in 1818. David S. was born in Ireland, County Armagh, November 26, 1809, and about 1820 he and his brother, William, came to America and settled in Vermont. In 1840 David came to Lawrence, and in 1842 to the farm now owned by the subject. He married in Vermont, February 7, 1840, Martha C. Randall, of that State,

born November 30, 1822. They reared six sons and six daughters. Mr. Patten died May 1, 1857, and his wife June 26, 1878. The children of David S. and wife were as follows: Mary M., born August 9, 1842, married A. E. Chafflee, and died June 12, 1877, leaving four children; Porter, born 1844, died 1846; William C., born April 19, 1846; Della and Amelia, twins, born in 1848 and died in 1850; Henry S., born March 15, 1851, who resides with our subject; Emma, born December 5, 1854, married Richard Clark of Waddington; Timothy T., born September 3, 1857, resides in Waverly, N. Y.; Ella M., born April 18, 1859, married Leon Barney; George S., born March 4, 1861, and lives in Badaxe, Mich.; Herbert G.; Ida, born October 2, 1865, and resided with our subject until her death, October 7, 1893. Herbert G. was educated in the Lawrenceville Academy, and has devoted considerable attention to veterinary work, receiving in 1890 a license to practice. He is a member of Deer River Lodge No. 499, F. & A. M., and of Lawrenceville Lodge No. 619, I. O. O. F., also of Good Templar Lodge No. 173, and P. of H. No. 702 of the same place. January 26, 1886, he married Mary, daughter of Michael and Margaret Gabler, and they have two children: Howard L., born October 31, 1886; and C. Arthur, born November 27, 1888. Mrs. Patten died December 17, 1892.

Robinson, H. N., Massena, born April 17, 1806, is a son of Daniel and Esther (Kilburn) Robinson, the former born in Massachusetts in 1774. The father of Daniel was Ichabod, who lost his property in the Revolutionary war, and moved from Massachusetts to Vermont, where he cleared a home. He was a soldier of the Revolution and died in St. Lawrence county in 1804, while on a visit to his son, being the first person buried in the Massena cemetery. Daniel came here in 1802, one of the first settlers, and bought the farm now owned by our subject. He was an extensive land and lumber dealer. He had nine children, all deceased but three: H. N., Holton and George. Daniel died July 9, 1855, and his wife in 1829. H. N. Robinson was reared on a farm in Massena, and educated at the Potsdam Academy. He followed farming until about 1874, when he retired and rented the farm. In 1837 he married Mary M., daughter of Ira and Chloe (Nichols) Goodridge, of whose ten children, four survive. Mr. and Mrs. Robinson have one adopted son, Joseph, now in New York in the mercantile business. He was educated in Fort Edward and Potsdam Academies, and was prepared for college when the war broke out, when he volunteered, and served about four years. At the close of the war he was engaged to write the discharges of soldiers. He served as adjutant, quartermaster, and on Ricket's staff. In politics H. N. wishes to go down as a Cleveland man. Joseph is a Republican.

Horton, R. J., Massena, was born in Ira, Rutland county, Vt., a son of Hezekiah, a native of Guilford, Vt., born in 1791, who went to Clarendon, Vt., when a boy, and there married Anna Hutchinson, born in 1790, by whom he had three children. In 1807 they came to Massena and settled on the farm now owned by R. J. Horton, where Daniel died in 1844, and the mother in 1875. At the time of his parents' settlement on the farm our subject was sixteen years of age. February 16, 1853, he married Harriet, daughter of Massena, born September 7, 1830, in Peru, Essex county, N. Y., a daughter of John and Naomi Russell of this town. Mr. and Mrs. Horton have had two children: Ellen J., born February 11, 1854, who was educated in the Potsdam Normal

School, and is engaged in farming. He married Sarah J., daughter of Philemon Polley of Massena, and has two children, Mark P. and Harlan R.; Elon A. was born in Massena, June 26, 1859, was educated in Massena and Potsdam, and graduated from Eastman's Business College in 1880. He is engaged in the carriage business, both wholesale and retail. March 22, 1888, he married Una E. Benson of Massena, daughter of Samuel Benson, and they have had two children: Hazel H. and Floyd E. R. J. Horton has been a Republican since the organization of the party. He and wife are members of the Baptist church.

Dodge, S. W., M. D., Massena was born in Massena, March 9, 1845, a son of Levi R., born in Andover, Vt., April 2, 1815, whose father Major Thomas Dodge of New Hampshire, was born August 13, 1773, a descendant of the Salem Dodges, who came to Massachusetts in 1629, from Cheshire, England, where they are of very ancient lineage. Thomas Dodge had eleven children. He received the title of major from the Vermont militia. Levi R. came with his parents, when two years of age, to Massena, where the major bought 160 acres of land, most of which is still in the possession of the family. He was among the earliest settlers. March 20, 1844, Levi married Lois P. Young, daughter of Robert Young of New Hampshire, born December 31, 1790. To Mr. and Mrs. Dodge were born these children: S. W., our subject; Luther A., born October 12, 1846, died December 22, 1881; James B., born December 22, 1847; Orange W., born January 17, 1850, a professor in Ogdensburg Academy; Henry, born January 18, 1852, died September 12, 1877; Mary L., born March 12, 1857, a teacher; Harvey R., born June 9, 1852. Mr. Dodge died in 1880, and his wife survives him. S. W. Dodge was on the farm until the age of fifteen. He was educated in Lawrenceville, Malone and Potsdam, teaching, attending school and preparing for the medical college. He studied medicine with W. P. Gordon, M. D., of Old Ripley, Ill., for one year, and was over a year at Ann Arbor, Mich., medical department. Returning home on a visit he decided to finish his medical education at the University of Vermont, where he was for a year. He was two years at Bloomingdale, N. Y., then a year at Vermont University, graduating in the spring of 1875. He began practice at Bloomingdale, where he remained until 1889, then came to Massena, where he has built up an extensive practice. He is a member of St. Lawrence and Northern New York Medical Societies, is a Republican, and was town clerk five years in Franklin county. He was U. S. examining surgeon at Bloomingdale fourteen years. He is a Good Templar of Massena Lodge No. 566, belongs to Massena Grange No. 704, Massena Court No. 693, I. O. F., is a court deputy and a court physician. He is a member of Gordon (Ill.) Lodge No. 473, F. & A. M. July 28, 1875, he married B. Narina, daughter of Hiram and Martha (Rice) Fish, and they have had four children: Leon H., born June 15, 1876; Mark F., born January 20, 1878; Sidney W., born January 11, 1885; Ruth Lucinda, born September 8, 1893.

Cooper, Eugene, Lawrenceville, was born May 7, 1846, a son of James Cooper, born in Salem, Mass., about 1804, whose father came to Constable and later to Brasher, buying a farm, where he lived until shortly before his death. He married Jane Ann, daughter of Daniel and Polly (Mansfield) Smith, of Vermont and Connecticut respectively, the former having served in the War of 1812. Mr. and Mrs. Cooper had six children, five sons and one daughter, all living but one, Robert U.,

who was killed January 9, 1891, at Denver, Col., by falling from a building, on which he was working, a distance of forty feet. Eugene Cooper, our subject, was reared on a farm and began life on the same. After seven years he bought a farm in Connecticut which he sold after two years and bought again. In 1877 he again sold and came to St. Regis, Province of Quebec, and was there three years engaged in mercantile business. He sold out and bought a farm of 200 acres near Lawrenceville, where he remained till March 4, 1893, then rented his place and bought a small farm where he now lives. He keeps a dairy of twenty-five cows, and is also engaged in raising horses. One of his principal crops is hops. Mr. Cooper married first, Laura, daughter of Joel Wheeler of Connecticut, by whom he had one daughter, Jenette, wife of Samuel Barrett of Seymour, Conn. Mrs. Cooper died in 1879, and he married, May 1, 1880, Anna E. Burkett, daughter of Michael and Margaret (Connors) Burkett, and they have two children: Walter E., born February 22, 1881; and Eva May, born May 16, 1882. In politics Mr. Cooper is a Republican, and he and wife are members of the Catholic church of Lawrence.

Atwood, I. M., Canton, was born in Pembroke, Genesee county, March 24, 1838. Received the usual academic and high school education, graduating from the Lockport Union School in 1855. He taught school several terms, founded and conducted the Genesee Classical Institute, and fitted for entrance to the sophomore year in Yale College, in 1859. He began preaching and studying for the ministry in that same year, and was ordained at Clifton Springs in 1860. In 1867 he became editor of the *Universalist*, now the *Christian Leader*, in Boston, Mass., and has held editorial connection with that journal continuously up to the present time. After twenty years of service as preacher and editor, he was called from his parish in Cambridge, Mass., to the presidency of the Theological Seminary in Canton, entering on his duties in that position in June, 1879. The same year he received the degree of Doctor of Divinity from Tufts College, having been given the degree of M. A. by the St. Lawrence University ten years before, in 1869. Dr. Atwood has contributed to the journals and quarterlies of the day on a great variety of themes, and has published besides "Have We Outgrown Christianity," Boston, 1870; "Glance at the Religious Progress of the Country," Boston, 1874; "The Latest Ward of Universalism," Boston, 1878; "Walks about Zion," Boston, 1882; "Episcopacy," 1884; "Revelation," 1890; and "A System of Christian Doctrines," 1894. He contributed papers to the Religious Press Congress and the Parliament of Religions, in Chicago, 1893. In 1861 Dr. Atwood was married to Anna Church of Clarendon, N. Y., and they have four daughters and one son, the Rev. John Murray Atwood of Clifton Springs.

Gilbreth, William, Lawrence, was born in County Monaghan, Ireland, May 14, 1828, son of Samuel and Ellen (Garven) Gilbreth, the latter also born in Ireland, who reared ten children. Mr. and Mrs. Gilbreth came to America in 1841, setting first in Vermont, and two years later they came to this county and settled on the farm now owned by the subject. The latter was thirteen years of age when he came to Vermont, and six years when he came to St. Lawrence county. He was educated in the public schools and worked in the woolen factory in Vermont about five years. He is the owner of about 150 acres of land, and follows general farming, keeping twelve cows. He also

has about 500 sugar trees. In politics he is a Republican, and in 1856 he married Martha Beattie, a native of Ireland, born in 1832, died February 16, 1885, a daughter of James and Mary (Forsythe) Beattie, who had two sons and five daughters. Our subject and wife had four children: Mary E., born November 16, 1857, died May 27, 1882; Sarah J., born June 4, 1859, died May 29, 1879; Alice L., born June 18, 1864, and married September 20, 1887, Webster A. Ballard, a native of Lawrence, born October 20, 1864, a son of Elwood D. and Ruth M. (Day) Ballard of Peru, Essex county. Webster A. Ballard and wife have had two children: Warner D., born June 18, 1889; and May R., born February 23, 1892. The fourth child of our subject, Anna M., was born August 5, 1869, and married H. D. Blanchard of Nicholville, by whom she has one child, William L.

Andrews, Morris B., Massena, was born in Massena, July 23, 1821, a son of John B., mentioned in this work. Mr. Andrews was reared and educated in Massena, and also attended the Malone Academy and Potsdam Academy. He engaged in farming when a young man, and inherited about 107 acres of land from his father, to which he has added until he now owns about 250 acres of land and village property. He resided on his farm until 1888, when he came to the village and has since lived retired. Mr. Andrews has always voted the Democratic ticket, but has not aspired to office. March 16, 1863, he married Margaret, daughter of James and Sarah (England) Carney, the former a native of Ireland and the latter of Massena, who were the parents of eight children, and who both died in Massena. Mr. and Mrs. Andrews have had one son, Justin B., born in Massena on the old homestead, January 5, 1865. He was educated in the common schools and the Massena High School, and also follows farming, living in the old home. He is a member of Massena Grange No. 704, of which he is a past master. He is also a member of the I. O. F. Court No. 693 of Massena. His wife was Evelyn Chittenden, daughter of Nelson Chittenden of Louisville, by whom he has two daughters, Lena C. and Velma E.

Aldrich, Newton, Gouverneur, was born June 6, 1830, in Luzerne, Warren county, N. Y., a son of Seth Aldrich, born in Athol in 1799, and Mira Adams, born in Luzerne in 1805. He came to Gouverneur in 1867 and engaged in the lumber business, in which he is still interested. Mr. Aldrich is president of the Bank of Gouverneur, of the Gouverneur Wood Pulp Company, and of the United States Tale Company. He is also a member of the firm of W. Weston, Dean & Aldrich of Natural Dam. March 17, 1858, he married Kate Griffin, a native of Warren county, daughter of Henry and Margaret (Lindsay) Griffin. Mr. and Mrs. Aldrich have one son, Herbert G., born December 3, 1860, at Luzerne, who is now practicing law at Gouverneur. He graduated from Hamilton College in 1884 and from Harvard Law School in 1888. September 2, 1890, he married Jennie A. Loucks.

Bridges, J. D., Massena, was born in Chester, Vt., November 22, 1821, a son of Wilson, whose father, John, was a captain in the Revolutionary war. Wilson was born in Athol, Mass., in 1792. He came to Chester, Vt., with his parents, and there married Lucy L. Dana, a native of Vermont, by whom he had four children, two now living, J. O. and J. D. In 1826 Mr. Bridges came to Massena and settled at Racket River Bridge

On a farm. He spent the remainder of his life. His wife died in 1834, and he married Maria Hall of Fort Covington, N. Y., by whom he had seven children. He served town offices and died in 1876. He served in the war of 1812. J. D. Bridges was five years old when he came to Massena, where he was educated in the common school and later went to Potsdam Academy. He has always been a farmer, and has been extensively engaged in cattle buying, for the past twenty-five years. He was also engaged in teaching, which he followed for several terms. He now owns 400 acres, and has also given his only son 175 acres. He is a Democrat and has served as justice of the peace sixteen years. In 1845 he married Lydia Boynton of Massena, born March 19, 1826, a daughter of Luke Boynton of Montpelier, Vt., born October 9, 1798, who came to Massena in 1823, and here died in 1862. Mr. and Mrs. Bridges have had two children: Guy B., born in 1846, now residing in Massena, who for many years has been connected with the stage line, also the steamboat line. He married first, in 1868, Louisa Hodgkins of Massena, and had one son, Fred, now married in Brooklyn. Mrs. Bridges died in 1878, and he married second, Margaret Combs, by whom he has three sons: Roy, Guy and Harry. Ida, second child of J. D. Bridges, was born April 3, 1853, and married James Britton of Massena, who afterwards established the Massena Bank, of which he was president several years. Ida died November 19, 1878, and Mr. Britton died in January, 1894.

Robertson, D. M., Canton, was born in Gouverneur, December 1, 1829. He was educated in the Gouverneur Wesleyan Seminary and the Canton Law School. He was admitted to the bar in 1871, and opened his present office in the same year. In 1861 Mr. Robertson enlisted in Co. A, 60th N. Y. Infantry, and served nearly two years, enlisting as a private and returning home as a major. In 1872 he married Sarah Thatcher, and they have one daughter, Jessie Robertson. Major Robertson has been president of the St. Lawrence County Veteran's Association for two years, was formerly deputy county clerk of St. Lawrence county, was for several years superintendent of the St. Lawrence County Agricultural Society, and is now and has been for three years president of the Canton Savings and Loan Association.

Delaney, Thomas, Massena, was born in Mourtrath, one of the chief towns in Queens County, Ireland, March 3, 1820, a son of John and Catherine (Kennedy) Delaney of Mourtrath, who came to Canada in 1818, and two years later to Massena, where the mother died in 1858, aged seventy-two years, and the father in 1865, aged eighty-two years. Of their seven sons, only two survive. Thomas was reared on the farm, attended the common schools, and in 1840 emigrated to the United States, landing in New York on May 15, and worked for the Shakers of Albany at gardening until the fall, then went to Woodville, Jefferson county, where he engaged in the fall of 1841, when he went to Dickinson's Landing, Ontario, where he worked in a large distillery at that place, and remained in that position until 1850, when the concern closed up business, and he then came to Massena, where he engaged in farming, in which he is still interested. He owns a farm of 400 acres of highly cultivated land, nicely situated on the St. Lawrence River. In 1855 the family moved into Massena Village, where he owns a comfortable residence, and where he still resides. Yet, though partly retired from the

active duties of farming, he still takes a lively interest in the progress and development of agriculture. He is a Democrat and was appointed census enumerator in 1875, held for many years the offices of inspector of elections and excise commissioner, and has also filled many positions of trust and responsibility, the duties of which he discharged with scrupulous fidelity and care, to the entire satisfaction of all the parties interested. He and all his family are members of the Catholic church. In 1845 he married Caroline Jaycox of Massena born February 4, 1826, a daughter of William and Barbara (Rupert) Jaycox, who were among the earliest settlers of this town, the former dying in 1836, the latter in 1886, in Massena. Mr. and Mrs. Delany have had eight children, four of whom are now deceased, namely: John M., died at the age of six years; E. Ado, died aged five years; Martha A., born July 6, 1854, died April 2, 1892; and William J., born March 28, 1848, and died October 6, 1893, leaving two daughters, Bessie L. and Mary L. The surviving children are: Lucilia, wife of Herbert H. Holcomb of the town of Stockholm, now of California, by whom she has had seven children, Maud (deceased), T. Tyler, Delany J., Kate E., James F., Harry and Jeremiah; Agnes, wife of Capt. James Fox of Massena, owner and captain of the steamer *Algona*, a freight and passenger boat on the St. Lawrence River; T. Edwin, married first, Ella Costigan, who died April 26, 1890, and second, Sarah Bennet, by whom he has one daughter, Ella M. He resides in Ogdensburg; and S. Inez, wife of Charles McQuillan of Chicago, by whom she has one daughter, named Ellen A.

Sanford, Hon. Jonah, Hopkinton, was born in Cornwall, Vt., November 30, 1790. He was the son of Hon. Benjamin Sanford, who was born in Litchfield, Conn., in 1756, and in 1784 removed to Cornwall, Vt., of which town he was a prominent citizen. Jonah Sanford's educational advantages were limited, and through his own efforts he became an influential citizen of this county. He was a farmer, but being ambitious he, while young and the country new, purchased a few law books and mastered them evenings, after working throughout the day on his farm. He was elected to various offices of trust: supervisor of his town, member of Congress during the unexpired term of Silas Wright, judge of the Court of Common Pleas, also a member of the Constitutional Convention. He was appointed commissioner to lay out a road between Hopkinton and Port Kent, a distance of seventy-two miles. He discharged this duty with strict integrity and untiring zeal. He made several trips through the great woods before a tree was cut. In the military service he began early life as a volunteer in the War of 1812. Mr. Sanford was granted power by Governor Morgan to raise a regiment of volunteer infantry, and in 1861-2 he organized in Potsdam, N. Y., the Ninety-second Regiment and accompanied it to James River. Here his health failed. His extraordinary efforts in this work with his age, being seventy-one years old, so told upon him that he reluctantly resigned his commission and Col. Sanford returned to his home. In 1811 he married Abigail, daughter of Rev. Henry Green, of Cornwall, Vt. He then came to Hopkinton and purchased the farm where he resided over fifty years, and until his death December 25, 1867, in the seventy-eighth year of his age. Mr. Sanford's first wife died in 1842, and in 1845 he married Miss Harriet Barney, of Belleville, Jefferson county, N. Y. She is living and is eighty-two years of age. Mr. Sanford was the

father of eight children by his first marriage, and two by his last marriage. He was a strong Republican and a lover of his country. At one time he had two sons and four grandsons in the war. His son Rollen died in Andersonville prison after suffering for weeks for the want of food and care.

Palmer, George W., Lawrence, was born in Franklin county, December 18, 1831, a son of Leontidas Palmer of Hinesburg, Vt., born in 1801, who married Cyrena Hoadley, of Vermont, by whom he had six children, four of them were school teachers, one was a justice of the peace for many years, supervisor for about fifteen years, a member of assembly two terms in the third district and land surveyor, our subject being the oldest. L. Palmer first came to Franklin county, and in 1840 to St. Lawrence county, and settled on the farm now owned by George W. Here he died in 1874. He was a Republican and served in various town offices. His wife is now living at the age of eighty-three, there being now four generations in one house. Our subject was nine years of age when he came to this county, and he was educated in the common schools, teaching for a number of years when a young man. He is a carpenter and joiner by trade, but follows farming principally. He owns 159 acres of land and keeps a dairy of nineteen cows, owning Jersey cows among the stock, and also keeps sheep. He is a Republican and has served several years as trustee of schools. He is a member of P. of I. Riverside Lodge at Lawrenceville. His wife was Eliza Washburn, a native of Wilmington, Essex county, N. Y., a daughter of Israel and Asenath Hurd, who came from New Hampshire to Essex county, where they died. By a previous marriage to Caroline Sweet, daughter of Thomas Sweet, of Hopkinton, our subject had two children: Edwin E., who died in infancy; and Estelle M., a music teacher, who married Uriah Denton, by whom she has had one child, Carl E.

Maley, A. J., Massena, was born in Massena, August 19, 1844, a son of John, a native of Ireland, who came to America when a child. He settled in Massena, and there married Philena Perkins, a native of Stansted, Canada, born in 1802. Mr. and Mrs. Maley had five sons and two daughters, three sons surviving. He went to California in 1851, returned to Massena in 1852, and died in 1860, leaving a farm of 300 acres in Massena, besides other real estate in Iowa. His widow resides with our subject at the age of ninety-three. A. J. Maley was educated in the common schools, and at the age of seventeen he went to Iowa (1861). In 1862 he enlisted in the Twenty-fourth Iowa Volunteers and served eight months, when he was discharged on account of disability. In August of the same year he enlisted in the Eighth Iowa Cavalry and served two years and four months. He was in several engagements and many skirmishes, and was taken prisoner at Atlanta, Ga., July 13, 1864, taken to Andersonville, held for five months, then removed to Florence, S. C., where he remained till February 13, 1865, when he was paroled, and remained in the hospital at Annapolis and at Little York, Pa., where he was discharged in July, 1865. At the close of the war he spent a short time in Massena, then returned to Iowa. He spent the next few years in various work. He went to Cornwall, Canada, and was proprietor of the American House for seventeen years. In 1891 he came to Massena and became proprietor of the Allen House, where he now resides. He followed farming several years prior to this. He is a Republican and a member of Cornwall Lodge No. 125, F. & A. M. He is also a member of the

A. O. U. W. No. 214 of Cornwall, and of the G. A. R. of Massena. In 1867 he married Elizabeth Patterson, by whom he has one daughter, who was educated in Williams-town Convent, in Canada, and who now lives at home. Mr. Maley owns 163 acres of the original homestead, and has added eighty-five acres, keeping a dairy of forty cows.

McEuen, A. E., Lawrence, was born in Lawrence, January 17, 1834. His father, Captain Carlton, was a son of George, one of the pioneers of Hinesburg, Vt., who came from Shaftsbury, Vt., and the grandfather of George came from Edinburgh, Scotland. Capt. Carlton McEuen married Wealthy Calkins, of Hinesburg, Vt., born in 1797 and died in 1826. They had three children. He married second Phœbe Millington, of Lawrence, in 1833. She was born in Fairfax, Vt., in 1799. By her he had four children. He settled in Lawrence in 1825, his death occurring February 2, 1866, and there lived and died. His farm is now owned by our subject, Augustus E., who was educated in the common schools, and is a farmer, owning 300 acres of the old homestead and another place of 250 acres. In partnership with his brother, R. H., he owns 260 acres, and his sons at home also own 125 acres at Fort Jackson. He has a dairy of forty thorough-bred Ayrshire cattle, and is also an extensive breeder of Shropshire sheep and Chester white hogs. He has a fine sugar bush of about 1200 trees. In politics he is a Republican, and has served his town as highway commissioner, assessor and supervisor. He belongs to the P. of H. No. 702, and was first master of the lodge. Mr. McEuen married, March 14, 1860, Martha Witherel, of Hopkinton, who was born in Orwell, Vt., October 7, 1841. They have had four children; J. W., who died August 27, 1876, aged thirteen years; Guy C., G. Wright, and Clyde A., all living at home. Mrs. McEuen died September 25, 1886.

Hopson, B. M., Massena, was born in Salisbury, Herkimer county, August 3, 1818, a son of Abel, son of Alvirus, of New Haven, Conn. The wife of the latter was Mary Munger, by whom he had ten children. He and wife both died in Salisbury, N. Y. Abel was born in New Haven, Conn., and at the age of eight years came with his parents to Herkimer county, where he spent most of his life. He married Hannah Avery, daughter of Stephen Avery, formerly of Connecticut, who was a soldier in the Revolution. B. M. Hopson was reared on a farm and educated in his native town. He came to Brasher in 1847 and had just forty-five dollars, and settled on a dairy farm, coming to Massena twelve years later, where he bought a large farm, keeping a dairy of fifty-one cows. He is a Republican and cast his first vote for General Harrison in 1840, and has been assessor, excise commissioner, etc. In 1838 he married in Herkimer county, Catharine, daughter of George Loucks, and they have had seven children: Richard M., who was drowned in Wisconsin, aged twenty-two; George H., who lives on his father's farm. He married Libbie Hitchcock, by whom he has two sons: Fred M. and Norman A.; Norman A., son of B. M. Hopson, who resides on his father's farm, and married Mary Tracey, by whom he has two children: Floyd B. and Lulie; Irving F., who lives in Massena village, and married Delia Carton, by whom he has two children: Carlie and Catharine; Amelia A., wife of Jacont H. Denison, of Wisconsin, by whom she has six children: Burton, Elsie, Delia, Martin, Rowena, and Lon; M. Rowena, deceased wife of Nathan H. Denison, who left two children: Nellie A., and Floyd M.;

S. L. ... Allen Kezar, of Massena, by whom she has two children: Ernest and Earl. ... is the owner of large tracts of farming lands in Brasher, Massena and vicinity. Since 1834 he has lived in the village.

... L. A. Massena, was born in Massena Center, December 18, 1826, a son of ... born in Amherst, Mass., March 26, 1790, and married Julia Moody of that ... November 6, 1792. They had ten children, of whom nine grew to maturity. In 1814 Mr. Dana came to Massena, where he lived on a farm. He was a Republican in politics, and his death occurred in July, 1882, that of his wife in July, 1880. L. A. Dana was reared on a farm and educated in the common schools. He remained on his father's farm, which he purchased in 1882. He afterwards sold all but ten acres, and in 1891 came to the village of Massena, where he has since lived. He is a Republican, a member of the P. of H. No. 704 of Massena, and married April 11, 1871, Fannie Dunn, of Massena, born August 27, 1830, a daughter of Joel Dunn and Relief Liscomb, the former born in Bakersfield, Vt., September 20, 1798, and the latter born in Hartland, Vt., September 4, 1798. Both came to Massena when young, their marriage occurring in 1829. They had five children. Mr. Dunn died in March, 1871, and his wife in August, 1868.

Smith, Frank H., Gouverneur, was born in Moira, Franklin county, January 15, 1836, a son of Daniel and Mary E. (Salls) Smith, the former born in Grafton, N. H., in 1813, and the latter born in Grand Isle county, Vt. Frank H. came to Gouverneur in 1837. His first business was in a hotel until 1861, since which he has been engaged in agricultural pursuits. He now lives in the village and owns a farm of 180 acres on Johnstown street, two and a half miles west of Gouverneur. February 7, 1861, he married Martha H. Parsons, daughter of Richard and Maria Parsons, natives of Johnstown, N. Y. Mr. and Mrs. Smith have one child, Henry C. Smith, born in 1864. Mr. Smith is an active member of the Gouverneur Masonic Lodge, and is a past master, member of Marble City Commandery, Media Temple, Mystic Shrine.

Lavack, Frederick, Gouverneur, was born March 27, 1842, in Canada, a son of Joseph and Lizzie Lavack. He was two years of age when his parents removed to Ogdensburg. In 1860 they came to Gouverneur, where Mr. Lavack has since resided, with the exception of the years 1868-75, when he was in Syracuse engaged in the factory of D. L. Fry. From 1875 to 1877 he was engaged in the jewelry business in Gouverneur, and at that date founded the drug business, which he has successfully conducted up to the present time. In 1876 he married Mary, daughter of Noah Loomis, of Gouverneur, and they have had five children: Jennie, born December 18, 1882; Winifred, born May 27, 1884; Florence, born January 11, 1889; Anna, born August 6, 1877; and Robert, born February 28, 1879, all now living. Mr. Lavack is a Mason and an Odd Fellow, and in politics a Democrat. He is a prosperous business man, and held in high esteem by his fellow townsmen.

Witherell, H. E., Hopkinton, was born in Hopkinton, July 31, 1835, a son of Stephen R., born April 17, 1799, in Vermont. His father was Job Witherell. Stephen R. married Abigail Moon, came to Hopkinton and bought a farm, where he lived the remainder of his life, dying August 14, 1878. His wife, who died in 1882, bore him these chil-

dren: Clarissa, Charlotte, George R., Engenia (who during the war was a prisoner at Libby prison and was nearly starved to death, his weight being reduced from 200 to ninety pounds), and our subject, H. E. Witherell, who was reared on the farm and worked with his father as long as the latter lived. Afterwards he bought the homestead, which he still owns, together with other property, comprising about 500 acres in all. He keeps about thirty-five cows and also a flock of sheep, about 110 head. In 1863 he married Louisa Miller, daughter of Stephen Miller, of Essex county, born July 25, 1844. His wife was Abigail Jenney. Mr. and Mrs. Witherell have had two sons and one daughter: Edna, born June 22, 1864, attended the Lawrenceville Academy and Potsdam School, and has been a teacher for a number of years; George, born August 24, 1865, is a bookkeeper for a lumber company; Charles, born February 5, 1867, is also in the lumber business in Washington. Mr. Witherell is a Republican in politics.

Smith, E. M., Massena, was born in Massena, this county, November 10, 1820, a son of Perez Smith, who came from Massachusetts to this town in 1812, settling near Massena Centre, and in 1840 came to the Springs, where he died in 1855, aged seventy-five years. His wife, Elizabeth Fields, was a native of Massachusetts, and they had eight children. Mr. Smith was a Democrat and was overseer of the poor many years. Our subject was reared on a farm and educated in Massena and Potsdam Academy. In 1849 he married Margaret E. Polley, of Canada, daughter of William Polley, who was born in Massachusetts. She was reared by an uncle, Capt. John Polley, the first man who owned the springs at Massena, and who was in the War of 1812. He built the house now owned by our subject. Mr. Smith is a Democrat, and was custom house officer under Buchanan. He engaged in keeping boarders in Massena Springs in 1850, and has continued in that business longer than any other man in the place. He owns a very comfortable home, and has about eight acres of land, known as the old Captain Polley place.

Wight, Allen, Gouverneur, was born November 14, 1824, in Fowler, and is the son of John and Laura (Hodgskin) Wight. He prepared himself for teaching at the Normal School at Albany and taught twelve terms. He was school commissioner four and a half years, having charge of 153 schools. He has since followed civil engineering and surveying, and managing his farm near Little York for the past thirty-two years. In 1888 he sold his farm and moved to the village of Little York. In 1891 he bought his present location of twenty-two acres, where he has since lived. December 25, 1853, Mr. Wight married Lury Geer, born in Fowler, July 6, 1831, daughter of Aaron and Martha (Burdick) Geer. She died July 31, 1859, and he married second, September 21, 1859, Lucy (Fuller) Johnson, born in Fowler, May 1, 1835, daughter of John and Zeruah (Bly) Johnson. Mr. Wight's children are: Laura, born June 28, 1855, who married, September 16, 1873, Andrew Leach (their children being Clarence E., born March 6, 1877, and Flossie); Edgar Allen, born January 29, 1857, married in Nebraska Mary Cleveland (their children being Hattie L., born July 20, 1883; Nora J., born November 28, 1885; Blanche B., born February 2, 1888; Mary E., born May 2, 1891); Nora Jane, born February 12, 1861, and married, February 21, 1882, William S. Griffiths; Julia Ann, born July 25, 1862, married, November 19, 1885, Sidney Brown (their chil-

children: George Allen, born April 10, 1858; and Nora Linn, born December 10, 1890; Grace Linn, born March 15, 1864, married, July 29, 1890, Anna Meridith Hanna; Blanche Linn, born March 8, 1878, died January 24, 1883. Mr. Wight is a direct descendant of Thomas Wight, who settled in Dedham, Mass., about 1636, who probably came from the town of Wight.

White, Erastus R., Russell, was born in Hermon, September 15, 1838, a son of Albert White, born in Oswego in 1808, who came to Hermon and married Janette Hale, daughter of Peleg Hale. Mr. and Mrs. White had four children, two now living. He and wife are dead, the latter dying in Russell in 1860. Erastus R. was educated in the common schools of his native town, and learned carpentry, which he followed until 1871, except for two years, when he served in the war. In 1871 he came to Monterey and engaged in the manufacture of lumber, purchasing the Rose saw mill, and in 1873 he bought his present farm. In 1883 he went to Monterey and engaged in the mercantile business for two years, since which time he has been a farmer, owning seventy-two acres of fine land. He is a Republican and is now serving his second term as justice of the peace. In 1862 he enlisted in Company E, Eighty-third N. Y. Infantry, and served two years. He was wounded in the hand at the battle of the Wilderness. Mr. White is a G. A. R. man, of Rice Post No. 169, and a member of High Fal's Lodge No. 428, F. & A. M. In 1860 he married Hannah Robinson, of Antwerp, by whom he has had two children: Floyd, who died aged eighteen months; and Carrie, wife of Silas Wright, by whom she has one child, Floyd W. Mrs. White died, on October 4, 1870, he married second Ellen Van Ornum, daughter of Harry Van Ornum, of Russell, and they have one daughter, Mary E., wife of Lewis Phillips, of Russell.

Pierce, William H., Hopkinton, was born in Hopkinton, October 4, 1845. He was a son of Porter, who was a son of Rolland Pierce, of Maine, who came to this county and town with his wife, by whom he had three sons and four daughters. Porter was born in 1816 and came to this town with his parents. His wife was Mary Wilkinson, a native of Jay, N. Y., and they had eight children. They died in 1871 and 1877 respectively. William H. Pierce was educated in the common schools and brought up to farm work, owning now 100 acres of dairy land and keeping fourteen cows. He is a Republican in politics. During the late war he enlisted in Company G, One Hundred and Sixty N. Y. Volunteers (1863), and served till the close of the war, having been in the following battles: Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Monocacy Junction, Winchester, Fisher's Hill, Cedar Creek, and Sailor's Creek. He was wounded at Winchester and also at Cedar Creek, and was in the hospital five months. In 1874 Mr. Pierce married Sarah C., daughter of Joseph Kempton, and they have one daughter, Ada, wife of Addison Small, a farmer of Hopkinton, and they have one son, Guy Small.

Thomas Alonzo H., Parishville, was born in this town July 20, 1853, a son of Harrison Thomas, who was a son of Reuben and Rhoda (Rice) Thomas, who had six children. They were natives of Clarendon, N. H., and came to Parishville in 1812. Alonzo H. was reared on a farm and educated in the common schools and Potsdam Normal School. He followed teaching for three years, and worked at the carpenter's trade for

fourteen years, but has for some time been engaged in farming. He owns 143 acres of land. In October, 1882, Mr. Thomas married Frances H., daughter of Capt. J. H. Hitchcock, of Washington, D. C. Mr. Thomas and wife have three children: Ethel E., Eva M., and Helen A. Our subject is a Republican in politics, and is one of the charter members of the West Parishville Grange No. 542. He and wife are Free Will Baptists.

Tharrett, James, Hopkinton, was born in Clinton county, December 11, 1825, a son of James, born in Lincolnshire, England, about 1797, whose father, Joseph Tharrett, of England, had five sons, only one of whom, the father of our subject, came to America. James was married in England in 1818 to Mary Needham, crossing the ocean in 1821, and settling in Champlain, where he worked in the lumber yards for five years. From there he went to Canada, then came to Franklin county and settled on a farm for about seven years. He then returned to Canada and followed farming the rest of his life. He died in 1872 and his wife November 10, 1886. They had four sons and two daughters. At the age of about ten years our subject came with his parents to this county, and he early engaged in farming, which he followed as an occupation all his life. He bought and sold several pieces of land, but finally settled in Hopkinton, where he now owns a good farm of about 200 acres, a small portion of which is in Lawrence. January 9, 1851, he married Celinda Clark, born May 2, 1826, daughter of Orange B. and Hannah (Sweet) Clark, who came from Vermont in 1825. Mr. and Mrs. Tharrett have had three sons and three daughters: Clark and Milton, who live at home; George, who went west and became a successful farmer, afterwards sold his farm, and has not since been heard from; Annie, wife of a Mr. Matthews of this town; Eva, wife of Josiah Smith, also of this town; and Nellie, wife of Edgar Corser, a farmer. Mr. Tharrett is a Democrat in politics, and they attend the M. E. church.

Shaw, A. B. Russell, was born in Bolton, Warren county, March 20, 1817. His father, Samuel, was a native of Massachusetts, who married Delight Barker, by whom he had six sons and three daughters. He came with his family to Russell in 1843 and here spent the remainder of his life. When our subject was three years of age he went with his parents to Herkimer county, where they lived previous to coming to Russell. In 1843 he married Mary J., daughter of Ebenezer and Susan (Rodgers) Dodge, of New Hampshire and Canada, respectively, who had three children: Charles Dodge, Helen M., and Mrs. Shaw. After their marriage our subject and wife lived for a time in Russia, Herkimer county, and then for three years in Wilna, Jefferson county. They then came to Potsdam, and later to Jefferson county. Next they spent some time in the west, returning to Potsdam, where they lived till 1875, since which time they have resided in Russell. Mr. Shaw at present owns 1,200 acres of farming land, and keeps 100 cows and young stock. He is a Republican in politics and has been poormaster and member of the Board of Excise. He has also been offered the office of supervisor three different times, but has always declined. He is a member of Russell Lodge No. 666. F. & A. M.

Sayer, Ransom E., Ogdensburg, was born in St. Lawrence county in 1852. He, in connection with his father, inaugurated the business here in 1875. The copartnership

existed only twenty years ago, when his father returned to agricultural pursuits. The latter possesses three or four farms a few miles from Ogdensburg. Ransom E. married Mary Jane Lawrence, and they have two sons. Mr. Sayer keeps several hands and is very busy. His business consists of wholesale and retail baker and confectionery.

PERKINS, A. J., Hopkinton, was born in the town of Parishville, January 28, 1848, a son of John L., whose father, Leonard, is mentioned elsewhere in this work. John L. was born in New Hampshire, May 27, 1810, and died in Parishville August 17, 1876. He was a farmer and came to Parishville when a young man, owning 800 acres of land. He was a Republican and was assessor and postmaster. January 8, 1834, he married Clarissa Brown, by whom he had nine children. Mrs. Perkins died December 31, 1891. Our subject was educated in the public schools and has always been a farmer. He owned a farm of 200 acres in Parishville, which in 1891 he exchanged for 160 acres in Hopkinton, where he now carries on general farming, keeping a dairy of twenty cows. June 20, 1872, he married Harriet, daughter of Hasting S. Cowles, one of the earliest settlers of Parishville, who died May 3, 1863. His wife was Lucretia Sampson, by whom he had three children. Mr. and Mrs. Perkins have had two children: Alice, wife of Frank Wilson of Parishville; and Olive J., who died October 25, 1885.

PUTNAM, B. Russell, was born in Sutton, Worcester county, Mass., December 12, 1816. Moses, his father, was a native of that State also, born in 1789, who married Lovina Livermore and had two children. They came to Jefferson county and finally to Russell, St. Lawrence county, where they died, Mr. Putnam in 1869 and his wife in 1882, aged ninety-two years. Our subject went to Jefferson county at the age of seven, with his parents, and there grew to manhood. He married Nancy, daughter of Daniel and Thuseba (Grimes) Burton, of Swanzey, N. H., who came to Herkimer county in an early day and later went to Jefferson county, where Mr. Burton died in 1869 and his wife in 1854. They had six children. To Mr. and Mrs. Burton were born three children: Oscar, who died aged eight years; Florence, wife of C. C. Spencer of De Kalb, who has two sons, Oscar and Ira; and Charles B., born in Champion, Jefferson county, March 25, 1861, who was reared on a farm and educated in the common schools. He came with his parents to Russell in infancy and married, November 18, 1875, Adda Hosley, a native of New York, and daughter of Almon Hosley, who died in Russell in 1875. Charles B. and wife have had one child, Florence, born December 23, 1881. Mr. Putnam is a Democrat in politics, and he and his father are engaged in farming, having a place of 210 acres, and a dairy of thirty cows.

PECK, Daniel, Gouverneur, was born in Rutland, Vt. July 1, 1822, a son of John and Sabra (Rounds) Peck, natives of Vermont, who came to Fullerville in 1837. John Peck was a Baptist minister. Our subject was connected with the iron business in Fullerville until 1861, the firm being Fuller & Peck. In June, 1862, he enlisted in Co. K, 106th N. Y. Vol. Infantry, and served two years. He was in the Army of the Potomac, brigaded at Harrisburg, and was aide on the staff of Col. B. F. Smith. He was in

the battle of the Wilderness, and was on General Seymour's staff. He was mustered out July 1, 1864. He then began the business of hotel life in Fowler, came to Gouverneur in 1876, and kept the Peck House. He was supervisor of Fowler nine years and was elected to the Legislature in 1879, for the regular term of three years. March 10, 1842, he married Martha Fuller, a native of Rossie, by whom he has had children as follows: Anna, born December 25, 1842, married Justus Pickett, April 6, 1864, and now lives at Fergus Falls, Minn.; Celinda, born February 2, 1849, married February 2, 1866, Horace Pickett, and now lives at Fergus Falls, Minn.; Everett, born January 11, 1860, married February 7, 1884, and resides in Gouverneur, occupying the position of clerk in the Peck House.

Johnston, J. P., Ogdensburg, was born in Hinesburg, Chittenden county, Vt., August 21, 1841. His parents moved into this county from Vermont, early in 1846. He received a common school education and afterwards learned the carpenter's trade, and followed contracting and building for a number of years, but desiring to materialize some of his plans regarding buildings, he commenced the study of practical architecture and soon, through persistent effort, became a leading man in his profession. Gradually extending his work, he became known most favorably within a radius of seventy-five miles of this city, in both this country and Canada, and to-day there is hardly a hamlet in St. Lawrence county but what contains specimens of his skill and ingenuity. In Ogdensburg he designed the Ogdensburg Club House, and many churches, residences, etc. Mr. Johnson married in October, 1871, Emma E. Burt, and they have three children. He is a member of Masonic lodge, Ogdensburg Club and has been a member of the council for the past four years.

Ingerson, Eneas, Russell, was born in Jefferson county, February 18, 1833. His father, David, was a son of Jonathan, who came to Jefferson county in an early day, where he died. David was born in Vermont, and came to Jefferson county when a young man. He married Almira Grover, by whom he had five children. In 1843 he went to Gouverneur and settled. He served two years in the late war, and his death occurred——, his wife dying in 1850. Eneas was ten years of age when his father settled in Gouverneur, where our subject was reared and educated. He engaged in farming, working by the month at first, and later renting in Hermon. Later he came to Russell and followed the same work until about 1869, when he engaged in the manufacture of lumber for twenty years in Clifton. He next came to Monterey and manufactured lumber for four years. He then bought the lot he now owns, on which he erected a fine residence and an ice house. He has been engaged in the grocery business, in connection with milling, for the past twenty years, and for the last six years has kept a hotel at Monterey. Mr. Ingerson voted for Lincoln, but has been a Democrat ever since. While residing in Clifton he served as justice of the peace, town clerk, and highway commissioner. He is a member of Vernon Lodge No. 500, F. & A. M., and has been a Free Mason since 1861. He has been twice married, first to Vesta A. Wait, of Jefferson county, by whom he had three children: Seymour C., deceased; Florence G., deceased; and Charles, deceased. Mrs. Ingerson died April 22, 1891, and he married second Emma Hamilton, of Russell.

Parker, B. G., Gouverneur, was born in Gouverneur, May 13, 1858, the only son of George and Helen R. Parker. The father was at that time a merchant, but at the breaking out of the war he enlisted in the service of his country, and served as captain of Company D, Sixteenth N. Y. Volunteer Infantry. He afterwards represented his district two terms in the Assembly, and was collector of customs at the port of Oswegatchie. Captain Parker died in 1883. Mrs. Parker is of English birth and education, and during her husband's absence in the army and on official duties was most able and successful in business affairs, and the training of her family. B. G. Parker was educated in the public and private schools of Ogdensburg and Gouverneur Wesleyan Seminary. He early evinced a taste for the printing trade, beginning his work in that line at the age of fifteen. Four years later he established the *Norwood News*, which he conducted five years. In 1882 he returned to his native town and established the *Gouverneur Free Press*, a flourishing and popular Republican newspaper. In this business his sister, Helen I. Parker, has assisted him, having been local editor since 1887. Mr. Parker is now associated with P. L. Doyle in the publication of the *Potsdam Recorder*. Aside from his newspaper business Mr. Parker has been a large investor in real estate, and has added much to Gouverneur by the building of numerous fine residences and two marble blocks. He has been actively identified with the Masonic orders and with the Presbyterian church.

Hatch, E. B., Hermon, was born in Jefferson county, December 25, 1842. His father was a hotel keeper, and our subject was connected with that line of business until nineteen years of age, when he came to Hermon and in company with his father conducted the Hermon House for three years. He then traveled for a Syracuse boot and shoe house for two years, and then went to Georgetown, Col., and followed mining for five years. Proceeding to California his party was the second one to cross the wilds of Arizona. He returned to Illinois and farmed for two years, after which he returned to St. Lawrence county and went into the saw mill and cheese box business, and this occupation he followed nineteen years. In April, 1893, he bought a stock of general merchandise in this place and began his present business. In 1872 Mr. Hatch married Susan Beach, of Winchester Springs, Canada, and they have one daughter, Cecil. Mr. Hatch is a member of the Foresters and also a Mason.

Haselton, Harry S., Hopkinton, was born in Lawrence, February 22, 1836, a son of Albanus, who was a son of Moses Haselton, a native of New Hampshire, who married Harriet Fulsome, and came to this county among the first settlers. Albanus was born in New Hampshire in 1807, and came to Lawrence when a boy. He married Charlotte Merchant, born in Vermont in 1809, by whom he had six children, and died in 1882. His wife resides with her son, Silas E. Harry S. Haselton took up farming after his education was completed. He resided in Lawrence until 1862, when he came to Hopkinton, and now owns 165 acres of land and keeps a dairy of twenty-two cows. He is a Republican in politics and has been assessor for nine years, highway commissioner four years, etc. He and family attend the Congregational church. January 1, 1861, Mr. Haselton married Mary J., daughter of Silas Merchant, one of the first settlers of Lawrence.

Hatch, L. B., Russell, was born in Russell in 1857, a son of S. C. Hatch. The grandfather of our subject was William, who married Temperance Chalker, of Vermont, and had five children, three now living. Of these S. C. Hatch came to Russell in an early day, and by industry has made for himself a fine home, his farm being a valuable one of about 200 acres, upon which he now resides. L. B. Hatch was reared on a farm and received his education in the common schools. At the age of seventeen he began teaching in the schools of Russell, working at farming during the summer time and teaching winters. He taught about ten terms, and on May 7, 1889, he married Libbie Davis, daughter of Wheeler Davis, of Russell, formerly of Delaware county. In 1881 our subject bought the farm in Russell upon which he now resides and engaged in general farming and dairying. He keeps an average of about fifteen cows and six or seven head of young cattle. Mr. and Mrs. Hatch have two children: Herbert S., born October 16, 1882; and Grover L., born November 9, 1884. Mr. Hatch is a Democrat, and he and family are members of the Baptist church.

Hatch, A. J., M.D., Russell, was born in Russell, April 12, 1861, a son of S. C. Hatch, a native of South Canton, born in 1826, whose father was Dr. Hatch, born in Vermont, who came to South Canton. S. C. Hatch came to Russell with his parents when six years of age, and has always followed agriculture. He married Ann, daughter of Justus Ives, of Russell, and they have had eight children, four now living: Victor C., L. B., Martha B., and A. J. The latter, our subject, was educated in the St. Lawrence Seminary and the medical department of the University of Vermont, beginning practice in 1885 in Norwood, where he remained about eighteen months. He then came to this town, where he has built up an enviable reputation as a reliable practitioner, his rides extending into the towns of Russell, Fine, Clifton, Pierrepont, Clair, etc. In 1886 he married Fannie F., daughter of T. P. and Harriet Johnson, both of Vermont, but now residents of Russell. They have had one child, who died in infancy.

Hunkins, John, Russell, was born in the Province of Quebec, May 7, 1828, a son of Moses C., whose father, Moses Hunkins, was a native of Bradford, Vt., born July 16, 1775, and married Hannah Seagel, by whom he had five sons and four daughters. Mr. Hunkins and wife came to Russell in 1842, where they lived a number of years, until Mr. Hunkins became blind, when he lived with his sons. His death occurred in 1878 and that of his wife in 1848. His second wife was a Mrs. Lampson. The father of Moses was Robert Hunkins, who came with General Wolfe to Quebec. After the close of the war he remained in America and became a captain in the Revolution. Moses C. Hunkins was born in Bradford, Vt., August 27, 1801. He lived in his native State until the age of eighteen, then went with a colony of young men to Quebec, where he married Salona Gilfillian, of Canada, born May 2, 1800, and afterwards he and wife came to Russell (1842) and settled on the farm now owned by Ira Curby. Mr. and Mrs. Hunkins had seven children, all now living. He died January 15, 1877, and his wife March 15, 1892. John, our subject, came to Russell with his parents at the age of fourteen, and lived on the farm until he became of age, when he went as a sailor on the lakes, and during the coldest part of the year was on Lake Michigan and the Illinois Canal. He followed this calling three years, then married Maria Grieve, a native of Edwards, born October 19, 1840, daughter of James Grieve, of Edinburgh.

Scotland, born October 1, 1793, whose wife was Mary Watson, born October 13, 1831. They came to Edwards in 1818, where he died April 19, 1877, and she on October 7, 1860. Our subject and wife have had four children: Lucina S., born January 12, 1859; Celia S. born December 9, 1865, died August 29, 1892; Mina J., born April 28, 1871; and Basil G., born January 1, 1877, died March 17, 1887. Mr. Hunkins followed farming till 1861, then went on the Erie Canal and wintered in Washington, where he worked for the government. He followed the canal for seven years and then returned to Cassel and sold his farm, buying the one he now owns of 110 acres. He is now filling the office of game protector. He is a Democrat in politics, and a member of Hermon Lodge No. 500, F. & A. M.

Hasbrouck, Levi, Ogdensburg, was born in Ogdensburg in April, 1851. He received an academic education, after which he was engaged in banking for three years. Mr. Hasbrouck then became cashier of the Ogdensburg and Lake Champlain Railroad and Ogdensburg Transit Company, and in 1891 became secretary and treasurer of the St. Lawrence wholesale grocery concern. Levi Hasbrouck's grandfather, Louis Hasbrouck, was the first county clerk of this county, president of the village of Ogdensburg, a member of the State senate, postmaster, etc., and his father was an eminent lawyer. The Hasbrouck family originally came from Hasbrouck, France, in 1675, and settled in Ulster county, N. Y. Mr. Hasbrouck is prominently identified with the Episcopal church, is a member of the Ogdensburg Club, and is both socially and financially rated among Ogdensburg's most popular and solid citizens.

Hodgkin, Jay E., Gouverneur, was born December 5, 1845, a son of Phineas and Esther A. Hodgkin of the town of Fowler. In 1877 they moved to Spragueville and engaged in the manufacture of cheese, and still own the factory. They came to Gouverneur in 1890, where they have since resided, dealing in dairy products. Our subject married March 28, 1871, Della A., daughter of Smith Cleveland, and they have two children: Nora M., born January 10, 1872; and Blanche A., born August 4, 1875. November 3, 1863, Mr. Hodgkin enlisted in Co. K, 18th N. Y. Cavalry, and was honorably discharged May 11, 1866. He was under General Banks in the Red River expedition, and after Lee's surrender was in the service in Texas, where he was mustered out at Victoria. He was justice of the peace in the town of Rossie for eight years. In 1891 he was re-elected assessor. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Banks Post No. 156, G. A. R., and is a Republican.

Gore, James, Russell, was born in Canada, June 26, 1844, a son of John, who was a son of William Gore, a native of Ireland, where he was reared and educated. He married Sarah Gore, by whom he had three sons and two daughters. In 1832 he came to Canada, and there died. John Gore was born in Ireland, where he married Mary Martin, and had three sons and six daughters. He came to Canada in 1832, and in 1833 settled in Canton. About 1869 he went to the oil regions of Pennsylvania, where he was employed an engine, March 18, 1870. His wife lives in Canada. James Gore was born on a farm and educated in Canada. He was apprenticed to a harness-maker when a boy, at the age of twenty-two, and in 1871 came to Russell and engaged in the manufacture of harness, and here has continued, with the exception of two years.

September 21, 1870, he married Olive J., daughter of George L. Hosford, and they have had one adopted daughter, Gettie B. Gore, who died aged eleven years. Mr. Gore is a Republican in politics and is serving his second term as town clerk. He is a member of Russell Lodge No. 566, F. & A. M.

Grandy, J. L., Russell, was born in Canada, August 10, 1829, a son of Samuel, whose father, Samuel, sr., resided in Vermont many years. He had seven sons and four daughters, and came to Stockholm in his later days, where he died. Samuel, jr., was born in Vermont in 1786, and there married Phoebe Brockway, a native of New Hampshire, and daughter of Marlin Brockway, a soldier in the Revolution. To Mr. and Mrs. Grandy were born thirteen children. Mr. Grandy came to Stockholm in 1841, and three years later to Russell, where he died in 1858 and his wife in 1863. J. L. Grandy came to Stockholm at the age of eleven years and to Russell at the age of thirteen. He has always followed agriculture, and manufactured lumber two years. He owns 360 acres of land. April 17, 1849, he married Arvilla M. Gibbs, a native of Russell, born April 17, 1828, a daughter of Joseph Gibbs of Vermont. Mr. and Mrs. Grandy have had eight children: Eliza A., who married first, Charles W. Alverson, by whom she had two children, Emma L. and J. Wesley. Mr. Alverson died September 2, 1882, and she married second, G. H. Knox of Hermon; Nettie M., wife of Abel Andrews, by whom she has had four children living and one deceased, Minnie, Leon, Gertrude, Grace and Floyd. They live in Pitcairn; Charles L., married Nettie Manchester of Pitcairn, and has one child, Floyd; John B., married Luna Derth; Jay C., married Chloe Northrup of Russell, and has two children, Gertrude M. and Lelon E.; Frank, married Jennie E. Hall of Gouverneur, and has one child, Florence; Clara D., married William W. Rose of Kansas City, and has three children; Carrie is the wife of Addison G. Hall, and has two children, Lynn and Annis. Mr. Grandy is a Republican, and has been highway commissioner of the town.

Eaton, J. B., Gouverneur, was born in Massachusetts, September 1, 1823, and learned the trade of millwright, which he has followed up to the last three years, during which he has been engaged in the grocery business. He married Elizabeth Smith in 1848, and their children are: George and Wilfred. His present and second wife is Adelia Van Duke, whom he married in 1884. She is of Mohawk Dutch descent.

Stearns, Melvin J., M. D., Massena, was born in town of Massena, October 5, 1843; was reared on a farm and attended the school at Massena Center, which was one of the best in St. Lawrence county. In the autumn of 1860 he attended Potsdam Academy, and the following winter taught the school in what is known as the Carton school district in Massena. During the winter of 1861-2 and spring of 1862 he attended the academy at Lawrenceville. Returning to his home from school in the summer of 1862 and feeling that the government needed his service, he was the first man to enlist in Co. F, 106th Regiment, N. Y. Volunteers, July 24, 1862, and was made first sergeant of the company, afterwards quartermaster sergeant of the regiment, and later commissioned first lieutenant of his old company, which he commanded in the closing campaign of the Army of the Potomac which terminated at Appomattox. He with his regiment participated in many of the important battles in Virginia and Maryland, and

was severely wounded at Monocacy, Md., July 9, 1864. At the close of the war he was discharged out of the army and returned to his home in Massena. September 23, 1865, he was united in marriage with Miss Mary L. Staplin of Gouverneur, and resided in Massena until 1871 when he with his family went to Iowa. In 1878 he entered Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago, and graduated in 1880, and graduated near the head of a class of eighty-seven. He began the practice of medicine at Atlantic, Ia., but returned to Massena and began practice early in the year 1882, since which time he has had a successful practice. He has always been prominently identified with the Republican party, and has been for several years a member of the board of education of Massena Union Free school. He has been for many years a member of the Congregational church.

Stone, John G., Louisville, was born in Louisville on the farm he owns, June 18, 1847. He is the second of a family of three children born to I. G. and Ann (Powers) Stone. John G. was reared on a farm and educated in the common schools, and has always followed farming. He owns 104 acres, the original purchase of his grandfather, to which he has added thirty-one acres. He keeps seventeen cows, five yearlings, eight horses and thirty sheep. He is a Republican, and has been assessor one term. He is a member of Louisville Grange No. 732, and also of the A. O. U. W. of Ogdensburg, No. 375. He and family attend and support the Methodist church. Mr. Stone married in 1872, Mary E., daughter of Patrick Matthews of Louisville, and they have had four sons: Willie J., at home; George M., a student at Potsdam Normal School; Fred C and Ray B., both at home.

Scarborough, James M., Massena, was born in Massena, March 25, 1826, a son of Michael (born January 6, 1785), a native of Canada. Michael was one of the first settlers of Massena, coming previous to the War of 1812, in which he served and for which service his wife drew a pension. He first settled where Mr. Andrews now lives, but later moved west of Massena village on to 400 acres of land, which he cleared. It was upon this farm that his wife (Maria Robinson) and child, a daughter, were murdered by a Frenchman named Gerteau, on February 22, 1816, for money, of which he obtained only twelve dollars. He also murdered his nephew who was working for Mr. Scarborough. The latter was left with one daughter three years old, who grew to womanhood and married Wm. Monroe, of Canada, by whom she had two sons and one daughter. The sons are now living, one, Watson, a farmer on the homestead, and William, a physician at Newington, Canada. Mr. Scarborough married second Mary A. Musa (born May 29, 1794) in Cornwall, Canada. They had ten children—three sons and seven daughters—all living except the youngest son and two of the daughters. Mr. Scarborough engaged in shipping flour to foreign countries, and failed in business, after which he contracted for land, a part of which is now owned by James M. He and wife were members of the M. E. church. He was upright, honest and kind to his family. He died in 1878, and his wife in 1888. James M. Scarborough was reared on the farm until eighteen years of age, when he learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed until 1863, when he engaged in farming, and now owns 507 acres on Long Sand Pond, and thirty-four where he now resides. He keeps in all seventy-five cows. He is a Republican, and has never asked for office. Mr. Scarborough has been twice

married, first, March 25, 1864, to Inez Hutchins, a native of Long Saut Island, daughter of Jacob Hutchins. She bore him three children, two living: Ella, wife of Will G. Clark (has one child, Edna I.); Susan E., wife of Loren Earl, of Long Saut (have two children, Rufus and Charlotte L.) Mrs. Scarborough died May 11, 1874, and he married, in 1876, Alice, daughter of Alfred Edwards, of Brasher. They have had two children, one living at home, Estella. The maternal grandfather of subject was Abram Marsh, a native of Massachusetts; his wife was Catherine French; they had eight children. They lived and died in Cornwall, Canada.

Andrew, Jacob, Louisville, was born in Canada, August 26, 1838, a son of John Andrew of Canada, who died in 1870 at the age of seventy-one. His wife was Katie Morgan, and they had nine children. Mrs. Andrew died in 1879. Jacob was reared on a farm and educated in the common schools. In 1856 he came to Louisville, where he has ever since been engaged in farming, owning a place of 200 acres, and keeping a dairy of thirty-five cows. He married in 1860 Marion Wright of Louisville, daughter of Asel and Wealthy Clark, early settlers of the town. Mr. and Mrs. Andrew have had eleven children, four of whom grew to maturity: Charles J., Adelbert A., Almeda A., and Nellie A. Mr. Andrews is a Republican and a member of Massena Grange No. 704. His wife and children are members of the Congregational church.

Bayley, J. B., Massena, was born in Newbury, Orange county, Vt., April 27, 1818, a son of James Bayley, 2d, who was a son of Colonel Joshua, a son of General Jacob Bayley, who was in the French and Indian Wars. He settled in Newbury, Vt., where he died March 1, 1816. Colonel Joshua was born in 1753 in Newbury, Vt., and died in 1841. He had eight sons and four daughters, and was a colonel in the Revolutionary war. James Bayley was born in the same town June 10, 1784, and died in 1859. His wife was Sirena Bigelow, born in Vermont, by whom he had two sons and four daughters. He came to Massena in 1838 and settled on a farm where he died. Our subject was educated in the common schools, came to Massena at the age of twenty and has resided on a farm most of his life. He came to the village in 1869, where he has since lived retired. He has 200 acres of land and village property, is a Republican in politics, and has been a successful farmer. He married Elizabeth, daughter of John Maley, a native of Massena, who married Philena Perkins, the latter surviving him, aged ninety-two years. Mrs. Bayley died in 1876 and he married second, Eliza, daughter of Robert and Ann (Shirkley) Dixon of Canada. They have had two children, Maude and James G. The father of Mrs. Bayley was born July 27, 1799, and died July 13, 1879. Mrs. Dixon was born in May, 1819, and died in 1859.

Benson, O. P., Massena, was born in the town of Massena, December 28, 1842, a son of Samuel, a native of Vermont, born December 12, 1815, who came to Massena in 1840, and cleared a home. He was left without a father at nine years of age, but being energetic, became possessed of a comfortable competency. Another generation back were Cyrus and Mary (Mills) Benson, he born in Vermont August 22, 1786, and she in Scotland April 17, 1792, the former dying March 19, 1843, and the latter October 1, 1860. Samuel Benson, father of our subject, was twice married. His first wife died August 16, 1865, and he married second, Abigail Riley of Bombay, Franklin

county, born May 6, 1829, by whom he had three children: Una, and two who died young. He died December 10, 1883. O. P. Benson remained on the farm till the age of eighteen, and October 1, 1861, he enlisted in Co. A, 97th N. Y. Vols., and participated in the battles of Williamsburg, Fair Oaks, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, etc., and October 27, 1864, was taken prisoner at the second battle of Fair Oaks, and confined in Pemberton, Salisbury and Libby prisons. He was released in February, 1865. At the time of his capture he was sergeant major, and on his return he was made first lieutenant. He was honorably discharged in the spring of 1866, and in November of that year married Susan C., daughter of Abram and Elizabeth A. (Carter) Prunner of Virginia, by whom he has had six sons and four daughters. After his marriage Mr. Benson engaged in farming in Virginia till 1881, when he sold and bought the old homestead in Massena, where he lived until 1894, when he rented the farm for three years and removed to a home close by. He now owns 180 acres of land and keeps a dairy of sixty-two cows. He built the first silo in the town, and made it a success. In politics he is a Prohibitionist, and is a member of the G. A. R. of Massena.

Crooks, H. F., Massena, was born in Malone, Franklin county, September 5, 1824, a son of John, a native of Brandon, Vt., born in 1777, whose father, John Crooks, was born in Ireland in 1737, and came to America and married Lydia Holbrook, of Massachusetts, by whom he had six children, of whom John came to Malone in 1810, his parents coming with him. (They died in 1825 and 1840 respectively). John married first Elizabeth Lull, born in Brandon, Vt., in 1787, a daughter of John and Deborah Lull. Mr. and Mrs. Crooks had eight sons and two daughters. He died in 1864, his wife having died in 1846. H. F. Crook was educated at Malone Academy, and at the age of seventeen learned the miller's trade, which he has always followed. He assisted in the building of the first factory at Bicknellville. He resided in various places until 1852, when he came to Massena Springs and bought thirty-nine acres of land, where he now lives. He owns 260 acres in Norfolk and keeps thirty cows. He is a Democrat, and he and family are Episcopalians. He married, February 26, 1852, Mary Reed, of Massena, born February 27, 1825, a daughter of Stephen E. Reed, whose father, Stephen, was a native of New York city, born in 1762, and came to Massena in 1801. Stephen E. was born in Essex, Vt., in 1797, and at the age of four years came to Massena with his parents, where he spent his life on a farm, and died in 1871. His wife was Hulda Clafflin, by whom he had three children: Mary, as above; Alma, wife of J. B. Cary; and Stephen W., who married Agnes Ellis. Our subject and wife have had five children: Ella F., born November 24, 1855, who married Newton W. Lawrence, of Bangor, Franklin county, March 10, 1880, and has one child, Mary R.; and Cora A., who was born July 27, 1864, and married, November 19, 1889, Eugene Sullivan, an engineer on the R. W. & O. R. R., and they have two children: Harry R., born October 25, 1890; and Thomas T., born September 14, 1892. Mrs. Crooks died April 30, 1888, near Gainesville, Florida, where she is buried.

Crook, H. Benjamin, Massena, a young and enterprising lawyer of Massena, was born November 22, 1867, a son of Clark E. Chase, whose father, Hiram, came from Vermont to Massena when the country was new. His wife was Lydia Spaulding, also of Vermont, by whom he had five sons and a daughter, all now living except Clark E.,

father of our subject, whose death occurred May 15, 1884. Clark E. was reared on the farm, educated at the Fort Covington Academy, and married Ann, daughter of Nathaniel Brewer, of Massena, who came from Massachusetts and was one of the first settlers. Miss Brewer was educated at the Fort Covington Academy and the Potsdam Academy, and was for a number of years engaged in teaching, as was also Mr. Chase, though his principal occupation was farming. He was also engaged in surveying at Massena and the surrounding towns, and practiced law in the justice's court. He and wife had one daughter and six sons: Eliza, Nathaniel, Giles, Charles, Alonzo, Clark and H. B., all now living except Clark. Mr. Chase was a Republican and held the office of justice of the peace fifteen years. He was also highway commissioner. Mrs. Chase is still living on the homestead farm. H. B. Chase graduated from the Massena Union School in 1889, taught school a portion of the year for three years, and began reading for the law in 1890, having been eighteen months in the office of Hon. J. C. Keeler, of Canton. He then went to the Albany Law School, graduating in the spring of 1892, upon which he went into the office of Hon. John I. Gilbert, of Malone, and in February, 1893, was admitted to the bar. On the 5th of April following he opened his office at Massena, where he is now located in the bank building. He is attorney and general counsellor and will give prompt attention to all business or cases brought to him. In politics he is Democratic, and is a member of the Court Massena No. 623, I. O. F.

Carton, Z. B., Massena, was born in Massena, December 8, 1856, a son of Luke, born in Massena, September 10, 1823, whose father was James Carton, born in County Wexford, Ireland, in 1787, who came to America in 1816 and settled in Massena. After a short time he took a farm, which he cleared, and before his death owned 220 acres, which is still in the possession of the family. He died May 17, 1874. Luke, father of our subject, was a teacher and a county school commissioner of long standing. The latter part of his life he spent on the homestead farm. January 1, 1840, he married Marcia E., daughter of Caleb Russell, of Massena, and of their eight children six survive. He was a Republican and served as assessor and supervisor a number of years. He died October 16, 1893. Z. B. Carton was educated in the Union School at this place, also the Lawrenceville Academy, and began teaching at the age of eighteen, continuing six years. He then bought the St. Lawrence Creamery and Cheese Factory, where he has since carried on a successful business. He is a Republican, and a member of Massena Lodge No. 513, F. & A. M., also the Court of Massena No. 623, I. O. F., of which he is chief ranger. He is also a member of the Grange.

Crinklaw, Jerome, Lawrence, was born in Lawrence, November 24, 1850, a son of James, son of Robert, a native of England, born in 1790, whose wife was Frances Young, also born in England, in 1792. Robert came to Essex county, and to Lawrence in 1838, settling on the farm now owned by our subject, where he died in 1873, and his wife in 1857. James was born February 28, 1814, and married, April 28, 1839, Electa Williams, born July 4, 1818, in Onondaga county, a daughter of James and Phoebe (Tappan) Williams, the latter a cousin of Judge Tappan of Potsdam. James Crinklaw and wife had two sons and seven daughters. He died September 21, 1892. Our subject was educated in the common schools and Lawrenceville Academy. He

owns 300 acres of land, keeping a dairy of thirty-four cows and young stock. He is a Republican in politics, and a member of Deer River Grange No. 702 of Lawrenceville. December 10, 1881, he married Christy, daughter of Stillman Griffin of Moira, whose father was an early settler of St. Lawrence county. Mr. and Mrs. Crinklaw have three children: Ethel, born May 11, 1883; James, born May 26, 1888; and Horace, born November 17, 1890.

Drake, Loren M., Lawrence, was born in Moira, Franklin county, October 8, 1846, a son of J. A. Drake, born in Grafton, N. H., in 1814, whose father was Daniel Drake of Grafton, who had three sons and four daughters. In 1817 he came to Franklin county, where he settled on a farm and built a log cabin. J. A. Drake began business for himself at the age of twenty-five years. He bought 130 acres of land in Moira, which he sold and bought again. Again he sold, then bought the farm of 156 acres where he now lives at the age of eighty years. The farm is now carried on by his son, Reuben. Mr. Drake has been twice married, first to Caroline Moody by whom he had six sons and four daughters. He married second, Caroline Lavery. L. M. Drake, our subject, was educated in the common and select schools of Moira, and has always been a farmer. He first invested in a farm with his brother, which they worked together nine years, then sold. Loren then came to Lawrence, buying the farm of 208 acres, which he now owns. He carries on general farming and dairying, keeping about thirty cows, and also has a sugar bush of about 500 trees. Mr. Drake married, in 1867, Lucina, daughter of Milton and Lois (Washburn) Watson, natives of Vermont, who came to Franklin county in an early day. Mr. and Mrs. Drake have had three sons and four daughters: Arthur G., Almon P., Milton M., Clara C., Alice M., Lois D. and Julie E.

Day, Luther B., Lawrence, was born in Underhill, Vt., November 11, 1842, a son of Noah Day, whose father was Edward Day of Jericho, Vt. The wife of Edward was Susan Ransom, by whom he had thirteen children. Noah was born in Jericho, Vt., in 1804, and married Alvira Castle of Essex, Vt., by whom he had eight children. He died in Vermont in 1890, and his wife in 1878. Our subject was eight years of age when he came to Lawrence. When a young man he went to Muskegan, Mich., where he engaged in lumbering. He also went to Pennsylvania, where he was at work for some time in the oil regions. His home, however, has been in Lawrence. He is a Republican, and a member of Elk Lodge No. 577, F. & A. M., and of Deer River Chapter No. 197, R. A. M. He married first, November 14, 1870, Frances, daughter of Daniel Harris, by whom he had two children, Clinton and Clayton, twins, the latter dying in infancy. Mrs. Day died February 8, 1885, and January 6, 1894, he married Mary G., sister of his first wife. November 2, 1861, Mr. Day enlisted in the 124th N. Y. Volunteers, and after one year's service was discharged on account of disability. Daniel Harris, father of Mrs. Day, was born in Middlesex, Vt., July 29, 1800, a son of Samuel, a native of New York, who came to Lawrence in 1807 and built the first frame house in the town. Daniel married Christiana Long. He died January 24, 1893, and his wife October 15, 1890. Mr. Day owns 197 acres and keeps a dairy of twenty cows. He also owns 160 acres in Kansas.

Donaghy, M. F., Massena, a native of Windsor, Vt., born September 27, 1826, a son of William Donaghy, born at Windsor, February 1, 1786. The grandfather of

A. F. Donaghue came from Ireland to Abington, Mass., where he married Mary Nash, and they had nine children. In 1787 he went to Vermont, where he died in 1839, and his wife in 1825. William was reared on a farm and for a time taught school, as did all his sisters but one. Mr. Donoghue was eleven years deputy sheriff at Windsor, Vt. He married Sophia Orvise, born February 7, 1789, daughter of David Orvise, of Vermont and they had two sons and two daughters. He died in 1874, and his wife in 1879. A. F. Donaghue received a good education in the common schools, and worked for a time in a meat market in Boston. In 1853 he bought a farm in Massena, which he soon sold and bought another one, which he still owns. He keeps about fifteen cows and thirty-five sheep, and also raises thorough-bred Chester White swine, besides having a large sugar bush. March 23, 1853, he married Laura, daughter of Ephraim Hyde, and they have four daughters and one son: Isabel graduated from the Normal School of Potsdam, and taught for a time. She is the wife of Orange Dodge of Ogdensburg Academy; Minnie is the wife of Guy Russell, a teacher of music; Dora was a graduate of Ogdensburg Academy, and a teacher. She died March 16, 1892, aged twenty-seven years; Helen is the wife of Joseph Clark, a civil engineer for some time in the employ of the N. P. R. R.; David was educated at Massena and Potsdam, and has taught several terms of school. Mr. Donaghue is a Republican and a member of Massena Grange No. 704.

Denison, R. H., Massena, was born in Massena, May 15, 1850, a son of E. M. Denison, a native of Lewis county, born 28, 1807. The grandparents were Nathan and Betsey (Frazer) Denison, the former born in Stonington, Conn., February 8, 1766, and the latter a native of Scotland. The parents of Nathan were Elisha and Katurah (Minor) Denison. Nathan had one child, the father of our subject, who came to Massena with his parents about 1814, and after the death of his father he was for thirty years on the River St. Lawrence. About twenty-two years ago he gave over the full control of the farm to his son, R. H., who took care of his parents. Mrs. Denison died August 14, 1888, but Mr. Denison survives. R. H. Denison has spent most of his life on the homestead farm, which he devotes to general produce, dairying, etc., having also a sugar bush of about 1,400 trees. He is a breeder of Percheron horses. February 3, 1872, he married Emma Howard, born August 9, 1854, in Ohio, a daughter of George and Delia (Harris) Howard. Mr. and Mrs. Howard have had two sons and a daughter. George Howard was a railroad contractor. He was a member of Co. H, 11th Illinois Cavalry, in the war of the Rebellion, and received several wounds. He was also a soldier in the Mexican war. He died of yellow fever in Tennessee. The mother resides in Massena at the age of sixty years.

Douglass, Henry A., Massena, was born in Louisville, January 22, 1825, a son of Lucas L., born in 1793, whose father was born in Scotland. Lucas L. came to Louisville, settling on a farm in what was then known as Douglass Bay, and in 1826 he came to the farm owned by our subject, where he died in 1837. He married Clara Reed of Essex, Vt., and of the children of this union five grew to maturity. Mr. Douglass died December 25, 1872. Henry A. was reared on a farm, owning at present fifty acres of the old homestead. He is a Democrat and has been highway commissioner. February 9, 1853, he married Caroline Joy, a native of Colchester, Vt., born February

4, 1831, and a daughter of Levi and Susan (Russell) Joy. They have had these children: Fred L. born October 29, 1854, died in 1859; Luke, born March 19, 1857, is employed in a wholesale store in Buffalo; George H. was born May 2, 1859, was educated in the Union Free School at Massena, and resides with his parents on the farm. He is a member of Massena Grange No. 704. Mr. Douglass is a member of the Presbyterian church.

Dewey, Willard E., Massena, was born in Potsdam, September 6, 1860, a son of James Dewey, son of Eli Dewey, born in Connecticut in 1796, who came to Canton with his parents in 1800, they being Chester and Annie (Parish) Dewey, natives of Connecticut, Mr. Dewey's father having been a native of England, and the first of the family to come to America. Chester and family settled in Potsdam, being the fifth family in the town. He was pressed into the army in the war of 1812, and met his death from exposure in the service. He and wife had six children. He died in 1813. Eli Dewey married Maranda Champion, of Vermont, who came to Potsdam and taught school. She was married in Potsdam and was the mother of one son, the father of our subject. Eli died in 1834, and his widow married for her second husband Lucius Dewey, no relation of Eli, and they had one daughter. Mrs. Dewey died in 1872. James Dewey was born in Potsdam, March 29, 1828, was reared on a farm and educated in the common schools, and, except for three years as cheesemaker, has since followed agriculture. He was the builder of the first cheese factory in the county. He lived in Potsdam until 1865, then came to Massena and lived on Barnhart Island three years, and then moved to the Phelps farm, and in 1882 bought back the Earl farm of 268 acres, where he has since resided. He is a Republican and has served as highway commissioner and assessor. In 1850 he married Sarah Abbott, of Potsdam, a daughter of John and Sarah (Davis) Abbott, of Potsdam, and they had five children: Louisa L., born October 16, 1851, who married Alfred Bangle; Edna L., born September 2, 1853, married John H. Bacon, of Massena, and died January 29, 1890; Willard E., who was reared on the farm and is in partnership with his father. He is a Republican and a member of Massena Grange. December 22, 1877, he married Mary E. Harris, by whom he had three children: Elmer, Arthur and Frank. Mrs. Dewey died November 29, 1892, and he married second, January 24, 1894, Annie Elger, of Massena, daughter of Thomas and Cordelia Elger. The fourth child of Mr. Dewey was Albert J., born January 2, 1863, who was an electrician, and married Louisa Wise, of Boston, where she now lives. He died in 1889. The fifth child was Robert C., born November 25, 1868. He is a clerk for J. L. Hyde, of Massena.

Davis, Truman, Fowler, was born in Canajoharie, October 21, 1835. His first business experience was acquired as a clerk. At nineteen years of age he went into business for himself at Brier Hill, and remained there twenty years. He then went to Herk Co. where he lived thirteen years. He came to Little York in 1879. He does an extensive business in condition powders for horses and cattle, and takes much interest in the bred trotters, owning some himself. He was supervisor of Diana, in Lewis county, in 1869, and in 1870 was nominated for sheriff of the county, and was elected justice of the peace in Fowler until he refused the office. He was postmaster of Hamsville for a term of years. In 1856 Mr. Davis married Maria Van Evra,

and their children are Mrs. R. E. Webb, Roscoe, and G. C. Davis, the postmaster at Little York. This gentleman is also largely interested in talc mining. Mr. Davis's father was A. S. Davis, who was born in 1803, and died in 1875.

Ellithorpe, Paschal B., Lawrence, was born on his present farm in Lawrence, August 27, 1841, a son of Danforth Ellithorpe, born in Vermont, November 17, 1797, who married Paulina Phelps, born in Orwell, April 10, 1797, by whom he had four sons and four daughters, only two sons now living. Mr. Ellithorpe and family came to Nicholville, N. Y., about 1820, and here they died, the father November 14, 1877, and the mother May 23, 1867. Our subject was educated in the public schools and Potsdam Academy. He remained on the homestead until the death of his mother, then clerked in the Union store at Nicholville four years, after which he and his brother built the store owned by Mr. Smith, and engaged in the mercantile business five years, residing in the village until 1886, when he removed to the old homestead, where he now lives. He owns 160 acres of land here, besides seventy-five acres in Dickinson, also village property. Mr. Ellithorpe is a Republican, and has served as assessor two terms, being now on his third term. He is a member of P. of H., No. 702, of Lawrenceville, and November 11, 1873, he married Ella, daughter of George Falkner, of Parishville, and they have had these children: Thurman, born July 19, 1875, who is a conductor on an electric car in Brooklyn; George W. F., born April 2, 1877; P. B., jr., born August 17, 1879; W. Henry, born January 11, 1882; Celestia A., born June 15, 1884; Howard P., born March 13, 1886.

Fish, H. R., Massena, was born in Massena, July 23, 1853, a son of Hiram Fish, born in Ira, Rutland county, Vt., September 3, 1805. The grandparents of our subject, Preserved and Abigail Fish, were natives of Massachusetts, and Mr. Fish was one of the first men in prominence in the county, being magistrate and selectman twenty-one years, and member of assembly seventeen years. Of their twelve children Hiram was the eighth child. He engaged in various pursuits, and finally settled on a farm. He was instrumental in organizing the Farmers' National Bank at Malone, of which he was one of the principal stockholders. He was an active church worker and contributor. He married first, in 1827, Maria Newtown, who died in 1831; and second, Minerva Chapman, by whom he had three children, the only survivor being Marcus, who died in 1876. His third wife was Martha, daughter of Jesse and Betsey (Bradley) Rice, of Franklin county, by whom he had four children: George P., of Iowa; Narina B., wife of Dr. Dodge, of Massena; Jessie M., wife of James Rankin, of Massena; and Hiram R. Mr. Fish died in March 25, 1891, and his wife in September, 1880. H. R. Fish was reared on the farm and educated in the common schools, and with the exception of a year in Iowa has worked on the homestead farm all his life, and this farm he bought of his father about 1882. He carries on general farming and dairying, the farm comprising about 204 acres. June 23, 1881, he married Bertha L., daughter of D. T. and Sarah (Hyde) Beebe, and they have had one daughter, Josephine C., born August 26, 1883. Mr. Fish is a Republican and member of Massena Grange, No. 704. They are Baptists.

Fortune, W. E. M.D., Lawrence, was born in Nicholville, October 25, 1856, a son of Carr Fortune, born in Scotland, July 16, 1820. Archibald Fortune, grandfather of the doctor, came to America in early life, bringing a family of eight sons, another having been born in this country. Mr. Fortune first settled in Essex county, removing in 1841 to Lawrence, where he died in 1856. Carr, when a young man, went to Canada and learned the tanner's trade, coming to Lawrence in 1841, where he engaged in that business in Nicholville. He died August 19, 1881. He married Huldah, daughter of Joseph Olm, of Lawrenceville, by whom he had four children, three sons and a daughter, two sons surviving. Mrs. Fortune survives her husband at the age of sixty-two years. W. E. Fortune was for a short time with his father in the tannery. He attended Potsdam Normal School, taught school, and in 1881 graduated from the Albany Medical College, and has since practiced with marked success at Nicholville and locality. In 1882 he married Martha Traver, daughter of Alexander Traver, of Adirondack, and they had one son, Carr. The family are Democrats, and the father was for years a justice of the peace. Our subject is a member of Elk Lodge No. 577, F. & A. M., and is a Royal Arch Mason.

Fisk, Charles A., Lawrence, was born in Malone, January 16, 1849, a son of Nathaniel and Sarah A. (Blachley) Fisk, who had these children: Darius N., born December 19, 1833; Almira S., born October 19, 1835; Jane A., born October 27, 1837; Edward B., born April 29, 1840; Lucy J., born November 15, 1842; Marion M., born May 14, 1845; Herbert A., born December 10, 1847; Charles A., born January 16, 1849; Jeda C., born May 12, 1854; and Emma, born April 15, 1857. Mr. Fisk came to Malone in an early day, where he died in 1862. He was a tinner by trade, which business he followed many years. Mrs. Fisk died in 1893, aged seventy-nine years. Charles A. Fisk was reared on the farm in Malone, and was educated in the academy at Malone. At the age of nineteen he came to Nicholville and bought out Benjamin F. Kellogg, and has since carried on a very successful business. He is a manufacturer of tin and copper goods of all kinds, and also a dealer in glassware, stoves and hardware, occupying a three-story building. He is a Democrat, and a member of Elk Lodge No. 577, F. & A. M. September 1, 1874, he married Celestia M. Day, daughter of Russell Day, of Nicholville, and they have two children, Blanche and Ella.

Hamlin, D. A., Lawrence, was born in Lawrence, August 11, 1838, a son of Leonard, a native of Vermont, born January 13, 1807, whose father was Joseph Hamlin. Leonard came to Lawrence in the early days and cleared him a home. His wife was Mary B. of Vermont, by whom he had three sons and two daughters. They spent their last years with their son D. A., who in 1867 took charge of his father's farm, and cared for his interests until their death, the mother July 16, 1877, and the father January 20, 1878. About 1878 Mr. Hamlin sold the homestead and bought 128 acres where he now resides, and he has added seventy-two acres. He follows general farming and dairy-farming. On August 27, 1861, he married Lucinda, daughter of Levi Lavery, who came to Lawrence in 1840, and died November 30, 1883. In August, 1862, Mr. Hamlin enlisted in Company A, One Hundred and Sixty-ninth N. Y. Infantry, and was honorably discharged at the close of the war. He was taken prisoner at Martinsboro', Vt., and confined in Libby prison for six weeks, from where he was taken to Annapolis, where he was set free

and at once joined the regiment at Culpepper, Va. He was among those who witnessed the surrender of General Lee. Mr. and Mrs. Hamlin have had two children: Sherman R., born July 19, 1866, resides in Boston, and is a graduate of the Lawrenceville Academy; and Cora, born April 25, 1868. Mr. Hamlin is a Republican in politics, and a member of Deer River Grange No. 702. He is also a member of Sanford Post, G. A. R.

Hartwell, J. W., Massena, was born in Massena, February 16, 1861, a son of Joseph and Sarah F. (Smith) Hartwell. The father of Joseph was a farmer of Vermont, and the parents of Sarah F. Smith were Martin and Polly (Ramsey) Smith, who came to Massena about 1815. Mr. Hartwell was in the carding business at Bennington, Vt., a short time, and then came to this town, going into partnership with H. Reed and building a carding mill, which they conducted for many years. The latter part of his life he spent in farming. He died in 1874, leaving a farm of 330 acres. J. W. Hartwell was reared on the farm and educated in the Massena Union School and the Potsdam Academy. He is now working the old homestead, carrying on general farming, with a dairy of about forty-five cows. He is a Republican, and a member of the Massena Grange No. 704.

Hawley, George W., Lawrence, was born in Calais, Me., April 3, 1859, a son of George and Carrie (Hill) Hawley, the latter dating her lineage back to one of the passengers of the *Mayflower*. Mr. and Mrs. Hawley had four children. They came to Hamilton county in 1871, and later to St. Regis Falls, where they now reside. The grandfather of our subject, John Hawley, was a native of England, who settled in Nova Scotia, where he died. George W. Hawley was reared in Lawrence, his father being a contractor. At the age of twelve he came to Hamilton county, and then to St. Lawrence county, St. Regis Falls. In 1880 he came to this town and purchased thirty acres, to which he has added 140 acres, making 170 in all. He keeps a large dairy, a number of horses, and has a sugar bush of 800 trees. In 1881 he married Sarah M. Stewart, a native of Canada, and daughter of William and Maria (Howell) Stewart, early settlers of Canada, where the father died, his widow residing with her daughter. Mr. and Mrs. Hawley have had four children: Carrie M., William G., and Jennie. He is a Democrat, and a member of the St. Lawrence County Lodge, No. 619, I. O. O. F.

Jones, William Henry Harrison, Louisville, was born in East Bethel, Vt., April 27, 1816, a son of William Jones, whose father, William, was born in England, and came to New Hampshire, where he died. He was a Revolutionary soldier. His son William was born in New Hampshire in 1782, went to Vermont when a young man, where he married Polly, daughter of Daniel Cole, of East Bethel, Vt. They had eight children. In 1822 he and family came to Massena and settled on the farm now owned by the subject of this sketch. He died at Massena Center in 1844, and his wife in 1850. William H. H. was reared on a farm, educated in the public schools, and while in Massena he owned several farms, having a reputation for first-class ability in his chosen occupation. In 1882 he came to Louisville and bought twenty acres of fine land, on which, in 1893, he raised thirty-five large loads of hay and 350 bushels of grain. He

has been interested in the raising of horses, and although seventy eight years of age, he still delights in breaking colts. He is a Republican, and he and his wife are members of the Second Advent Church, of which he has been deacon eleven years, trustee, etc., fifteen years. Mr. Jones married first in 1841, Irene Plumly, daughter of Deacon Plumly, of Potsdam. She died February 29, 1844, and December 16, 1845, he married Cordelia U. Carpenter, of Moriah, Essex county, born November 22, 1821. Her parents were Elisha and Sallie Carpenter, natives of Vermont, who came to Essex county in an early day. Mr. Jones and wife have had four children: Theodore, who married Mary Eggleston, and lives at West Potsdam; Melros, who married Florence Eggleston, and lives in West Potsdam; Mary, who died aged twenty-two years; and Helen, who married J. R. Hawley, and lives at Albuquerque, N. M.

Kingsley, Wesley, Louisville, was born in Louisville in 1853 (June 19), a son of Orvis Kingsley, a son of Elias, who was a native of Connecticut, born October 31, 1762, who was a soldier in the Revolution. His wife was Abigail Story, born January 7, 1788, by whom he had six children. He came to Louisville in 1840 and settled on the farm, a part of which our subject now owns. He died August 13, 1846, and his wife December 7, 1880. Orvis Kingsley was born in 1816, and came to Louisville at the age of twenty-four, where he married Mary Simpson, a native of Stowe, Vt., born in 1820 (May 5). They had one son, our subject. Mr. Kingsley died March 10, 1894, his widow surviving him. Wesley Kingsley was educated in the public schools, and was engaged in the mercantile business at Racket River one year. His principal occupation has been farming and stock dealing. He also handles agricultural implements, and represents the Worcester Buckeye Mower and the Osborn Binder, etc., the Deer River Plow, Curtis Plow and Scotch Plow. Mr. Kingsley owns 210 acres, and keeps a dairy of fifty cows. March 17, 1885, he married Libbie, daughter of Rufus Heague, of Louisville, who died November 25, 1886. Our subject is a Republican in politics. He has made a specialty of breeding Elial G. and Wilkes strains of horses.

Kinney, John S., Massena, was born in Massena, December 25, 1864, a son of John Kinney, who was also a son of John, a native of Ireland. John, jr., was born October 8, 1821, in Ireland, and came to Massena at the age of sixteen years, where he died. In 1859 he married Miss A. A. Kingston, a native of Brasher, and a daughter of Samuel and Avi Kingston, of Ireland, who came to Brasher in 1831. Mr. and Mrs. Kinney had two children: M. Jennie, who was educated in the Union Free School and Potsdam Normal, from which she graduated in 1885, and is now engaged in teaching in Window, Minn. Our subject, John S., was reared and educated in Massena, and at the close of his schooling he taught one term. He is now engaged in farming, owning 121 acres, and keeps a dairy of twenty-five cows. He is a Republican in politics, and he and family are members of the Methodist Church.

Lord, Alexander H., Ogdensburg, was born in Vermont in September, 1838, of English parents. His father, Henry, was a surgeon in the British army, and later a professor at McGill College at Montreal. His parents died when he was but nine years old, the cholera, within a week of each other. The son, thus left an orphan and destitute, by industry and energy worked his way up and obtained a good education.

When twenty-two years old he secured the position of engineer upon the St. Lawrence and Ottawa Railroad. May 1, 1860, he married Sarah Tomlinson, who, with three sons and three daughters, survives him. In 1861 Mr. Lord was employed as engineer upon one of the steamers of the Northern Transit Company, which position he held for seven years, at the expiration of which, February 1, 1868, he was appointed superintendent of the city waterworks, then just completed. He held this position till the time of his death, discharging the duties with fidelity and ability until about four years ago, when, illness preventing him from engaging in active business, his eldest son, Harry, has performed the duties of superintendent under the advice and direction of the father. In 1880 Mr. Lord opened a furniture store in the building where Bell Brothers' block now stands. His own time being occupied at the waterworks, Mr. A. M. Herriman attended to this store and also conducted an undertaking business for himself. From that location his store was moved to the site now occupied by L. McGillis, and from there he moved to the present site. Mr. Herriman resigned his position, when Harry Lord took charge of the management of this store, which he has since conducted with marked success. During his years of active business life, his thoroughness, ability and integrity in the discharge of his official duties, and his kindness of heart, won him the confidence and respect of his fellow citizens. Mr. Lord was a prominent member of the Odd Fellows and Masonic fraternities. He died May 18, 1893.

Lavery, W. N., Lawrence, was born in the town of Lawrence, July 29, 1847, a son of Marda Lavery, born October 11, 1801, a son of John L., who came from Ireland at an early day, settling on a farm in Essex county. He had eleven children. Marda Lavery began business for himself early in life, being put out to work at the age of eleven. At about twenty-one years he came to Lawrence and bought a farm, his deed being the first one given in the town. He married, in Essex county, Hannah Moore, and came at once to Lawrence, where they settled upon a farm and spent the remainder of their days. They had three sons and one daughter. He died August 28, 1879, and his wife in October, 1881. W. N. Lavery received his education in the common schools of Lawrence and the Lawrenceville Academy, and has always resided on the old homestead, having added seventy-five acres, and now owns a tract of 225 acres. He engages in general farming and dairying, keeping about thirty Ayrshire cows, and he also deals in horses and sheep. February 8, 1877, he married Alice E., daughter of H. A. and D. J. (Dudley) Boland, natives of Castleton, Vt., who came to this county about 1848. Mr. Boland was a practicing physician in Waddington fourteen years, then came to Lawrenceville, where he practiced twenty years. He died in October, 1891, and his widow still resides at Lawrenceville. Our subject has had two children: Jennie, born March 24, 1879, died in infancy; and R. W. Lavery, born May 20, 1882. Mr. Lavery is a Republican, and he and wife are members of the Deer River Grange, No. 702.

Murphy, James, Massena, was born in County Cork, Ireland, August 15, 1817, a son of James and Julia (Riley) Murphy, who had six sons and a daughter, all now deceased. James came to America in 1837, and on the passage shared his berth with a "stowaway," who robbed him of his money, and he was obliged to go on foot from here to Cornell, where he crossed the St. Lawrence River into Brasher, his sister being

then a resident there. He was a man of learning, having taught school in Ireland. In America he learned the trade of stone dresser, at which he worked the greater part of his life. He worked on the Military Academy at West Point, on Suspension Bridge at Niagara, Victoria Bridge at Montreal, etc. In 1842 he married Bridget Melmoe, daughter of Bartholomew and Margaret (Donnaber) Melmoe. She was a cousin of the famous General M. Corcoran, of the Sixty-ninth N. Y. Vols. Mr. and Mrs. Murphy had seven children: Thomas, a farmer on the homestead; J. P., a clergyman at Chertbasco, N. Y.; J. L., a lawyer at Spring Valley, Ill., and city attorney; Julia, wife of Peter Martin, a farmer of Waddington; J. E. and M. B., farmers at Massena. Mr. Murphy was a Democrat and a Catholic, was a genial, witty, honorable man, beloved by all who knew him. His wife died in 1890, and he, March 24, 1894. J. E. Murphy was educated in the Lawrenceville and Fort Covington Academies, and was two years in Holy Cross College, Worcester, Mass. He has taught school six years in this State and two years in Canada. He was three years in the mercantile business in Potsdam, but since the death of his mother he has resided on the homestead, where, with his brother, he carries on the farm. In 1870 he married Mary E., daughter of John and Sarah (Barnhart) McGinn, and they have had two sons and four daughters, of whom one son and three daughters died in infancy. John F. was educated in the Malone Academy, and is station agent at Lisbon on the C. V. R. R. M. B. Murphy was born at West Point in 1851, and was educated at Ft. Covington Academy and Potsdam Normal School. He has taught school and been engaged in the mercantile business at Ogdensburg six years. For a number of years he has worked the old Langtry homestead of 228 acres, to which his wife fell heir. In the spring of 1894 he rented the homestead, with a dairy of forty cows. In 1881 he married Jane, daughter of Joshua and Catharine (Smith) Langtry, he a native of Brasher, born August 15, 1825, and she of Massena, born February 12, 1830. Mr. and Mrs. M. B. Murphy have had two sons and a daughter: James 1, died in infancy; James 2, born September 14, 1886; and Catharine, born March 11, 1884.

Maher, Dennis J., Lawrence, was born on a farm in Lawrence, April 9, 1845, a son John B., a native of Ireland, who was there educated, and became a teacher. He married Margaret Moore of his native country, by whom he had two sons and two daughters. He came to New York city and then to Hinesburg, and worked in a woolen factory for several years. About 1842 he came to Lawrence and settled on twenty-five acres, where our subject now lives, and here he and his wife died, the latter November 27, 1885. Dennis J. Maher was educated in the common schools and Lawrenceville Academy, and at the age of eighteen, in 1863, he enlisted in the Ninety-second N. Y. Vols., Co. G., and served eighteen months. He was wounded at Cold Harbor, June 5, 1864, and received his discharge on account of disabilities in February, 1865. He then learned photography, which business he followed in Colton a short time, then came to Lawrence and settled on the homestead in 1871, when he sold his interest to his brother, and rented a farm in Lawrence, which he bought in 1873, then sold it, and returned to the old homestead, where he now lives retired. He has a farm of 150 acres of land and follows general farming and dairying, keeping about twenty cows, and has a sugar grove of 700 trees. In 1893 he engaged in breeding

registered Jersey cattle, and has now sixteen head, the only herd in the town. Mr. Maher is a Republican and has served as highway commissioner. He is a member of Deer River Grange, No. 702, and of Sanford Post, G. A. R., No. 473, at Nicholville. In 1871 he married Mary J. Richmond, of Potsdam, by whom he had five children: Ellen M., Varick E., Edith G., Earl D., and Mary J. Mrs. Maher died May 12, 1878, and May 10, 1879, he married second Mrs. Julia M. Oliver, widow of Edgar H. Oliver. She is a daughter of E. Moody Dana, of Lawrence.

Dana, Elihu M., Lawrence, was born in Massena, January 12, 1820, a son of Samuel Dana, a farmer of Massena, who settled there when a young man. Elihu M. came to the town of Lawrence in an early day, being one of the pioneers of the town. He at first engaged in farming, but being accidentally disabled, gave up farming in 1855, and engaged in mercantile business at Lawrenceville. His death occurred February 22, 1894. In 1884 Mr. Dana took as a partner in his business M. H. Ross, who is the present proprietor. Mr. Dana was twice married.

McKimm, James, Lawrence, is a native of Ireland, born in County Sligo in 1829, a son of James McKimm, who came to America about 1851, with eight children, and settled in Vermont at first, then removed to St. Lawrence county, and settled on the farm in Lawrence now owned by James. He married Elizabeth Littell, a native of Ireland. Mr. McKimm died in 1867, and his wife about 1854. James came with his parents from Ireland and bought the farm of 150 acres, which he now owns. His parents lived with him until their death. George, brother of James, was a soldier in the late war, a member of Co. A, 106th N. Y. Vols. James married, in 1865, Mary, daughter of Henry and Mary Whitesides, of Ireland, who came to America about 1851. Mr. and Mrs. McKimm have had two sons, of whom one died in infancy, and Albert H. was born October 22, 1858. He is now carrying on his father's farm, which consists of general produce and dairying. He married first Charlotte A. Whitcome, of Norfolk, and had one daughter, Hattie M., born April 6, 1886. Mrs. McKimm died November 6, 1888, and he married second Nellie Bartley, daughter of De Witt C. and Lorenda (Wolson) Bartley, of Oswego. Mr. McKimm is president of the Lawrenceville Center Cemetery. Albert is a member of the Deer River Grange, No. 207, Elk Lodge, No. 577, and Iroquois Lodge, No. 593, I. O. O. F.

Newland, Peabody, of Lawrenceville, was born in Middletown, Vt., September 30, 1801, a son of Beria M. and Lida (Grinnell) Newland, of Vermont, who came to Lawrenceville in 1827. The ancestors of this family came to America in the *Mayflower*, and the first white child born after the arrival of the Pilgrims belonged to this family on the maternal side. Our subject's father was a man of influence in his time and died aged sixty years, his wife dying aged seventy-six years. From 1840 to 1860 Mr. Newland engaged in the manufacture and sale of horse rakes, but later returned to farming. In August, 1828, he married Mary Handy, who died in July, 1839. They had two children: Sarah J., wife of Joseph Farrington, of Lawrence, and Adoniram A., who has been a merchant and farmer in the West for many years. Mr. Newland married second Eliza Chose, by whom he had three children: David J., a successful lawyer in New York; Mary E., wife of Charles B. Partridge; Helen A., who died aged twenty

years. Mr. N. Eland inherited the homestead of sixty acres, to which he has added forty more, making it one of the finest farms in the town.

Ormsbee, Peter, Louisville, was born in Louisville, October 16, 1844, a son of Peter, whose parents were Samuel and Hannah Ormsbee of Vermont. Peter was born in Vermont, May 16, 1800, and came to Louisville about 1830, and settled on a farm, part of which is the subject now owns. He was three times married, first to Sallie Hackett, by whom he had five children. She died in 1833, and he married second, Eliza Chamberlain of Massena, in 1834, and they had five children. She died June 6, 1855, at the age of forty-one, and Mr. Ormsbee then married Phoebe Chamberlain, May 25, 1856, and she died in Madrid. Mr. Ormsbee died April 28, 1872. Our subject was reared on the farm he now owns, and was educated in the common schools. October 22, 1861, he enlisted in Co. K, 92d N. Y. Vols., and served three years and two months. He was at Fair Oaks, Petersburg, Fort Anderson and in several engagements. He was also in the hospital nine months. At the close of the war he returned to Louisville and engaged in farming, having over 100 acres and keeping a dairy of fifteen cows. He also breeds Hambletonian horses. Mr. Ormsbee is a Republican, and has served as overseer of the poor two years. He is a member of the G. A. R., Anderson Post No. 425, and also of the Massena Grange No. 704. October 31, 1872, he married Janette Ferguson, a native of Canada, born November 20, 1853, daughter of John and Frances Ferguson, of Scotland and Canada respectively. Our subject had one son, Daniel P., who died aged five months.

Paddock, William H., Massena, was born in Massena, on the farm he now owns June 14, 1822, a son of Dr. William S., a son of William Paddock, born in Connecticut, who came to Malone in an early day, where he died. Dr. William S. was born in Woodstock, Vt., in 1787, was educated in that State, and came to Massena to practice his profession in 1818, being the first physician in the town. He married Wealthy Porter, born in Salisbury, Vt., in 1796, and they had four children. Dr. Paddock was a Democrat, and represented his district in the Assembly in 1834-35-36. He died May 6, 1859, and his wife February 6, 1870. Our subject was educated in the Malone and the Manchester (Vt.) Academies, and has always been engaged in farming, owning 200 acres of land and keeping a dairy of twenty-five cows. He is a Democrat and has been inspector of elector of elections, president of the corporation, and took the U. S. census in the towns of Louisville and Massena. Mr. Paddock is a member of Massena Lodge and is one of the loan commissioners of the county. September 2, 1847, he married Susan Andrews, a native of Massena, born June 23, 1826, a daughter of John B. Andrews. Mr. and Mrs. Paddock have had eight children; John, who died in 1850; Florence, born October 18, 1849, wife of George D. Ormiston of Arkansas; Elizabeth, born October 26, 1851, resides at home; Mary A., born February 17, 1854, wife of James H. McCartney, married September 2, 1883; John S., born January 2, 1856, wife of Anna Spratt, and lives in Aspen, Col.; Jenny, born April 9, 1858, wife of James H. (deceased); William S., born March 12, 1861, married Belle Ellis of Red Bank, Md.; George C., born March 31, 1866, resides in Montana. Our subject is commissioner of the village school, of which he was trustee twenty-five years and president of the board ten years.

Riley, Daniel, Louisville, was born in Beekman, Clinton county, January 5, 1825, a son of John Riley, whose father was Lawrence Riley, a native of Ireland, who came to Clinton in an early day, where he died. John was born in Vermont, where his parents first settled, in 1791, and came to Clinton county with his parents, where he married Orpha Finch, by whom he had fourteen children, eleven of whom grew to maturity. Mr. Riley finally settled in Louisville, and died in 1867, his wife dying in 1881. Our subject came to Louisville when seventeen years of age, and here has since resided. He owns a farm of sixty acres and keeps a dairy of twelve cows, and has also twenty-four sheep. He is a Democrat and has served as excise commissioner. He was married in Massena to Caroline Hutchens, a native of Massena, who has had one child, George C., born June 16, 1859. He was educated in the Massena Union Free School, and resides at home on the farm. In 1887 he married Annie L. Bayley, daughter of William Baley of Massena. He is a Democrat in politics, and the family attend the Episcopalian church, of which his wife is a member. Mrs. Riley, wife of our subject, died August 8, 1886.

Russell, E. F., Massena, was born in Massena, August 11, 1862, whose father, N. T., was also born here January 25, 1833. He was a son of John, a native of Vermont, born in 1785. The latter was three times married, his first wife being Sarah Wilcox, by whom he had two children; his second wife was Lucy, sister of his first wife, and by her he had four children; his third wife was Naomi Horton, born in 1796, by whom he had a son and a daughter. In 1832 he came to Massena and settled on the farm now owned by his son Norman T., where he died in 1865, his wife having died in 1873. N. T. Russell has followed farming most of his life, but in 1877 he engaged in the meat business in partnership with D. Hamilton and W. R. Stearns, they being the first to keep a market open the year around in Massena. In 1854 he married Philena F. Hutchinson, of Jefferson county, by whom he had three children: Ida, wife of J. B. Dodge; Clara M., a teacher in Albany College; and Edson F., who was educated in the Massena Union School and the Potsdam Normal School. He was for a few years engaged in school teaching, then bought the Massena Center Creamery, which he has remodeled and refitted. He is now doing a thriving business, making about 100,000 pounds of butter annually. He at first operated the creamery summers and taught school winters, but now conducts it the year around. He is also engaged in the grocery business at the Center, carrying a general line of groceries. June 21, 1880, he married Dora E., daughter of J. B. Baily, of Massena, by whom he has had four children: Bessie P., born March 13, 1883; Leon N., born February 26, 1887; Lou D., born June 28, 1891; Lela E., born November 13, 1893. Our subject is a Republican, and a member of Massena Lodge No. 513, F. & A. M., Massena Grange No. 704, Good Templars, and I. O. F.

Reed, Byron G., Lawrence, was born in Lawrence, November 20, 1839, a son of William Reed, born in Vermont, April 4, 1795, and grandson of Moses Reed, also a native of Vermont, who was a farmer by occupation, and a soldier in the Revolutionary War. In 1837 William and his family came to Lawrence, where he remained till his death in July, 1860. He was a soldier in the War of 1812, receiving a land warrant for services. He married Ruth, daughter of John Parks, jr., and granddaugh-

ter of John Parks, one of the Indian captives at the burning of Royalton, Vt., October 16, 1789. Her death occurred in November, 1867. Five children were born to them, namely: Edwin, Alanson, Sarahette, Truman and Byron G. Edwin married Miranda Bates, moved to Illinois, and died in 1868, leaving wife and five children. Alanson married Martha Lewis. He was a soldier in Company I, Thirty-first Regiment N. Y. State Volunteers, during the Rebellion. He died in February, 1889, leaving a wife and four children. Sarahette married Amasa Tyler, and died in April, 1856. Truman is unmarried and resides in Arizona. Byron G. remained with his father on the farm until of age. He is now a successful farmer, owning a fine place of 117 acres in Lawrence, which he devoted to general farming and dairying, keeping about fifteen cows of good breed. In 1866 he married Ellen, daughter of Henry and Louisa (Simons) Erwin. Her grandfather was Joseph Erwin. (See biography of Senator George Z. Erwin elsewhere). Mrs. Erwin died February 18, 1879, and Mr. Erwin April 28, 1881. Mr. and Mrs. Reed have had one son, Charlie B., born February 21, 1872. He has had a good academic education, but has chosen the calling of his father, that of farming. The family are members of the Deer River Grange No. 702, and Charlie B. is a member of Lawrenceville Lodge No. 619, I. O. O. F.

Sanford, E. Jonah, Lawrence, was born in Hopkinton, May 13, 1842, a son of Henry B., who was a son of Col. Jonah Sanford, mentioned elsewhere in this work. Henry B. was born in Hopkinton in 1818, and died in 1881. He was a farmer, and served as justice of the peace six years. He enlisted in Co. G, 92nd N. Y. Vols., in 1861, and October 30 of the same year he received his commission as lieutenant, and was in command of the Fourth Brigade, Third Division, Fourth Army Corps, from January 30, 1863. November 13 of the same year he was in command of the Ambulance Corps, Third Brigade, Second Division, stationed at Plymouth, N. C. His wife, who was president of the Ladies' Aid Society of Nicholville, presented to the company of which he was in command, in behalf of the society, sixty-three volumes. In 1837 Mr. Sanford was corporal in the Seventh Regiment of Riflemen, Forty-ninth Brigade, State militia, and was commissioned adjutant of the same regiment September 3, 1842. The wife of Mr. Sanford was Casandania Ellithorpe, daughter of Danforth Ellithorpe, and they have had eight children: Henry T., Edwin D., Darwin E., Charles A., E. Jonah, Calista P., Annie C., Rosalia. Our subject at the age of eighteen learned the blacksmith's trade, which he has since made his principal occupation. In 1861 he enlisted in Company F, Sixteenth N. Y. Volunteers, and served two years, was at the first battle of Bull Run, West Point, Great Mill, where he was wounded, and at Fredericksburg. Mr. Sanford owns a farm of one hundred acres where he resides at Nicholville. He has also patented the section bar used in mowing machines, which has brought him a handsome sum, and he is now living retired from active business. He is a Republican, and has served as excise commissioner. He married a daughter of Elijah Bibbins, of Lawrence, and they have one son, Fred, who lives at home.

Sanford, Charles A., Lawrence, was born in Lawrence, January 29, 1855, a son of Henry B., mentioned in this work. He was educated in the common schools, and has been engaged in farming, which has been his life occupation. In 1883 he bought the farm of one hundred acres which he now owns, and on which he keeps a dairy

of fourteen cows. Mr. Sanford is a Republican in politics, and he and family attend the M. E. Church of Nicholville, of which his wife is a member. April 11, 1876, our subject married Martha L. Goodell, a daughter of Joel Goodell, of Hopkinton, who was also a son of Joel, one of the earliest settlers of the town, who settled on the farm where part of the family now resides. Mr. and Mrs. Sanford have one son, C. Ralph, born May 27, 1893.

Wells, Charles H., Massena, a native of Louisville, St. Lawrence county, was born July 28, 1849, a son of Samuel Wells, born in Louisville, July 13, 1805, and the father of Samuel was Elijah, of Vermont, who, about 1800, leased the Croil's Island for 100 years of the Indians, but owing to the dishonesty of a brother-in-law he lost the lease. He married a Miss Bellows, by whom he had four sons and four daughters. He died aged ninety-three. Samuel was reared on the farm, and cared for his parents until nearly the time of their death. He owned a farm in Louisville of 120 acres, and was twice married, first to Elizabeth Heague, a native of England, by whom he had six sons and a daughter. Mrs. Wells died October 8, 1872, and he married second the widow of Dana Moore, of Potsdam. Charles H. Wells was reared on the farm and educated in the common schools, beginning teaching at the age of eighteen years. He spent a year in Iowa and Illinois farming, and was in the tin business at Massena for a while, after which he engaged in farming on the Robinson place of 250 acres (1887), where he has since resided. He has a dairy of forty-five cows, and in one year sold \$2,000 worth of milk. He is also making a specialty of high grade swine. In 1873 he married Mary A., daughter of Harvey and Isabel (McLeod) Robinson, of Massena, and their children are: William H., born May 3, 1875; John A., born November 7, 1877; N. Eugene, born January 3, 1879; Gertrude M., born February 9, 1881; Mary E., born February 26, 1884; and Grace L., born October 28, 1888. Mr. Wells is a Republican, and a member of Aultsville Lodge No. 351 A. O. U. W., and of the Good Templars of Massena.

Barnhart, E. J., Massena, was born on Barnhart Island, April 16, 1839, a son of Peter, a son of Jacob, a native of Cornwall, Canada, and son of George Barnhart, of German extraction, who settled in Cornwall in 1780, and died there in 1811. Three of the sons of George—George, Jacob and John—came to the island, of which their father had secured a permanent lease from the St. Regis Indians. John afterwards went to Toronto and became prominent; Jacob and George resided on the island until their deaths. Peter Barnhart was born on the island, May 8, 1801, and there reared and educated. He followed farming all his life, and died on the island his father settled. His wife was Amarilla Barnhart, a native of the island, born October 10, 1807, by whom he had six sons and three daughters, of whom four sons are now living. Peter died May 31, 1853, and his wife February 23, 1880. They were members of the Episcopal church. E. J. Barnhart, the subject of this sketch, was born on the island and there educated. His life occupation has been farming, and he now owns 169 acres and keeps a dairy of thirty-five cows; he also owns the Maple Leaf cheese factory and manufactures about 44,000 pounds of cheese yearly. Mr. B. is a Democrat, and he and his wife are Episcopalians. December 26, 1861, Mr. Barnhart was

married to Carrie, daughter of David Barnhart (son of George W.). David Barnhart was born on the island and was there reared and educated. He was married first to Lucia, daughter of Elijah Burpee, of Canada. Mrs. Barnhart died in 1855, and he married Elizabeth Burgett. The subject and wife have one adopted daughter, Bertha A., a native of Canada, and educated in Massena. She taught school in Massena village for three years, after teaching on the island and in Brasher a short time, beginning at the age of sixteen. She married Cassius A. Hamilton, of Massena, and they live in Susquehanna, Pa., where he is engaged with a publishing house as general manager.

Fish, Marcus, Massena, was a son of Hiram. He was reared on a farm and educated at Massena Union School, and graduated from Rochester Business College. He was for a while engaged as bookkeeper for J. L. Hyde, of Massena. March 5, 1868, he married Callie J., daughter of Daniel and Sarah (Hyde) Bebee, he of Vermont (born in 1812), and she of Massena (born July 2, 1819). The father of Mr. Bebee was Calvin, who came from Vermont to Massena about 1834. He was a farmer. Daniel T. Bebee was a shoemaker. He bought in Massena 145 acres of land, which he left to his widow, who rents it with a dairy of eighteen cows. To Mr. and Mrs. Marcus Fish was born one daughter, Sarah Genevieve, who inserts this sketch through respect for her parents, who are both deceased. Her father died December 15, 1876, and her mother August 20, 1883. They left to their daughter a farm of 76 $\frac{2}{3}$ acres, which she rents with a dairy of seventeen cows. Mr. Fish was a Republican, and for a number of years was clerk of Massena. He and wife were active and consistent members of the Baptist church of Massena, of which he was a deacon. Miss Fish is a member of the Good Templars Lodge 566 of Massena and of Massena Grange No. 704.

Wells, Otis H., Louisville, was born in the town of Louisville, February 14, 1839. He is a son of Elijah Wells, a native of Louisville, born November 7, 1808. Subject's grandfather was also Elijah Wells. Elijah Wells, jr., was a farmer and owned 160 acres in Louisville, which he left to his family. His wife was Joanna Hosmer, born in New York, November 27, 1815. She was a daughter of Otis G. Hosmer, who came from Vermont to Massena in 1806 and settled on a farm now known as the Captain Bridges farm. He sold this and moved to Louisville, where he spent the remainder of his life. He died in 1883 and his wife in 1872. To Mr. and Mrs. Wells were born three sons and two daughters: Celia, died at the age of four years; Henry, a carpenter in Tennessee; Jesse, a farmer in Louisville; Ida, now resides with Otis H. Mr. Wells was a Democrat, and he and wife were Universalists in religious faith. He died February 7, 1882 and she April 23, 1861. Otis H. was raised on a farm and educated in the common schools and St. Lawrence Academy. He taught school four years in Minnesota, and has followed teaching at home in connection with farming, which has been his principal occupation except during the time he was in the army. He now has a farm of 200 acres, and keeps a dairy of thirty cows. In 1862 he enlisted in the 106th Vermont Infantry and served till the close of the war; he was honorably discharged June 20, 1865. He participated in the battles of Fairmount, second Cold Harbor, Spottsylvania, Mine Run, Monocacy, Winchester and Cedar Creek, the time of Sheridan's campaign. He was promoted to fourth sergeant, orderly sergeant and to first

lieutenant of Company H. Mr. Wells is a Democrat, and is now supervisor. He is liberal in his religious views, but is a Universalist in belief.

Whalen, Edward, Louisville, was born in Louisville, April 17, 1840. His father was William, born in Montgomery county, N. Y., in 1797. The grandfather was John, who came from Ireland about 1783, and settled on a farm in Montgomery county, where he spent his days. A brother Charles was a chaplain in La Fayette's army, and was the first Catholic priest to say mass in New York city. This family comprised four sons and four daughters. John W died in Louisville, while on a visit to his son, Charles. William was a farmer, and came to Louisville about 1825, where he owned over 700 acres of land. He was twice married; first to Miss Goff of Montgomery county, who bore him three sons; she died, and he married, second, Ann Murphy, who came to America from Ireland when nineteen years old; she bore him four sons and two daughters, all living but Charles, who died in 1872. Mr. Whalen came to Louisville about 1825 and purchased land. At his death he left 700 acres to his family. He died February 14, 1886, and the mother of subject in November, 1878. Edward Whalen has made farming his chief occupation. He now owns three farms: 200 acres where he lives and raises cattle for the other two farms; one of 120 acres with twenty cows; and one of 270 acres with fifty-six cows. He also owns a half interest in the grist mill at Louisville and has a large tract of land in Texas. January 20, 1881, he married Kate, daughter of Patrick Spratt of Rossie, by whom he has two sons and four daughters: Anne, Mary, Catharine, Edward A. and John W. Mr. Whalen is a Democrat, and the family are Catholics.

Matthews, R. B., Louisville, was born in Louisville, March 9, 1844, the sixth son of a family of eight children of Patrick and Mary (Moore) Matthews of Ireland, who came to America in 1832, and after a short time in Canada went to Vermont, finally coming to Louisville about 1840, and on the farm owned by subject about 1846, where they spent their lives. He died in 1889, and she in November, 1880, both aged about eighty years. R. B. Matthews was raised on the farm he owns and was educated in the common and Canton public schools. He followed teaching for fourteen terms and then went to farming, which he has followed in connection with butter manufacturing and buying farm produce. Mr. Matthews is a Democrat, and has been assessor three years and justice of the peace two years. He is a member of the A. O. U. W. of Aultsville, Canada, and is also a member of the Episcopal church. He married in 1872, Irda, daughter of David and Murilla Summers of Canada. They have had five daughters: Lena G., Lottie M. and Ida M. (twins), Jennie and Florence. Ida M. died in 1878, aged four years. Mr. Mathew owns 223½ acres and a hotel with 1½ acres at Louisville Landing, and keeps a dairy of twenty-eight cows.

Matthews, James, Louisville, was born in Canada, January 27, 1836, third child of Patrick Matthews. He was reared on a farm and educated in the common schools and Potsdam Academy. He followed teaching for a number of years, and was teaching in Wisconsin when the war broke out. He belonged to the home guard and was captured and held prisoner for a short time. He returned to Louisville, and after teaching one term, engaged in the mercantile business at Louisville Landing, and for twenty-five

years has followed that occupation. He has also carried on farming, and owns 214 acres, on which he keeps twenty-five cows. He is a Republican, and has been justice of the peace seven years, notary public fifteen years, and September 10, 1890, was appointed custom-house officer at Louisville Landing, which latter position he now holds. He was married, January 25, 1865, to Christianna (born October 29, 1842), daughter of Israel G. and Ann (Powers) Stone of Louisville. They have had six children: Eva E., George P., James G., Annie M. and Edith M.; one died in infancy. Mr. and Mrs. Matthews are Methodists.

Singleton, Peter, Louisville, was born in Louisville, December 4, 1825, third child of five born to Thomas and Ellen (Murphy) Singleton, he a native of England, born in 1793, and she of Ireland, born in 1791. He came to Canada in 1817, and after three years to Louisville, settling on a farm on the county road, from which he removed to the farm now owned by the subject. He died in April, 1856, and his wife in December, 1872. The subject was raised on a farm and educated in the common schools. He has always been a farmer, and also has been a pilot on Long Saut Rapids. Mr. Singleton owns 233 acres of land and keeps a dairy of twenty-five cows. He is a Republican, and at present is one of the assessors, serving his second term; he has been election-inspector, overseer of the poor, and highway commissioner. Mr. S. was married in 1852 to Ella A., daughter of Dennis and Ellen McCarthy, of Massena. They have had seven children: 1. John F., who married Amelia McGee and had six children; he died August 28, 1893, in Wisconsin. 2. George H., who was educated at the Potsdam Normal School; he studied law with Parker & McIntyre, and is now practicing in Wisconsin; he is also prominent in politics and has been chairman of the board in his town, and has also served his county in public office. His wife is Hannah Brosnan, a graduate of Potsdam Normal School, and they have four children. 3. Michael A. 4. Charles D., at home. 5. Joseph W., who graduated at Ogdensburg Academy and taught school for a short time in that city. He also received the first prize for oratory at Ogdensburg Academy offered by Dr. Brownlow. He afterwards graduated from Georgetown College, receiving two medals, one for elocution and one for oratory. He went to Burlington, Vt., and taught in the college for some time, and also practiced law in that place for two years. He was nominated by the Democratic party for State attorney and received a majority of the votes in the city of Burlington. He is now in Eau Claire, Wis., practicing law, where he is also quite prominent in politics. 6. Minnie A., at home. 7. Lydia J., at school in female seminary in Vermont. Mrs. Singleton died March 29, 1892. The family are members of the Roman Catholic church.

Cole, Edwin N., Louisville, was born in Louisville, January 18, 1827. He is the fifth child of Levi and Phœbe (Baxter) Cole, he a native of Vermont and she of Hartford, Conn. They came to St. Lawrence county when young and were married in 1843. Mr. Cole was a hotelkeeper, and kept the first hotel in the northwest part of the county, and he was among the first settlers. He was also a farmer, and a clothier by profession. He was a Democrat, and was constable for a number of years. He died in 1857, and was buried in 1887. Edwin N. Cole was reared on a farm and educated in the common schools. He has always been a farmer, and owns a farm of 200 acres and keeps a dairy of twenty-one cows. He is a Democrat, but never aspired to office. The

family belongs to the M. E. church. He was married twice: first, in 1856, to Jane Roddick, by whom he had four children: A. W., E. M., Viola J., Elma (deceased 1882). Mrs. Cole died in 1887, and he married, in 1888, Harriet G. Kentner, of Waddington, a daughter of Gardner and Clarissa (Burlingame) Kentner. By his second wife Mr. Cole has one child, Stella C. M.

Bradford, Henry, Louisville, was born in Louisville, March 7, 1837, a son of Samuel, a son of Joseph, a son of William and Jane Bradford, of England, who removed to Ireland, where Joseph was born November 12, 1766, in Banbridge, County Down. He came to America in 1785, landing in Philadelphia. He settled in New London, Conn., where he married, and went to Vermont, and finally came to Louisville, June 15, 1806, and settled on the river road, three miles east of subject, and in 1814 came to where William Bradford now resides and spent the remainder of his days; his death occurred July 6, 1834. His wife was Elizabeth, daughter of Samuel and Sarah (Colfax) Rose, born in Wethersfield, Conn., December 12, 1771, and died October 26, 1856. They had four sons and one daughter. Samuel Bradford was born in Pawlet, Vt., 1796, and came to Louisville with his parents in 1806. He was twice married: first to Abigail Wright, born in Vermont, whose parents came to Louisville in an early day. Mrs. Bradford died May 12, 1830. She had two daughters, Elizabeth and Mary. His second wife was Mary Chaplin, daughter of John E. and Polly Perkins, born in Massena, December 10, 1807. Her father was born in 1783, and came to Massena in 1805. This second marriage produced two sons: William, born November 17, 1834, and the subject of this sketch. Mr. Bradford was a Whig, and a Republican after the formation of that party; he was supervisor, custom house officer, and justice of the peace, holding the latter office many years. He died November 1, 1871, and his wife February 25, 1881. Henry Bradford has been a steamboat pilot on the St. Lawrence from 1868 to 1894 inclusive. He owns 154 acres of land and follows general farming, keeping a dairy of thirteen cows. He is a Republican, and has been inspector of customs for six years. He is a member of Waddington Lodge, No. 393, F. & A. M. September 28, 1859, he was married to Mary L., daughter of Reuben and Lucy Allen, born in Canton, June 16, 1840. Reuben Allen was born in Madrid in 1807, and his wife in Louisville in 1808. Mr. Allen and wife had four children. He died at Springville, Wis., in 1855, and his wife in Canton in July, 1843. Henry Bradford and wife have three children: Mary R., born April 22, 1863, educated in Lawrenceville Academy and Potsdam Normal School; her profession is that of an artist, and she has much ability in that line; Samuel P., born March 3, 1867, educated in Ogdensburg, and is engaged as a commercial traveler; Walter A., born March 30, 1871, educated in the common schools, is at home.

Dewy, Aaron, Louisville, was born in Canada in 1839. He was a son of James, a native of Vermont, whose parents were Ezekiel and Elizabeth (Goodell) Dewy, of New England stock, who had a family of four sons and three daughters, all now deceased. They went to Canada when James was a boy. Mr. Dewy was a farmer and innkeeper. His wife and daughter were accidentally burned to death. Three sons came to the United States; two settled in Fort Covington, and James came to Louisville and bought 120 acres of land, which is now in possession of the widow of the sub-

ject of this sketch. The wife of James was Martha Priest, of Hammondsford, who bore him four sons and four daughters, of whom one son and two daughters are now living. James and Amos were soldiers in the late war, and both died in the South. This so grieved their father that on hearing of the death of his second son, he fell sick and soon died: his death occurred in September, 1863. The subject, who was at this time in the West, came home and rented the homestead for three years, and then bought it. He spent his boyhood days on the homestead farm and attended the schools of Louisville. He was on the road for a time as a speculator and worked on a farm a while in Wisconsin. Mr. Dewy was an active, energetic man, and was largely engaged in speculating. He added forty acres to the old homestead, and left in all 160 acres of land unincumbered to his family. He died suddenly of heart disease, April 27, 1886. April 22, 1867, he married Nancy, daughter of Amos and Isabel (McMurphy) Short, both of New England. The grandparents were John and Eleanor (Emerson) Short, and Samuel and Jane (Beaty) McMurphy. The father of Jane was a weaver. To Mr. and Mrs. Dewy were born one son and two daughters: Bertha A., born July 10, 1869, died August 12, 1889; Ada L., born February 3, 1871, educated at Massena, and is a teacher; William A., born January 8, 1877, has had charge of the farm for three years. They have 160 acres of land and keep a dairy of twenty-five to thirty cows and a few sheep. They also have a one-fourth interest in a farm of 177 acres in Massena, where they furnish six cows; this farm is rented. The parents of Mr. Dewy were Methodist, and the family attend and support the M. E. church.

Mulholland, Henry, Louisville, is the youngest of a family of two sons and two daughters, who were brought from Antrim, Ireland, by their parents, David and Mary (McCurry) Mulholland, to the town of Louisville, where they settled on a farm in the fall of 1831. Henry was born in April, 1831. Mr. Mulholland died in February, 1832, soon after his arrival, and the farm he had bought was sold. Mr. Mulholland was reared a farmer, and educated in the common schools of Ireland. His father was James Mulholland, and the father of Mrs. M. was Henry McCurry. Henry Mulholland was reared on a farm, and received his education in the common schools of Louisville and the academy at Gouverneur. His first business enterprise was mining in California and Nevada, which he followed for sixteen years. He next purchased a farm of 106 acres in Iowa on Des Moines River. Here he married Kate, a daughter of John Soule, a farmer and carpenter of Fort Dodge, Ia. One child was born, Charles A., July, 1870, died in May, 1871. Mrs. Mulholland died in September, 1870, and he returned to Louisville and purchased a farm of 262 acres, where he has since resided. He has a dairy of thirty-six cows besides young stock. November 8, 1871, he married Jane E., widow of William Dodge, of Louisville, who has borne him three sons and two daughters: Mollie H., born December 21, 1872, a graduate of Massena Union School and now in Potsdam Normal School. Edward J., born April 15, 1875, educated at Massena Union School. Ellen M., born July 20, 1877, now in Massena School. Henry E., born May 22, 1879. Fannie E., born August 12, 1882. Mr. Mulholland is a Republican, and has been supervisor and highway commissioner. He is a member of Massena Lodge No. 513, F. & A. M. The family adhere to the Episcopal church.

Hosmer, Ira G., Louisville, was born in Louisville, May 6, 1829. He is the third son of a family of eleven children born to Otis G. and Betsey (Perkins) Hosmer, natives of Chester, Vt., who came to Massena about 1806, and soon moved to Louisville on the farm now owned by the subject of this sketch, where Mr. Hosmer died in 1883, and his wife in 1835. The grandfather of subject, Wm. Hosmer, was born in Boston and moved to Chester, Vt., where he lived and died. He had eleven sons and one daughter, and all save one weighed over 200 pounds each. He was in the War of the Revolution, and four of his sons were in the War of 1812, one of them, Martin, being a quartermaster. The subject's father was justice of the peace for many years, and held most of the town offices. Mr. Hosmer was reared on a farm and educated in the common schools. He has always followed farming and owns 438 acres of land, and keeps a dairy of thirty-five cows. He is a Democrat, and he and family are Universalists. September 29, 1858, he was married to Betsey, daughter of Wm. and Lucy Perkins, he of Stanstead, Vt., and she of Connecticut. They had three children: William, at home; Martin, who married Jane Hart, by whom he has three children, Hattie M., Ida M., and an infant; Harriet M., wife of A. John Heague.

Heague, Roff J., Louisville, was born in Huntington, Canada, February 28, 1830. He was the fifth child of William John and Dorothy (Newman) Heague, who came from England to Canada in 1827, thence to Franklin county, where Mrs. Heague died in January, 1835, and he moved to Waddington, afterward to Louisville, and finally in 1849 went overland to California, and died in Momence, Ill., in 1864. He married second Widow Stowell, of Waddington, and had two children. Roff J. Heague was reared by his uncle, John Newman, of Ogdensburg, and learned the painter's trade. He came to Louisville when a young man in 1848, and, excepting seven years in Potsdam, always lived there. He followed farming in Louisville and owned 250 acres and carried thirty-eight. He was a Republican and, with his family, a Presbyterian. He was married, January 1, 1850, to Louisa, daughter of Amariah and Clarissa (Wells) Harris, born February 18, 1831. William Harris was from Massachusetts, and his wife from Croil's Island. Mrs. Heague was their only child. In 1820 they came to Louisville, where the father died August 13, 1873, and the mother February 4, 1855. Mr. Heague and wife have had five children: Amariah J., who married, November 9, 1888, Hattie M. Hosmer, of Louisville, by whom he has one child, Winnifred M., they reside in Johnsville, Minn. Amos, died in infancy. Winnifred M. was married, June 27, 1877, to Dr. Henry F. Campfield, of Louisville. Libbie, who died October 25, 1886. She was the wife of W. D. Kingsley, of Louisville. Amos L., at home. Mr. Heague died December 22, 1883.

Babcock, Allen, Massena, was born in Brasher, February 5, 1840. The family is of English descent, and date their ancestry to three brothers, George, John and Benjamin, who were among those who came to America in the *Mayflower*. Benjamin Babcock was born in Rhode Island, and in 1820 came to Bombay, Franklin county, and engaged in the timber trade until his death. W. H. Babcock was born in Alburg, Vt., in 1812, and when eight years of age came to Bombay, and, excepting a few years in Brasher, spent his life there. His wife was Harriet Wait of Isle la Motte; she was a cousin of General Scott and President Fillmore. They had six sons and three daughters. Mr.

Babcock was justice of the peace, and deputy custom house office at Hogansburg. He is dead and his widow now resides in Brasher. Allen Babcock was reared in the village of Hogansburg and educated in the same place. At fourteen years of age he began as clerk in Hogansburg and continued as such until he reached seventeen, when he went to Helena and learned the miller's trade. He then enlisted in Co. H, 92d Reg't N. Y. Vols. and was afterwards transferred to the 96th N. Y. Vols., and served four years and four months. He was absent from his regiment but eight days, and served as quartermaster on the staff of General Curtis. At the close of the war he returned to Helena and purchased the mill in which he learned his trade and carried it on four years, and after one year in North Lawrence he purchased the mill at Raymondville, and was there twelve years. In 1882 he came to Massena and purchased the grist mill and has since had a very successful business. July 26, 1886, he was burned out, with no insurance, but rebuilt, and on November 26 was again in running order. His mill capacity is fifty barrels daily and 500 bushels of other grain; his business is local, and he grinds about 15,000 bushels of wheat and 30,000 to 40,000 bushels of coarse grain annually. Mr. Babcock is a Republican, but has never sought office; he has been school trustee for eleven years, and at the present time is president of the board of education. He is a member of Deer River Lodge, F. & A. M., and he and family are members of the M. E. church. Mr. Babcock was married March 1, 1866, to Margaret Carpenter of Cornwall, Canada, by whom he has had four children: Orville A., Fred L., Alma D. and Martha E.

Cubley, William H., Massena, manufacturer and dealer in furniture, and undertaker, embalmer and funeral director. Mr. Cubley was born in Woodstock, Vt., October 28, 1833, a son of Wm. Cubley, a native of England, who came to Canada when a young man and worked on the locks. He was a marble cutter by trade, and afterwards settled in Woodstock, Vt., where he died. His wife was Wealthy Kinney. She was born in Vermont and raised in Winsor, Vt., by an aunt, the wife of Deacon Hart Smith. They had three children: Catherine, who is the wife of G. B. Skinner, of Middleport, Ohio; William, who died in infancy; and the subject of this sketch. Mr. Cubley died in Woodstock, Vt., and his wife in Massena, where she had resided with William H. for several years. William H. Cubley was a mere child when his father died, and he was reared on a farm by Deacon Hart Smith in Winsor, and educated in the common schools. He came to Massena when twelve years of age, and afterwards lived with James Danforth until he reached his majority, working on a farm and at the carpenter trade and furniture business. After he became his own master he worked at carpentering in the summer and in a furniture shop in the winter, and for two years in the anatomy at Winsor. In 1867 Mr. Cubley engaged in his present business, and has been very successful. Mr. Cubley was a Republican for many years, but at present is a Protectionist, and was town clerk one year. He is a Congregationalist, as also was his wife. Mr. Cubley was married, September 15, 1862, to Martha S. Jones, of Parisville, born December 26, 1835, daughter of Ralph and Martha (Welch) Jones, of Parisville. They have had six children: Wm. H., born August 28, 1863, who has charge of his father's store; his wife is Jessie Mawson, of Cazenovia, who was a teacher at Massena for several years. Katie, born April 25, 1865, died February 10,

1866. Mary M., born May 1, 1867, wife of Rev. Wm. Rochester, of Prince Albert, Canada, and have one son, Herbert. Charles E., born May 25, 1869, who is now in Potsdam Normal School. Frank L., born October 15, 1870, now in Rochester University. Ralph J., born December 20, 1872, at home. Mrs. Cubley died April 16, 1893. The grandfather of subject was Samuel Cubley, who came to America July 24, 1828, with sixteen children and grandchildren. He settled in Essex, Vt., and there lived and died December 29, 1829, and his wife, Sarah, died May 8, 1829.

Crary, Ryland A., Pierrepont, was born in Pierrepont, on the farm he now owns, August 25, 1850. He is a son of Stephen A. Crary, a son of Nathan. Stephen A. Crary was born in Potsdam in 1812, and was a young man when his parents came to Pierrepont. His wife was Juliet Reynolds, whom he married in 1832, and they had six children. Mrs. Crary died, and he married Mary Smead, by whom he had two children. Crary was a farmer and owned 270 acres of land. He died July 30, 1880, and his wife August 21, 1890. Ryland A. Crary was reared on a farm and educated in the common school. He has always followed farming and breeding Hambletonian and Phil Sheridan horses. He owns the old homestead, consisting of 270 acres, and at present has thirty head of fine horses, with Ryswood 216 at head of herd. Mr. Crary also keeps a fine dairy of twenty-five cows. He has been twice married: first to Maria Bacheller, by whom he had one child, Maud A. Mrs. Crary died in 1873, and in 1875 he married Orley Holcomb, by whom he had four children: Maria E., Mack L., Nathan C., Gretchen C. In politics Mr. C. is a Republican, but not an aspirant for office.

Palmer, J. M., Russell, was born in Wilna, December 11, 1830, a son of Ichabod, a native of Vermont, who came to Jefferson county and there married Lura Cooley of that county, by whom he had eight children, six now living. Mr. Palmer and wife came to Russell in 1847, and took up four thousand acres of land near the village of Russell. Mr. Palmer was justice of the peace and highway commissioner of the town. J. M. Palmer, our subject, was born and reared on the farm, educated in the public schools, and being more than ordinarily studious, managed to become possessed of a good business education, and by a thorough course of reading became a well-informed man. At the age of seventeen he came to Russell and studied surveying with Benjamin Smith. He followed surveying several years, and has acted in that capacity on many occasions. In 1851 he engaged in the mercantile business in Russell, in which calling he has since been engaged, excepting two years spent on a farm. He has been a great loser by fire, having been twice burned out with no insurance on stores or contents. His lumber mills at Monterey were also burned, without insurance. He carries in his store a general stock of goods, with drugs and medicines. He is also a large real estate owner, having in the towns of Fine and Russell 2,500 acres of wild lands, and several dairy farms in Russell, and village lots and residences in Russell village. He owns the tub factory of Russell, also the lumber mills at Silver Hill. In April, 1851, he married Mary Van Ornum, daughter of Harry Van Ornum, who came with his parents to Russell in 1813, and is now living at the age of ninety years. They have had five children: Celia G. (deceased), Morton J. (deceased), Harry F. (deceased), Alden L.

who has charge of a printing office in Russell, and Rolla C., who is engaged in his father's store. Mr. Palmer is a Republican, and has held various town offices, including that of town clerk for six years, supervisor for seven years, and justice of the peace for twenty years. He was member of the assembly from 1867 to 1871, and has been justice of sessions two years, also was a member of the commission appointed to equalize the assessments in St. Lawrence county. He has charge of the postoffice for a number of years, under Nelson Doolittle, and in 1860 was appointed postmaster, holding the office until 1866. He was re-appointed under Grant, and held office until Cleveland's first administration. He was again appointed under Harrison, and has since held the position.

Carton, James, Massena, was born in County Wexford, town of Gory, Ireland, in 1787, came to America in 1816, having been recently married to Mary Doren, who accompanied him on the voyage. She was born in 1785 in the town of Camolin. They settled in the town of Massena. They came empty handed, but by their industry became possessed of a comfortable competence. They possessed two hundred acres of land, which they divided among their children, three sons and one daughter: John, Gregory, Luke and Ellen, all deceased but Ellen. She was the wife of Daniel Tracey, deceased. Mr. Carton was a Republican and was nine years assessor of Massena. He died May 17, 1874, and Mrs. Carton died December 27, 1864. John Carton, when young, taught school in New York and Canada, and afterwards followed farming. He died July 9, 1886, aged sixty-seven years. Gregory Carton was a farmer in Massena. He died March 4, 1874, aged fifty three years. Luke Carton was teacher, county school commissioner and farmer. He was a Republican and was assessor and supervisor. His wife was Marcie E. Russell of Massena, by whom were born three sons and five daughters, of whom six survive. The family are liberal in religious views. Luke Carton was born September 10, 1823, and died October 16, 1893.

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